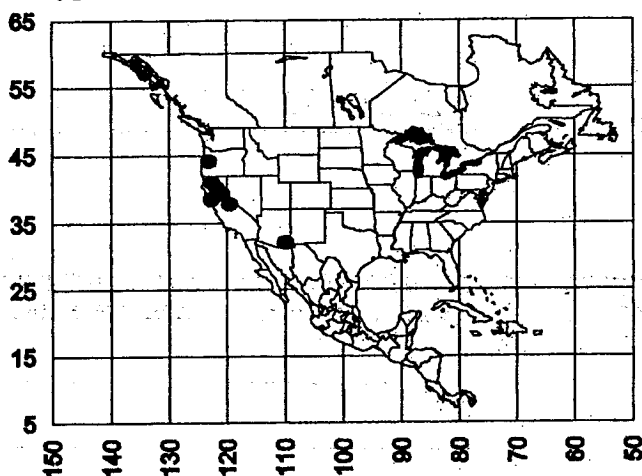


Fig. 128. Mesosoma and petiole of a cotype worker of *Leptothorax mariposa*.

of dorsum of the head is smooth and polished, the side has striae or rugulae, the propodeal spines well formed, acute, but short (about $\frac{1}{3}$ length or less of distance between bases), the mesosoma is predominantly punctate, but with fine striolae, especially obvious on the pronotum and top of the mesonotum.

Distribution: USA: Oregon, Lane Co. (H. J. Andrews Exp. Forest), California, Tehama Co., Placer Co., Butte Co., Marin Co., Monterey Co., Mariposa Co. (Yosemite Nat. Park, Tenaya Canyon), Tuolumne Co. (Yosemite Valley), Arizona, Cochise Co. (Chiricahua Mountains) (Map 25).

Type series: AMNH (seen).



Map 25. Distribution of *Leptothorax mariposa*.

Discussion: This subspecies was elevated to specific status by Cole (1958b), due to morphological differences and that *L. mariposa* and *L. nitens* occur at the same site (Tenaya Canyon, Yosemite National Park), with no sign of hybridization. It can be separated from the others in the *nitens* group by the extremely acute petiolar node as seen in profile, and the smooth and polished dorsum of the head.

The head is more quadrate than that of *L. nitens* (Cole, 1958a states the cephalic index of *L. mariposa* is 96, that of *L. nitens* is 79). The sculpture is rougher than in *L. nitens*, consisting of coarse punctures as well as prominent longitudinal rugae. It is larger than *L. nitens* (Cole, 1958a states the total thoracic length of *L. mariposa* is 0.95mm, that of *L. nitens* is 0.71mm). It is closely related to *L. melinus*, from which it can be separated by having rugulae on the posterior face