ambiguus. It differs from both in its smaller size (Weber's length 0.7mm), versus the larger *L. curvispinosus* (WL 1.2mm) and *L. ambiguus* (WL 1.1mm) and in that the eyes are small and round (Fig. 77). Eyes of the females of the other two species are larger and oblong (Fig. 76). There is little likelihood that this species could be confused with any others in the subgenus. The petiole has a relatively sharp apex, but the worker (if it exists) would be expected to have a blunt petiole, as this pattern of the shape of the petiole between the worker and female is common throughout the subgenus.

Biology: The four specimens were collected at the edge of a marsh (Eastern Branch, 6-I-1921, H. S. Barber), apparently together with *Leptothorax curvispinosus*. It may be a workerless social parasite.

Leptothorax (*Myrafant*) *neomexicanus* Wheeler
Figs. 46, 62, & 136; Map 30

Leptothorax neomexicanus Wheeler, 1903a:248-249, Plate 12, Fig. 18, worker, New Mexico, Manzanares; *Leptothorax tricarinatus neomexicanus*: Creighton, 1950:273; *Leptothorax*(*Myrafant*) *tricarinatus neomexicanus*: M. Smith, 1952:100-102

Species complex: *tricarinatus*

Diagnosis: Workers of this species have a 12-segmented antenna, the medial clypeal carina is well developed; the lateral carinae may be somewhat weakly developed. The anterior edge of the medial clypeal lobe is usually somewhat delineated by 1 or more transverse carinae. The head is covered with fine striolae, except for a central strip, which is partially smooth and shining. The node of the petiole is rounded or weakly truncate. The postpetiole is broad as seen from above (more than 1.5 times the width of the postpetiole), but much less than ½ the width of the gaster. The propodeal spines are short and dentiform. The side of the mesosoma, petiole and postpetiole are more or less uniformly covered with a granulate or punctulate sculpture, which is so delicate that much of these areas, especially the mesosoma, are shining under various lighting conditions. The top of the mesosoma is covered with fine rugulae, which nearly form foveolate punctures. The subpeduncular process is poorly developed, consisting of a tiny bump (Fig. 136).

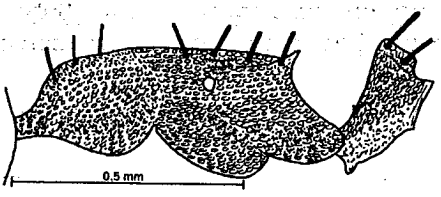

Fig. 136. Mesosoma and petiole of a worker of *Leptothorax neomexicanus* (NM).

Distribution: USA: Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico,