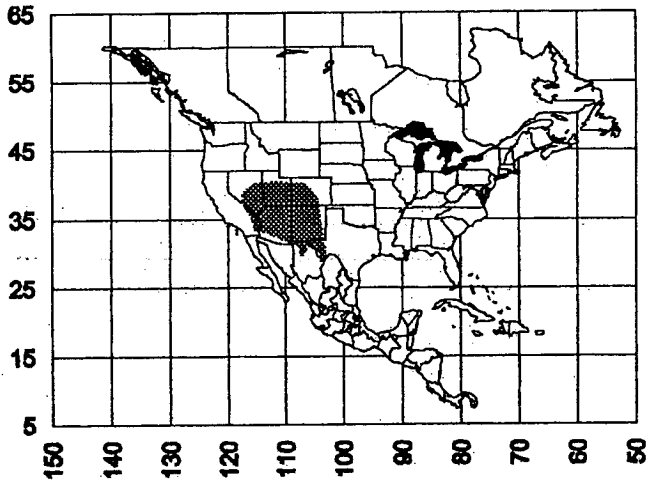
Texas, Chihuahua (Mpio. Madera, 23 k N Madera) (Map 30).

Type series: AMNH, MCZC [seen].



Map 30. Distribution of *Leptothorax neomexicanus*.

Discussion: Wheeler (1903a) stated, comparing this species with *L. carinatus*, and without actually seeing *L. tricarinatus*, that the typical *L. tricarinatus* has a more opaque head, the mesonotum is shiny and the first funicular joint is larger that the 3 succeeding joints and the remaining joints of the funiculus are shorter than broad. He also stated that the postpetiole is also apparently considerably larger than in *L. neo-mexicanus*. Smith (1952) redescribed the species, based on a cotype worker (and several non-type workers), although Gregg (1963) disagreed with Smith's interpretation. Gregg (1963) concluded that *L. tricarinatus* has an opaque to sub-opaque head (owing to heavy sculpture) whereas *L. neomexicanus* has a head which is largely smooth and shining, especially in the median and posterior regions (because of weak sculpture). The dorsum of the mesosoma of *L. tricarinatus* is also opaque and weakly shining, whereas in *L. neomexicanus* it is rather strongly shining. *Leptothorax neomexicanus* has longer propodeal spines, they are more stout, triangular and toothlike in *L. tricarinatus*. Although *L. neomexicanus* is similar to *L. tricarinatus*, as was pointed out by Wheeler (1903a), they both appear to be valid species, as they are sympatric throughout much of their ranges (compare Maps 30 & 54), with no apparent evidence of hybridization.

The lateral carinae of the clypeus of both *L. neomexicanus* and *L. nevadensis* are very similar, in that they curve medially at the anterior part of the medial lobe of the clypeus, and connect. They can be easily separated as the head of *L. neomexicanus* is at least partly smooth and shining, whereas the dorsum of the head of *L. nevadensis* is nearly completely sculptured. It can be separated from *L. carinatus* in being