

Longino, 1988). Nests are monogynous (Frumhoff and Ward, 1992). The female enters the gall, plugs the entrance and begins egg laying. Later the workers open gall, but the entrance hole is so small, the queen remains trapped in the gall. Sexuals appear in nests in late May, but it is not clear how the virgin females exit through the tiny exit hole. Nests contain up to 36 or 40 workers. They are extremely hostile to workers from other nests.

***Leptothorax (Myrafant) ocellatus* new species**

Figs. 19, 143, 144, & 145; Map 35

Species complex: *andersoni*

Diagnosis: This species can be easily recognized by the small eyes

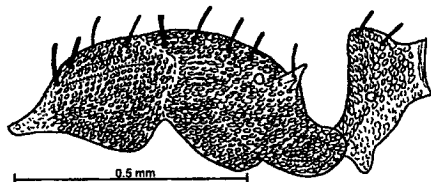


Fig. 143. Mesosoma and petiole of the holotype worker of *L. ocellatus*, as seen from the side.

(Fig. 145) and the 12-segmented antenna. The dorsum of the mesosoma is arched and convex (Fig. 143), the propodeal angles are poorly developed. The node of the petiole is thickened and blunt, the subpetiolar process is well developed and blunt (Fig. 143). The central portion of the head is smooth

and shining, the sides of the dorsal surface of the head has fine striae, the sides of the mesosoma are finely punctate, as is the dorsum. The specimen is a relatively small, pale brown species.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality in northern California (Map 35).

**Description**

Worker measurement (mm): HL 0.59, HW 0.44, SL 0.41, EL 0.10, WL 0.64, PW 0.12, PL 0.16, PPW 0.19, PPL 0.17. Indices CI 76, SI 69, PI 77, PPI 114.

Mandibles with 5 teeth; anterior border of clypeus slightly concave,

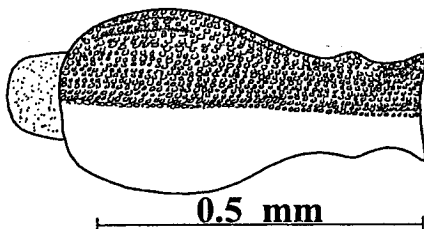


Fig. 144. Mesosoma of the holotype worker of *Leptothorax ocellatus* as seen from above. The sculpture is shown only on the right side.

medial clypeal carina well developed, as are 2 lateral carinae; head elongate, with sides nearly parallel, vertex straight; eyes small, maximum length about half length of distance between base of mandible and anterior edge of eye; scape short, extending slightly more than half length to occipital corner; mesosoma convex in profile; propodeal spines moderately developed; node of petiole thick