

tex concave; mesosoma with none of the sutures breaking surface, although the mesosoma is slightly depressed at the mesopropodeal suture, which is obvious on dorsum of mesosoma; propodeal angles small (Fig. 146); petiole with very sharp apex (Fig. 146) as seen in profile.

Erect hairs scattered over surface, maximum length 0.6mm, blunt or weakly spatulate, absent from antennae and legs, which have decumbent hairs.

Sculpture generally rough, head with fine rugae, surface shining between rugae, mesosoma densely punctate, punctures on side in rows forming weak striae, side of petiole punctate, forming striae which pass vertically to top of node, side of postpetiole punctate, posterior face of petiolar node with rugae which pass from the base to node, lateral edges of top of postpetiole with fine rugae, top mostly punctate, gaster smooth and shining.

Color: medium brown, gaster infuscated, eye black.

Female and male: Unknown.

Type series: Holotype worker (CASC), California, Santa Cruz Co., near Big Basin, ix-1957, D. Giuliani.

Material examined: One worker.

Etymology: From Greek *oxys*, sharp, acute, referring to the acute apex of the petiolar node.

Discussion: *Leptothorax oxynodis* keys to near *L. schaumii* in the main key, but is apparently not closely related to *L. schaumii* nor any other species with an 11 segmented antenna. It can be easily separated from *L. schaumii* and most of the other species in the subgenus *Myrafant*, as the petiolar node is so sharply acute (the petiolar node of *L. schaumii* is low and rounded, see Fig. 163). Thus it is easily distinguished from all other species with an 11-segmented antenna. It could be confused with *L. mariposa*, based on the shape of the petiole, but can be easily separated on the basis of the 11-segmented antenna.

Biology: Unknown, except label states "Emerged fr.: Knob-cone pine IV-1958". It was probably extracted from pine needle litter.

*Leptothorax (Myrafant) peninsularis* Wheeler  
Figs. 36, 44, 147, & 148; Map 37

*Leptothorax (Goniothorax) peninsularis* Wheeler, 1934:134-135 female, Mexico, Baja California Sur, Magdalena Bay.

Species complex: *hispidus*

Diagnosis: This species is known only from the female, which is a small, light brown ant. The head is entirely sculptured with coarse rugae, and is punctate between the rugae. The antennae have 12