

Map 37. Distribution of *Leptothorax peninsularis*.

between the rugae. The head of the female of *L. pergandei* is predominantly smooth and glossy. The sculpture of the mesosoma of *L. peninsularis* is rugose, similar to the head. Nearly the entire mesosoma of the female of *L. pergandei* is smooth and glossy. This species could also be confused with *L. rugithorax*, but can be separated by the pe-

dunculate petiole and the well-developed propodeal spines. We will be able to further clarify the proper placement of this species once the workers are known, but in the meantime I propose that we consider this species a member of *Myrafant* and of the *hispidus* species complex.

Biology: Unknown.

### ***Leptothorax (Myrafant) punctaticeps* new species**

Figs. 38 & 149; Map 38

Species complex: *hispidus*

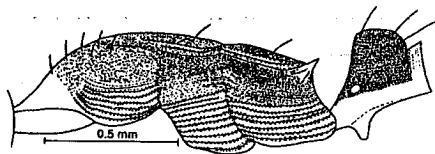


Fig. 149. Mesosoma and petiole of the holotype worker of *Leptothorax punctaticeps*.

Diagnosis: This species is distinct from all others in the subgenus, as it is a relatively large, light brown colored species, with a large dark splotch or band on the dorsum of the first tergum. The sculpture consists mostly of dense punctures, especially on the dorsum of

the head. The medial clypeal carina is poorly developed, several lateral carinae are prominent. The antenna has 12 segments. The petiole is thick as seen in profile with a blunt, rounded node. The dorsum of the first gastral tergite is smooth and polished.

Distribution: Known only from type locality in the state of Nuevo León, México (Map 38).