

(compare Figs. 150 & 178). Additionally the propodeal spines of *L. terrigena* are small, but are developed into spines, whereas the propodeal angles of *L. punctatissimus* are very poorly developed.

Biology: The holotype was captured in a pitfall trap, the paratype in a Vienna sausage baited trap on the soil surface. The habitat was a very steep, south-facing slope of a mountain, covered with oak trees. The two specimens were collected about 50 meters distant from one another.

***Leptothorax (Myrafant) punctithorax* new species**

Figs. 31, 151, & 152; Map 40

Species complex: *tricarinatus*

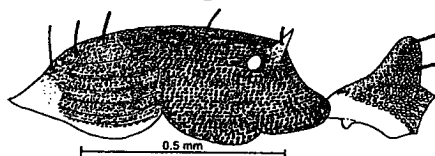


Fig. 151. Mesosoma and petiole of the holotype worker of *Leptothorax punctithorax*.

Diagnosis: This species is easily recognized as the mesosoma (side of pronotum with striae mixed with punctae) is completely punctate with large punctures, which are nearly foveolate. The head is predominantly smooth and shining. The antenna has 12 segments and

the medial clypeal carina is moderately well developed. The propodeal spines are small, but acute, and the node of the petiole is blunt.

Distribution: Central México (México) (Map 40).

Description

Worker measurement (mm): HL 0.62-0.70, HW 0.52-0.54, SL 0.49-0.54, EL 0.14-0.17, WL 0.65-0.77, PW 0.13-0.18, PL 0.20-0.23, PPW 0.23-0.25, PPL 0.16-0.17. Indices: CI 77-84, SI 77-79, PI 65-78, PPI 144-147.

Mandibles with 5 teeth, only 2 or 3 well defined; anterior border of clypeus straight, clypeus concave, but with well formed medial carina and a few carinae near lateral edges, remainder of clypeus polished and shining; vertex slightly concave; none of the sutures break sculpture of mesosoma; propodeal spines short ($> 0.04\text{mm}$), but toothlike; petiole with well developed, subpeduncular flange, anterior petiolar face concave, posterior face convex, petiolar node rounded and blunt as

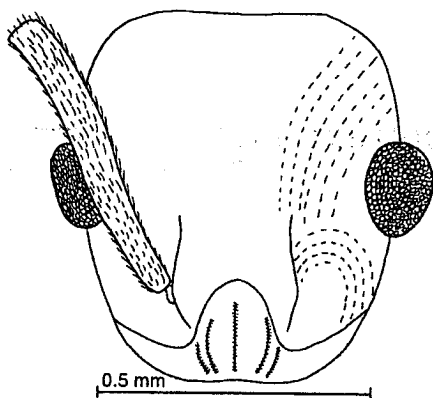


Fig. 152. Head of a paratype worker of *Leptothorax punctithorax*. The sculpture on only the right side of the figure is shown.