



Map 40. Distribution of *Leptothorax punctithorax*.

seen in profile.

Hairs erect on most surfaces, except antennal scape and legs, where they are suberect or decumbent.

Sculpture characteristic of this species, consisting of costulae mixed with punctures on head, with strongly shining background, entire mesosoma densely covered with large

punctures, nearly the size of foveolate punctures, especially on top of mesosoma, bottoms strongly shining, making them reflect like jewels, petiole and post-petiole strongly and densely punctate, gaster smooth and shining.

Color: medium brown.

Female and male: Unknown.

Type series: Holo-type worker (MCZC) and 2 paratype workers (CWEM, UNAM), MEXICO, México, 19 mi. E. Toluca, 9600', 6-viii-1961, L. B. Carney #41.

Material examined: Three workers.

Etymology: Name based on the heavily punctate mesosoma of the worker.

Discussion: The nearly foveolate punctures on the dorsum of the mesosoma would separate this species from nearly all others in North America. This species differs from *L. mexicanus* as the dorsum of the postpetiole is punctate (smooth and shining in *L. mexicanus*) and from *L. cokendolpheri* in that the postpetiole is not noticeably broadened and it is dark brown in color (*L. cokendolpheri* is pale yellow). The propodeal spines are also developed and acute, whereas the armature of *L. cokendolpheri* are simple, blunt angles. The distributions (central México vs. New Mexico and Texas for *L. cokendolpheri*) will help in the confirmation of the identification. This species can be distinguished from *L. manni* and *L. bristoli* by the presence of a moderately well developed medial clypeal carina (absent or not more developed than the surrounding carinae in *L. manni* and *L. bristoli*). Additionally the