

Material examined: Three workers.

Etymology: Name based on the rugose head and mesosoma.

Discussion: This species may be related to *L. silvestrii*, with similar sculpturing on the gaster (note: the sculpturing is very fine and difficult to see in some specimens), and a thickened hind femur, but is easily distinguished as the apex of the petiolar node is rather sharp, not broad and blunt as in *L. silvestrii*. The top of the mesosoma of both species is rugose. The shape of the petiole (forming an acute peak where anterior face meets top of node) easily separates it. It is quite different from all of the other species with sculptured gasters. It is very distinct from *L. maryanae*, and can be easily distinguished as the side of the pronotum is rugose, whereas the side of the pronotum of *L. maryanae* is punctate.

The sculpture on the gaster of the holotype is very obvious, that on the 2 paratypes is less obvious. The latter specimens could key to *L. tricarinatus*. *Leptothorax rugosus* differs in that the sculpture is much coarser, with the rugae on the head and dorsum of the mesosoma very well developed. The petiole is much narrower as seen from above, and pinched. The sculpture of the postpetiole is more coarsely sculptured, with costulae at least on the sides. The clypeus has several poorly developed carinae, not the 3 well developed carinae as in *L. tricarinatus*. *Leptothorax rugosus* could also be confused with *L. texanus*, but can be separated as the rugae on the dorsum of the postpetiole of *L. texanus* are transverse, whereas the rugae in the same position of *L. rugosus* are longitudinal.

Biology: The type series was collected in a trap baited with Vienna sausage, placed in oak trees, about 2-meter height. The habitat was a very steep, south-facing slope of a mountain, covered with oak trees. The specimens were collected within 20 meters distant from one another.

***Leptothorax (Myrafant) rugosus* new species**

Figs. 58, 60, 161, & 162; Map 44

Species complex: *tricarinatus*

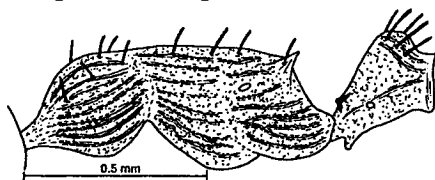


Fig. 161. Mesosoma and petiole of the holotype worker of *Leptothorax rugosus*.

Diagnosis: This is a light brown species with fine rugae covering the entire dorsum of the head and the mesosoma, and the peduncle has a well-developed tooth. The antenna has 12 segments. The hair on the scape are suberect. The subpeduncular process is well devel