

Columbia; Wheeler, 1903a:233-235, Plate 12, Fig. 8; *Leptothorax schaumii* var. *fortinodis*: Wesson and Wesson, 1940:96 (Creighton, 1950:269-271)

*Leptothorax fortinodis* var. *gilvus* Wheeler, 1903a:235-236, worker, female (Creighton, 1950:269-271)

*Leptothorax fortinodis* var. *melanoticus* Wheeler, 1903a:235, worker, female; Wesson and Wesson, 1940:94-95, male (Creighton, 1950:271); *Leptothorax fortinodis melanoticus*: Buren, 1944:287 (Creighton, 1950:269-271)

Species complex: *schaumii*

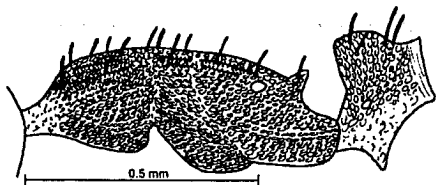


Fig. 163. Mesosoma and petiole of a worker of *Leptothorax schaumii* (TX).

somewhat shining. The top of the mesosoma is mostly punctate, with a few striae, the side of the mesosoma has numerous striae with punctures between them. The propodeal spines range from tiny angles to small spines, which are dull and rounded. The petiole and postpetiole are punctate and the node of the petiole is weakly truncate, with round edges.

Distribution: USA: Kansas, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Washington D. C., West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia (Map 45).

Type series: The types could not be located in Roger's collection (Museum für Naturkunde Zentralinstitut der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin), and probably no longer exist.

Discussion: The 11 segmented antenna and tiny propodeal spines

Diagnosis: These ants have 11 segmented antennae and are usually concolorous dark brown, but are occasionally concolorous yellow. The head is nearly completely covered with fine striae, which merge with the dense punctures. Occasionally there is a central strip, which is partly free of sculpture and

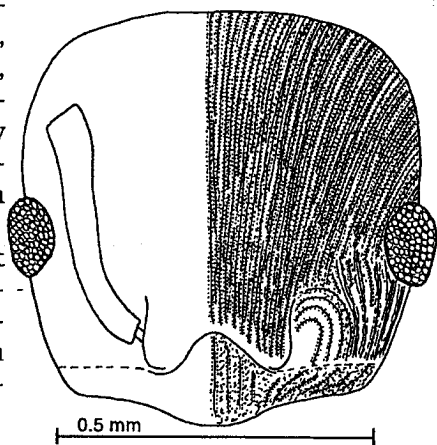


Fig. 164. Head of a worker of *Leptothorax schaumii* (MS). The sculpture is shown only on the right side of the figure.