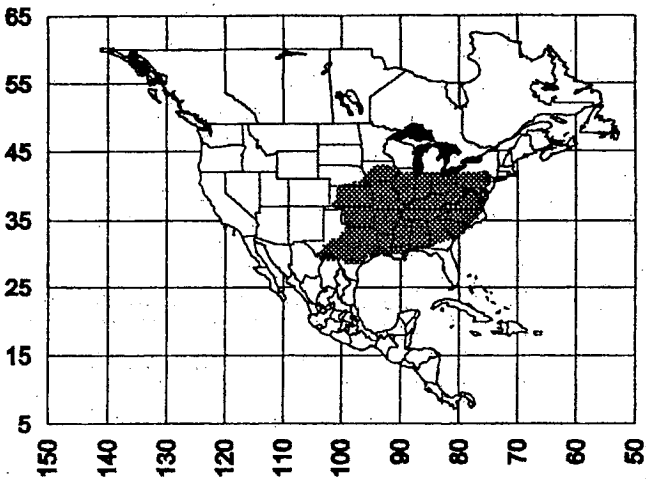

Map 45. Distribution of *Leptothorax schaumii*.

species with 11 segmented antennae in the subgenus, except *L. whitfordi*. It can be easily distinguished from *L. whitfordi* as the head and pronotum are predominantly punctate (predominantly smooth and shining in *L. whitfordi*, but the pronotum may be punctate as in *L. schaumii*). The punctures on the pronotum of *L. schaumii* are fine and completely cover the surfaces, whereas in *L. whitfordi* they are coarse and do not densely cover the surface. The small spines separate it from the others in the *schaumii* species complex.

Biology: This species nests in bark of living trees, in branches, logs and oak galls of trees (Wheeler, 1905, 1916; Cole, 1940; Gregg, 1944; Carter, 1962; Moody and Francke, 1982; DuBois, 1985; Wheeler and Longino, 1988) in many habitats ranging from desert canyons in trees (Van Pelt, 1983), to grasslands, to shaded deciduous forests (Carter, 1962; DuBois, 1985). It is found occasionally at lower elevations in the southern Blue Ridge of Virginia (Van Pelt, 1963). It is the most common *Leptothorax* in Mississippi (Smith, 1924). All large oak trees in south-central Ohio have nests (Wesson and Wesson, 1940). One nest contained 143 workers, 35 larvae and a single queen (Wheeler, 1903a), although nests may have more than a single queen (Frumhoff and Ward, 1992). The nest entrance is simply a small hole (Wheeler, 1903a).

Leptothorax (Myrafant) schmittii Wheeler
Figs. 19, 20, 165, & 166; Map 46

Leptothorax schmittii Wheeler, 1903a:242-244, Plate 12, Fig. 14, worker, Colorado, Canyon City; *Leptothorax* (*Myrafant*) *schmittii*: D. Smith, 1979:1395

Species complex: *tricarinatus*

Diagnosis: The workers of this species have 12-segmented anten-