

Fig. 165. Mesosoma and petiole of a cotype worker of *Leptothorax schmittii*.

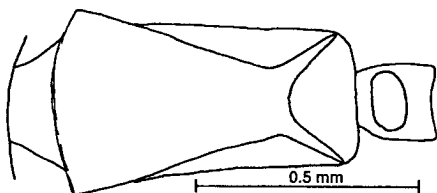
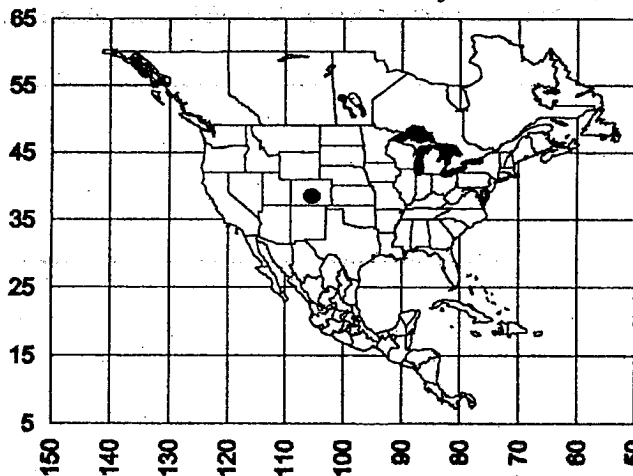


Fig. 166. Top of the mesosoma and petiole of a cotype worker of *Leptothorax schmittii*.

nae; the clypeus has a well developed, medial, longitudinal carina extending nearly full length; the humeral angles are sharp and prominent, with a carina which extends posteriorly, forming a transverse ridge across the pronotum, giving the pronotum a square-shouldered appearance (Fig. 166); the mesosoma is without a constriction at the mesopropodeal suture; the propodeal spines are well formed, longer than width at bases, tapering and pointed, directed distinctly backward though slightly pointed upward and outward, ventral outline of spine is distinctly concave, dorsum convex (Fig. 165); petiolar node narrow in profile, subpeduncular process well developed. The head is very smooth and shining, sides of frontal area, cheeks and subocular region subopaque and delicately and longitudinally rugose. The pronotum and mesonotum are very smooth and shining, the pleurae with delicate longitudinal rugae which are coarser on side of propodeum. Erect hairs are white, moderately abundant, clavate. These ants are



Map 46. Distribution of *Leptothorax schmittii*.

dark brown, almost black, with the mandibles, neck, funiculus and legs yellow.

Distribution: USA: Colorado (known only from type material, Fremont Co., Canyon City) (Map 46).

Discussion: This is a very unusual species due to the smoothness of the head and mesosoma, and the