

angulate corners of the pronotum. The types are light brown in color but it is also black with white hairs and yellow legs (Gregg, 1963). It would not be confused with any other known North American species except possibly *L. nitens*, which has legs with the same shade of light brown as the mesosoma. It can be easily separated, as the propodeal spines of *L. nitens* are poorly developed.

Biology: Unknown.

Type series: Four cotype workers, AMNH, MCZC [seen].

*Leptothorax (Myrafant) silvestrii* (Santschi)

Figs. 15, 17, & 167; Map 47

*Tetramorium silvestrii* Santschi, 1911:6, worker; *Leptothora silvestrii*: Santschi, 1922:68; *Leptothorax (Leptothorax) silvestrii* Creighton, 1953:2-7, female, male; *Leptothorax (Myrafant) silvestrii*: D Smith, 1979:1395

Species complex: *silvestrii*

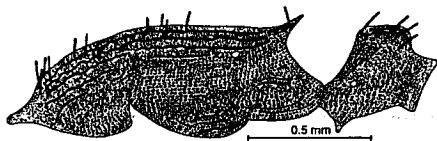


Fig. 167. Mesosoma and petiole of a worker of *Leptothorax silvestrii* (AZ).

Diagnosis: This species is yellow brown in color with a 12-segmented antenna. The head is completely and coarsely punctate, with fine rugae interspersed among the punctures. The top of the mesosoma and petiolar node have similar

sculpture. The side of the mesosoma, side of the petiole and entire postpetiole are similarly punctate, with reduced extensive rugae when compared to the top of the mesosoma. The entire dorsum of the first tergum is evenly, but finely punctate. The petiolar spines are sharp and well developed. The peduncle of the petiole is elongate and the top of the node is truncate and square in shape. All of the femora, especially the hind femur, are incrassate. The maxillary palp has 5 segments, the labial palp 3 segments, the mandible has 5 teeth.

Type series: Not found.

Distribution: USA: southern Arizona (Pima Co.: Tucson, Santa Catalina Mts., Baboquivari Mts.; Santa Cruz Co., Ruby) (Map 47).

Discussion: The reticulo-punctate disc of the first gastral tergite separates this species from all others except *L. hispidus* and *L. obliquicanthus*, and should separate it from the unknown workers of *L. peninsularis*. It differs from *L. hispidus* in that the propodeal spines are well developed and the hind femora are greatly thickened (Fig. 16). It differs from *L. obliquicanthus* in that the eye is normal in shape and the petiolar node is very blunt in profile. It is most similar to *L. smithi* but can be easily separated on the basis of the distribution (Arizona).