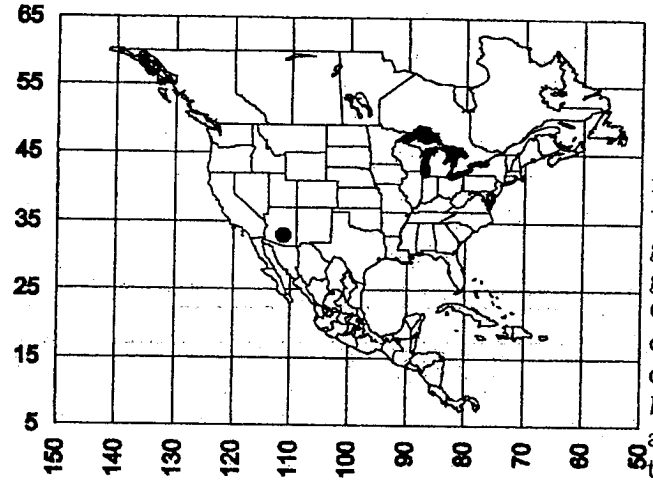

Map 47. Distribution of *Leptothorax silvestrii*.

L. smithi is found in eastern US), 12-segmented antenna (11-segmented in *L. smithi*) and by the rough sculpturing on the surface of the gaster (smooth and glossy in *S. smithi*). Creighton (1953) considered it to be closely related to *L. bradleyi* and *L. smithi* and provides characters to separate them.

There was previously doubt as to the generic placement of this species, either in *Leptothorax* or in *Tetramorium* (Creighton, 1950). Emery (1922) considered it to be a member of *Leptothorax*, which was supported by Creighton (1953) and Bolton (1979). The 5-segmented maxillary palps and 3-segmented labial palps, together with the 5 toothed mandible, show it is clearly a member of *Leptothorax*. The shape of the cly-peus, with a well defined mid clypeal carina and tiny mid tibial spur and posterior tibial spur also suggest affinities with *Leptothorax*. The petiolar node is shaped somewhat like that of species of *Tetramorium*, but other species have a petiole with a similar shape. The long propodeal spines also suggest *Tetramorium*, but others in the genus *Leptothorax* (L. *longispinosus*, *L. curvispinosus* etc.) also have long spines. The lateral portions of the clypeus are raised into a semicircular ridge in front of the antennal fossa, as in members of *Tetramorium*, but not as sharply defined. Thus the preponderance of characters show that this species should remain in *Leptothorax*, and it appears to be a member of *Myrafant*. It is possibly a transitional species between the tribes Leptothoracini and Tetramoriini, which are considered to be closely related (Bolton, 1976).

Biology: Creighton (1953) summarized the biology of this species. Arboreal nests are found in large branches of oaks, especially *Quercus emoryi* Torr. Nests contain 50-70 workers, and a single queen. The type locality is probably not Tucson, but the surrounding Santa Catalina Mountains above 3500' elevation (Creighton, 1953).