

*Leptothorax (Myrafant) smithi* Baroni Urbani

Figs. 79, 168, 169 &amp; 170; Map 48

*Leptothorax wheeleri* Smith, 1929:547, Fig. 1 worker, female; Wheeler and Wheeler, 1989:323, larva (Junior secondary homonym of *Macromischa wheeleri* Mann, 1920:422); *Leptothorax (Myrafant) wheeleri*: D. Smith, 1979:1395

*Leptothorax smithi* Baroni Urbani, 1978:557 (Replacement name for *wheeleri*)

Species complex: *silvestrii*

Diagnosis: This is a large (total length over 3mm), concolorous red-dish-brown species in which the head is very roughly sculptured with coarse rugae and roughened intrarugal spaces, that are only slightly shiny. The antenna has 11 segments. The propodeal spines are very well developed, their length is nearly equal to the distance between the tips. The subpetiolar process is developed, but not large. The node of the petiole is truncate in profile.

Distribution: Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South

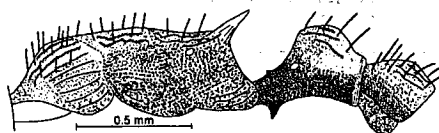


Fig. 168. Mesosoma, petiole, and postpetiole of a worker of *Leptothorax smithi* (cotype of *L. wheeleri*)

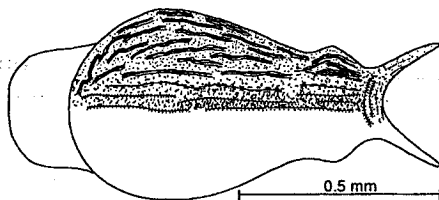


Fig. 169. Top of the mesosoma of a worker of *Leptothorax smithi* (cotype of *L. wheeleri*). The sculpture is shown only on the right side.

Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Alabama (Map 48).

Type series: AMNH, MCZC, USNM [seen].

Discussion: This species is similar to *L. silvestrii*, having the same roughened sculpture, the raised area anterior to the antennal fossa (similar to *Tetramorium*), the long propodeal spines and the nearly quadrate petiolar node. Thus it is considered to be a member of the *silvestrii* species complex. It is unlikely that this species would be confused with any other species in

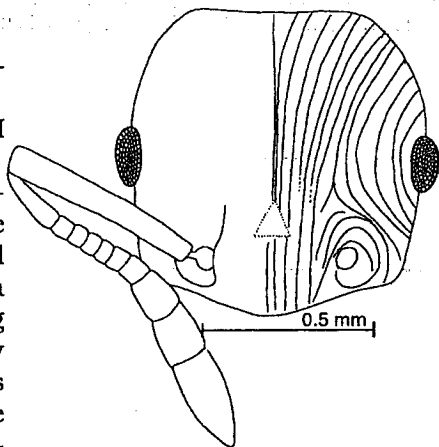


Fig. 170. Head of a worker of *Leptothorax smithi* (cotype of *L. wheeleri*). The sculpture is shown only on the right side of the figure.