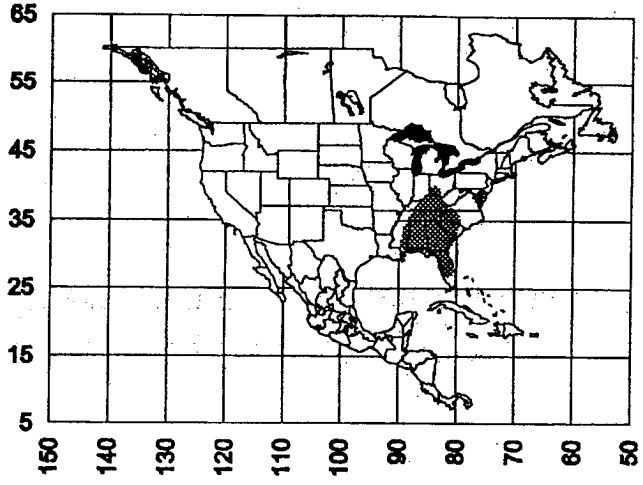

Map 48. Distribution of *Leptothorax smithi*.

the subgenus *Myrafant*. It can be easily separated from *L. silvestrii* on the basis of the distribution (*L. smithi* in the eastern half of the US, *L. silvestrii* in Arizona) and the gaster is completely smooth and glossy (sculptured in *L. silvestrii*). In addition, *L. smithi* has an 11-segmented antenna, whereas *L. silvestrii* has a 12-segmented antenna.

Biology: Arboreal (Hood and Tschinkel, 1990), nesting in cavities in trees under bark. This species is common in Ohio, nesting in galleries of hardened, weathered logs and old, deserted cabins exposed to the sun (Wesson and Wesson, 1940). Nests are monogynous (Frumhoff and Ward, 1992). Sexuals were found in nests in early August (Wesson and Wesson, 1940). Workers were observed feeding on exuviae of wood-boring beetles (Wesson and Wesson, 1940). This species is very desiccation resistance, having 3 rectal pads, which are used to absorb water from the feces (Hood and Tschinkel, 1990).

Leptothorax (*Myrafant*) *stenotyle* Cole
Figs. 45, 47, 171; Map 49

Leptothorax (*Leptothorax*) *angustinodus* Cole, 1956a:28-30 worker, female, Arizona, Chiricahua Mts., Rustler's Park (junior primary homonym of *angustinode* Stitz, 1917:336)

Leptothorax stenotyle Cole, 1956b:214 (Replacement name for *angustinodus*); *Leptothorax* (*Myrafant*) *stenotyle*: D. Smith, 1979:1395

Species complex: *tricarinatus*

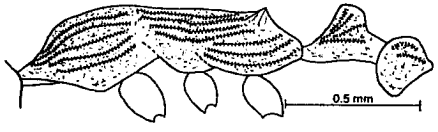

Fig. 171. Mesosoma, petiole and postpetiole of a paratype worker of *Leptothorax stenotyle*.

Diagnosis: This is a roughly sculptured (Fig. 171), relatively large, dark brown ant, with a 12 segmented antenna. The head, mesosoma, petiole and postpetiole are covered with coarse rugae, the