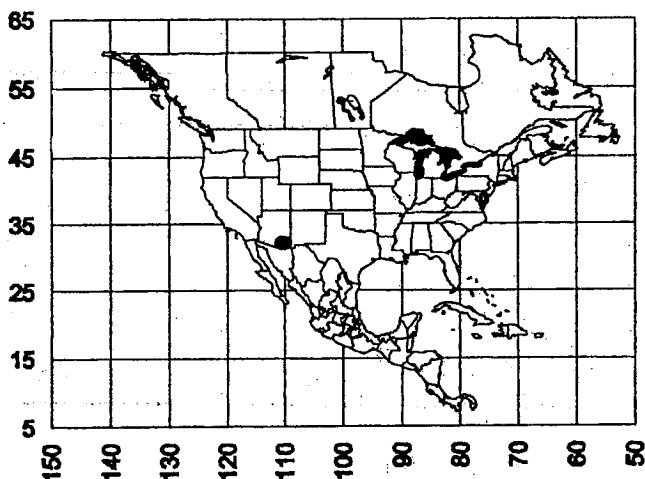


intrarugal spaces are shining. There may be a central area at the vertex without sculpture. The propodeal spines are poorly developed and are essentially elongate angles (approximately 0.05mm in length). The petiole is thick in profile with a blunt apex (Fig. 171).

Distribution: Southeastern Arizona, Cochise Co., Chiricahua Mountains (Rustler's Park and 13.0 mi NW of Junction of Rt. 80 on FSR 74, 5850') (Map 49).



Map 49. Distribution of *Leptothorax stenotyle*.

Type series: Holotype worker and paratype female in Cole collection, paratype workers in USNM, MCZC, Cole collection, W. Creighton collection and R. Gregg collection [seen].

Discussion: This species can be distinguished from *L. tricarinatus* as it has a more slender mesosoma and a narrower post-petiole.

It differs from *L. neo-mexicanus* in that it is longer, more rugose and has an opaque head, which lacks distinct punctures and smaller postpetiole. It differs from *L. obliquicanthus* as the eye is of normal size and shape for the genus. It can be separated from the smaller *L. rugithorax* as the head is covered with coarse sculpture; the head of *L. rugithorax* has fine rugulae.

Biology: The nest of the type colony was found under a stone on a moist slope covered with pine and spruce. A second nest was also under a stone. The populations range from 53-55 workers. Alate females were found in a nest in August (Cole 1956a). I have been unable to collect this species at the type locality, although I have made 11 visits throughout various seasons and years.

Leptothorax (Myrafant) stollii Forel,
Figs. 22, 25, 26, 172, 173, 174, & 175; Map 50

Leptothorax stollii Forel, 1885:352-354, worker, male, Guatemala, Volcán de Agua, 14,000' elevation; Forel, 1899:54 female; *Leptothorax (Myrafant) stollii*: Kempf, 1972:132