Species complex: *nitens*

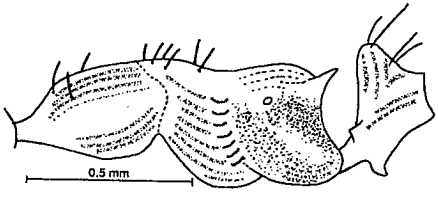

Fig. 172. Mesosoma and petiole of a cotype worker of *Leptothorax stollii*.

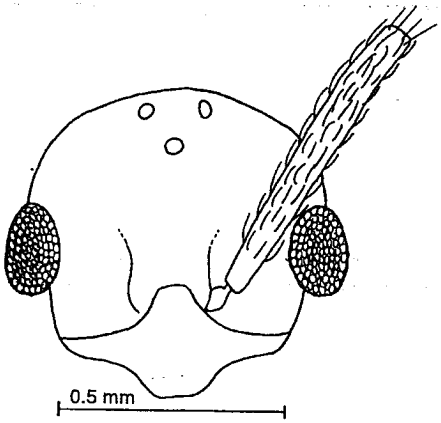

Fig. 174 Head of a cotype male of *Leptothorax stollii*.

Diagnosis: Workers of this species can be recognized by a 12-segmented antenna, by the offset basalmost tooth (Fig. 173), the coarse carinae on the clypeus, which terminate as teeth on the anterior border of the clypeus, which give the anterior edge a crenulate appearance (Fig. 173). The malar area has numerous coarse rugae, the area posterior to the insertions of the antennae is without concentric, curved striae, as are found in most species. The scape extends to the occipital corner; the dorsum of the head is nearly smooth, interspersed with piligerous punctures, the pronotum is finely striate, the remainder of the mesosoma is rugose, the propodeal spines are well developed and the node of the petiole is rounded in profile (Fig. 172). The mesosoma is slightly depressed at the mesopropodeal suture (Fig. 172). The male is unusual in that the scape extends well past the occipital corner (Fig. 174) and the petiole and postpetiole appear "swollen" and thickened (Fig. 175).

Distribution: Guatemala (Map 50).

Type series: Seven workers and 1 male cotypes (MHNG, MCZC) [seen].

Discussion: This species is included in the *nitens* species complex, although it does not fit well and probably deserves to belong to its own complex. The carinae on the clypeus are similar to those of the *nitens* complex, except they terminate in teeth on the anterior border of the clypeus. The petiolar node is relatively sharp, and is slightly cari-

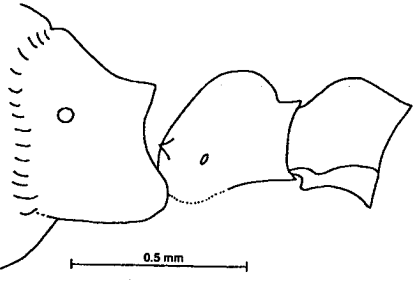

Fig. 175. Propodeum, petiole and postpetiole of a cotype male of *Leptothorax stollii*.