Map 50. Distribution of *Leptothorax stollii*.

nate on each side but it is not as sharp as it is in other species in the complex. The scapes of both the worker and male are exceptionally long, which would separate from other members of the subgenus. Thus, these unusual characters, and the offset basal tooth, would separate this species from all other

in the subgenus. It is also the only species known from Guatemala. Biology: Unknown, other than they were collected at high elevation

Leptothorax (Myrafant) striatulus Stitz

Figs. 176 & 177; Map 51

Leptothorax striatulus Stitz, 1937:133, worker; *Leptothorax (Myrafant) striatulus*: Kempf, 1972:132

Species complex: *striatulus*



Fig. 176. Mesosoma, petiole and postpetiole of the holotype worker of *Leptothorax striatulus* (modified from Stitz, 1937).

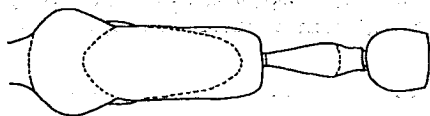


Fig. 177. Dorsum of mesosoma, petiole and postpetiole of the holotype worker of *Leptothorax striatulus* (modified from Stitz, 1937).

Diagnosis: Based on the description and illustrations in Stitz (1937), this species should be easy to recognize as the propodeum is without propodeal spines or angles and completely rounded. The node of the petiole is also low and rounded. The antenna is 12-segmented.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality: MEXICO, Guerrero, Texquitzin near Chilopa, xii-1929, L. Schultze (Map 51).

Type series: Three workers [not found].

Discussion: The rounded propodeum will separate this species from all others in the New World.

Biology: Unknown