

1960:24, larva; *Leptothorax* (Myrafant) *texanus*: M. Smith, 1950:30; 1952:102-104

Species complex: *tricarinatus*

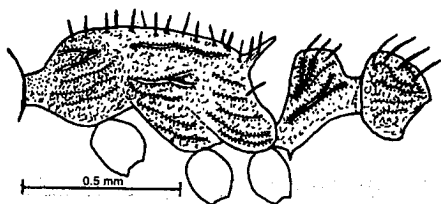


Fig. 180. Mesosoma, petiole and postpetiole of a cotype worker of *Leptothorax texanus*.

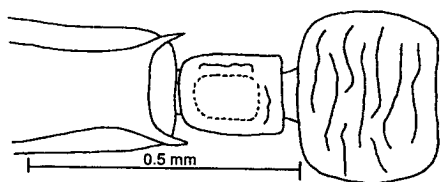
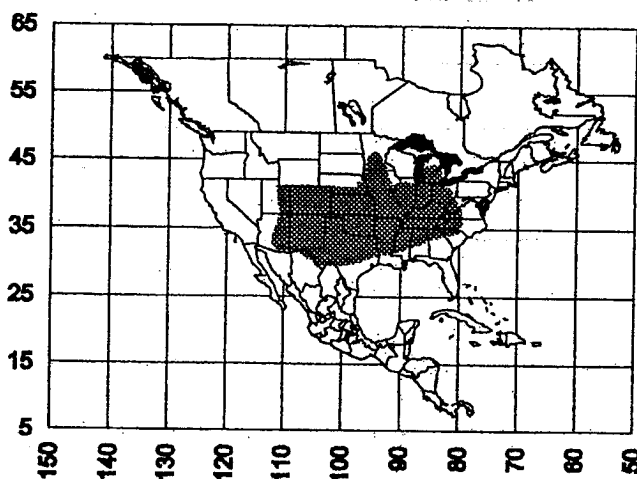


Fig. 181. Dorsum of mesosoma, petiole, and postpetiole of a cotype worker of *Leptothorax texanus*.

Diagnosis: This is a small (total length 2.25mm), dark brown species with a 12-segmented antenna, in which the postpetiole is more than 1.5 X the width of the petiole. The entire ant is roughly sculptured, with rugae on the head, top and side of the mesosoma, on the petiole and on the postpetiole. The gaster is smooth and glossy. The subpeduncular process is poorly defined and consists of a tiny tooth. The node of the petiole is truncate. The propodeum has well-developed spines.

Distribution: USA: Utah, Colorado, Kansas, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Minnesota (Cole, 1952), Michigan (Gregg, 1946; Cole,

1952), Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia (Map 53).



Map 53. Distribution of *Leptothorax texanus*.

Type series: A M N H , M C Z C [seen].

Discussion: The massive postpetiolar node, which is coarsely reticulo-rugose or punctate, separates this taxon from all others in the genus. *Leptothorax davisii* differs in that the postpetiole is somewhat wider and is covered with poorly defined punctures.