and are monogynous (Frumhoff and Ward, 1992). Males have been found in nests from July to September (Cole, 1952).

Leptothorax (Myrafant) tuscaloosae Wilson
Figs. 68, 71, 72, 184, 185, 186, & 187; Map 55

Leptothorax (*Myrafant*) *tuscaloosae* Wilson, 1950:128-130, worker, female

Species complex: *longispinosus*

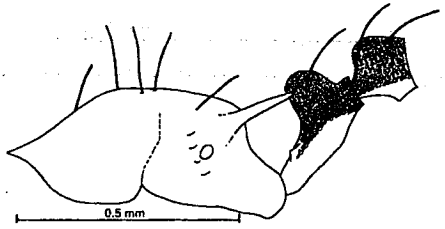

Fig. 184. Mesosoma, petiole and postpetiole of the holotype worker of *Leptothorax tuscaloosae*.

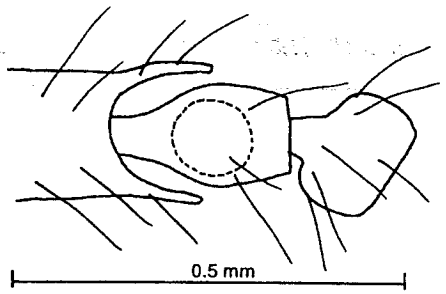

Fig. 185. Dorsum of propodeum, petiole and postpetiole of the holotype worker of *Leptothorax tuscaloosae*.

Diagnosis: This is a small, dark species with an 11-segmented antenna. Most of the head and mesosoma are smooth and shining, rugae are present on the lower surfaces of the side of the mesosoma, the petiole and postpetiole are finely punctate, the gaster is smooth and glossy. None of the sutures break the dorsum of the mesosoma, the propodeal spines are well developed, long and slender (Fig. 185), the petiolar node is low and rounded and the subpeduncular process is poorly developed.

Distribution: Known from the two type localities in west central Alabama (Tuscaloosa Co.), and from North Carolina (Carter, 1962) (Map 55).

Type series: USNM, MCZC, University of Alabama [seen].

Discussion: Wilson (1950) carefully compared this species to the 2 species which are morphologically most similar. It is superficially similar to *L. curvispinosus*, differing in being dark brown (*L. curvispinosus*

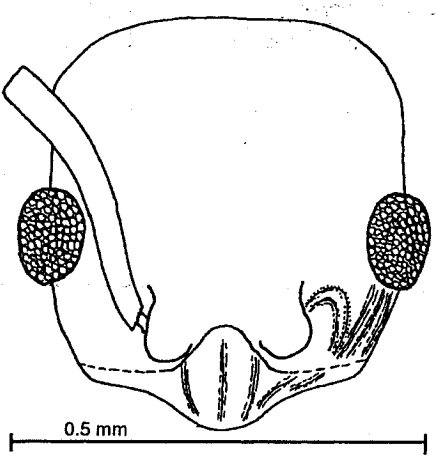

Fig. 186. Head of the holotype worker of *Leptothorax tuscaloosae*. The sculpture is shown only on the right side of the figure.