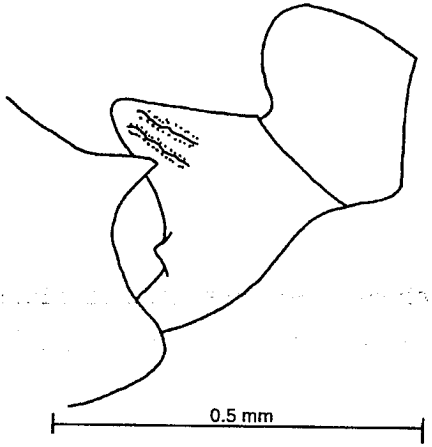
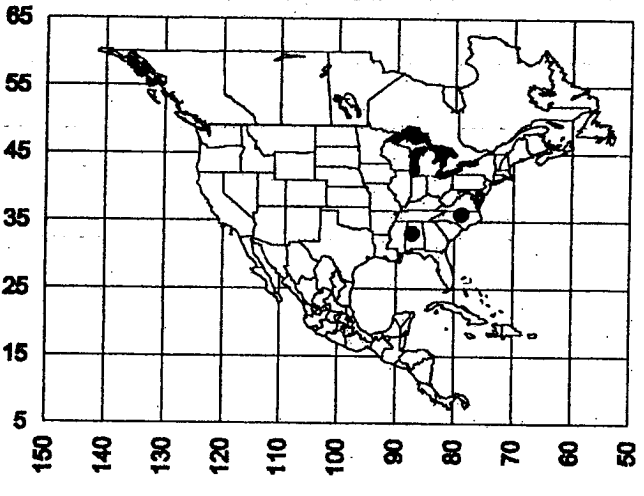


Fig. 187. Propodeum, petiole and postpetiole of the paratype female of *Leptothorax tuscaloosae*.

is light brown), having a nearly smooth dorsal surface of the head (heavily punctate in *L. curvispinosus*). The smooth dorsum of the head could result in it being confused with *L. longispinosus*. It differs as the propodeal spines are shorter (0.12mm) (0.25mm in *L. longispinosus*) and more elevated (angle of about 150° with the dorsal face of the propodeum, whereas the angle in *L. longispinosus* is about 180°). Thus it is a distinct species that would be difficult to confuse with any of the others.

Biology: The type series was taken at the base of a large oak in an open area fringing a bay-gum swamp at Guthrie's Nursery (Wilson, 1950). It was in a small cavity in the bank of earth under a bed of moss. The additional colony from near Elrod was found in a small cavity in the earth covered partly by an overhanging root and partly by thin leaf litter. This locality was in a densely shaded area also on the fringes of a bay-gum swamp. Both colonies were apparently polygynous. Stray workers were collected during the day on low bushes near both nests, thus this species is diurnally active.



Map 55. Distribution of *Leptothorax tuscaloosae*.

My family and I visited both type localities on 8-vi-1998, and discussed the situation with Mrs. Nevada B. Hubbard, who has been secretary at the Memorial Park Cemetery since the 1940's. The site of Guthrie's Nursery (33° 11'33.4"N 87°23" 37.7"W) is now part of the Tuscaloosa Memorial Park