



Figs. 34 - 49. Petioles and posterior views of legs of *Acanthostichus* workers, 0.125 mm scales: 34 & 35) *A. quirozi* petiole of holotype, top and side views; 36) *A. sanchezorum* top view of petiole of holotype; 37 & 38) *A. serratulus* petiole of lectotype, top and side views; 39 & 40) *A. skwarrae* petiole of lectotype, top and side views; 41 & 42) *A. texanus* petiole, top and side views; 43) *A. brevicornis* hind femur of lectotype; 44) *A. femoralis* posterior leg of cotype (C = coxa, T = trochanter, F = femur, Ti = tibia); 45) *A. kirbyi* hind femur of lectotype; 46) *A. lattkei* hind femur of holotype; 47) *A. quadratus* hind femur of lectotype; 48) *A. sanchezorum* posterior leg of holotype; 49) *A. serratulus* hind femur of lectotype.

Discussion. This is an easily distinguished species, that was first recognized by Smith (1955). The densely punctate petiolar node will distinguish it from all other species, except *A. punctiscapus*. It can be separated from this latter species in that the scape is predominantly smooth and glossy (not heavily punctate as in *A. punctiscapus*).

Distribution. USA: SE Arizona (Map 1).

Type Series: Holotype worker (MCZC) and 13 paratype workers (BMNH, CWEM, IMLA, INPA, LACM, MCZC, MHNC, MIZA, MZSP, UAIC, USNM), ARIZ., Pima Co., 7 mi SE Sahuarita, Sept 3, 1982, T. C. Myles.

Material examined. USA: SE Arizona, Cochise Co., Chiricahua Moun-