

angle (Fig. 12); sides of head parallel, occiput somewhat concave; femur somewhat incrassate, concave ventrally; petiole strongly narrowed anteriorly, with large, ventrally directed tooth (Fig. 31). Most of ant with distinct, dense, small punctures, including mandibles, scapes, head, dorsum of mesosoma, petiole and gaster.

Female: Unknown.

Male: Unknown.

*Discussion.* This species is easily recognized and can be separated from all others in the genus by the densely punctate surfaces, especially of the scapes.

*Distribution.* Southern New Mexico, known only from the type locality (Map 1).

*Type series.* Holotype [MCZC] and 38 paratypes (plus additional pieces of several other paratypes) [AMNH, BMNH, CACS, CWEM, EMAU, FMNH, FSCA, IMLA, INPA, LACM, MACN, MCSN, MCZC, MIZA, MZSP, UAIC, UNAM, USNM]; USA, New Mexico, Doña Ana Co.; Jornada LTER [National Science Foundation Long Term Ecological Research] Site, 45 Km NE Las Cruces, 1.6 Km W of College Ranch Headquarters, about 150 m south of Jornada Playa; 17 July 1985, D. Lightfoot and S. Van Vactor collectors.

*Material examined.* Type series.

*Biology.* Collected in a nest of the ant *Pogonomyrmex desertorum* Wheeler at a depth of 70 cm, located in a *Larrea tridentata* (creosotebush) Chihuahuan Desert scrub. Apparently only part of the colony was collected as there was no associated nest queen found. Most of the workers were maintained in a laboratory nest by Steve Van Vactor for a few days, and specimens were preserved after they had died. Additional specimens were not found, although an extensive search of the area was conducted. I operated a light trap within thirty meters of the site where they were collected, twice weekly throughout the remainder of the summer and fall of 1985 and during the spring to fall in 1986, without collecting any males. Numerous *Cerapachys davis* males were collected in the trap, in addition to reproductives of many other ant species. It is unlikely that the males of *C. davis* are the unknown males of *A. punctiscapus*, as they are typical of the genus *Cerapachys* and do not appear to have a malar groove, although the eye is placed so close to the base of the mandibles that it would be difficult or impossible to see, even if it were present.

*Acanthostichus quadratus* Emery

Fig. 13, 32, 33, 47, 50, 51, 52, 72, 73, 83; Map 7, p. 49

*Acanthostichus quadratus* Emery, 1895:750-751, worker, female,