

ones at base of this declivity. Postpetiole smooth and shining, faintly coreaceous. Gaster smooth and shining.

Erect hairs present on upper surface of head along the occipital border, their length variable. Thoracic, petiolar, postpetiolar, and gastric pilosity similar to that of worker. Hairs on dorsum of scutum sparse. There is a patch of dense, long, coarse, suberect hairs on each mesothoracic sternite.

Entire body, except mandibular borders, teeth, and articulations, the compound eyes, the paraptera, and the gaster, ferruginous red. Mandibular borders, teeth, and articulations, the compound eyes, and the parapsides blackish brown. Basal two-thirds of first gastric segment ferruginous followed by a broad black band completely encircling the segment except for a ferruginous median dorsal interruption. This band extends posteriorly to near the margin of the first gastric segment which is ferruginous. Other gastric segments except the terminal one with similar but narrower and more widely interrupted bands. Terminal segment ferruginous.

Described from a nest queen with associated workers taken by the writer 20 miles north of Bernardo, New Mexico, at an elevation of 6,550 feet, September 10, 1951, Cole collection No. N-294. This specimen will remain in the writer's collection.

A single alate female was taken from each of two nests (H-307 and H-308) 15 mi. W. of Mountainair, New Mexico, at an elevation of 5,750 feet. One of these specimens has a few transverse rugules on the dorsum of the postpetiole. The wings are hyaline and iridescent and they have light brown veins and dark brown stigma. One of the females will be deposited in the collection of Dr. W. S. Creighton.

LITERATURE CITED

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STUDIES OF NEW MEXICO ANTS. XII. THE GENERA BRACHYMYRMEX, CAMPONOTUS, AND PRENOLEPIS (HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE)¹

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Genus BRACHYMYRMEX Mayr

Brachymyrmex depilis Emery. This species was taken at only one locality, namely Sapello Canyon, near Beulah, 8,000 ft. The nests were in moist soil beneath stones on a steep pine slope.

Genus CAMPONOTUS Mayr

Camponotus (Camponotus) herculeanus (Linné). The only colony which I believe definitely to represent this species was found on Mogollon Mountain, 9,000 ft., beneath a stone and the bark of a dead standing pine in a moist area of pine, aspen, and spruce.

Camponotus (C.) herculeanus modoc Wheeler. The distribution in New Mexico seems to be limited to the northern half of the state. The ant nests beneath stones and in logs. Colonies were found at the following places: Tesuque Canyon, near Santa Fe, 7,650-10,000 ft.; 15 mi. N. of Eagle Nest, 9,500 ft.; 18 mi. E. of Eagle Nest, 8,500 ft.; Ute Park, 7,500-7,600 ft.; Sandia Mt., near Albuquerque, 8,700 ft.; 13 mi. S. of Mescalero, 8,200 ft.

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