which are more scattered on the posterior corners. Posterolateral borders of clypeus, inner borders of frontal carinæ, the pro- and mesonotum with a few piligerous foveolæ.

Hairs much as in sansabeanus, even on the cheeks.

Black; thorax, petiole and base of gaster slightly reddish; insertions and tips of scapes, funiculi and legs deep reddish brown; posterior borders of gastric segments sordid yellowish.

Worker minor. Length, 5-7 mm.

Differing from the minor worker of sansabeanus in the shorter and broader head; with more prominent anterior corners, the shorter and basally more dilated antennal scapes.

Body more shining than in the worker major. Pilosity and color as in this phase, but mandibles, clypeus, cheeks and scapes deep red and legs sometimes more yellowish.

Female. Length, 13-15 mm.

Resembling the major worker, but head longer than broad and thorax and gaster more shining. Black; mandibles, funiculi, femora and tibiæ deep reddish brown; venter and sides of two basal gastric segments blotched with brownish yellow; trochanters and tips of coxæ of the same color. Wings strongly tinged with brown; veins and stigma pale brown.

Male. Length, 7-8 mm.

Resembling the male of *sansabeanus*, but the head and thorax somewhat more opaque. Hairs dirty yellow, rather abundant on the cheeks, which are somewhat broader in front than at the eyes. Black; funiculi and tarsi light brown. Wings somewhat paler than in the female.

Described from a number of specimens of all four phases from a single colony found by C. R. Biederman nesting in the ground under a stone at Palmerlee, Arizona, (5500 ft.) and several workers and males taken by W. M. Mann in Ramsey Canyon, Huachuca Mts., (5800 ft.) in the same territory.⁴

This form is readily distinguished by the shape of the head, short antennal scapes and the combination of the characters of the antennæ of maccooki with the thickset stature of sansabeanus and the coloration of the darkest forms of vicinus. It deserves a higher rank than as a mere variety of sansabeanus.

12. C. maculatus ocreatus Emery

C. maculatus subsp. ocreatus EMERY, Zool. Jahrb. Abth. f. Syst., VII, p. 673, §, 1893; Ibid., VIII, p. 336, 1894.

C. maculatus race ocreatus Pergande, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (2) IV, p. 26, §, 1893.

⁴ During November, 1910, I found this ant very common under stones in Miller Canyon, Huachuca Mts., Ariz., between 5000 and 6000 ft.