

rounded and broader behind, with slightly concave, subparallel cheeks which are somewhat shorter than the eyes. Mandibles narrow, edentate. Clypeus carinate, with broadly rounded anterior border. Antennæ slender, first funicular joint incrassated at its tip, nearly as long as the second joint. Thorax robust, epinotum sloping, base not more than half as long as the declivity. Petiole very low and thick, transverse, its upper surface flattened and somewhat impressed in the middle, without a border.

Head and thorax moderately shining, the former subopaque behind; gaster smoother, surface of body very finely shagreened.

Erect hairs pale yellow, rather abundant, covering the thorax as well as the head and gaster, absent on the scapes, cheeks and legs. Femora and tibiae with minute, appressed hairs.

Brownish yellow; posterodorsal portion of head, scutellum and upper surface of gaster, except the anterior and posterior borders of the segments, dark brown. In some specimens, the whole thorax or only its dorsal surface and the epinotum are light brown.

This variety was first very inadequately described by Buckley from specimens taken in Texas, in all probability near Austin. I have redescribed it from topotypes. It is represented among my material by numerous specimens from the following localities:

Texas: Austin and throughout Travis County (topotypes); San Antonio, New Braunfels, San Angelo, Marble Falls, Kenedy, Brownwood and Terlingua (Wheeler); Laredo (J. F. McClendon); Dimmitt County (Schaupp); Chisos Mts. (O. W. Williams); Abilene (A. W. Morrill); Kerrville (F. C. Pratt); Lampasas (W. D. Hunter).

Arizona: Nogales (Osler); Huachuca Mts. (H. Skipner and Wheeler).

Mexico: Cuernavaca (Wheeler); Guadalajara (J. F. McClendon).

Worker major specimens, often in the same colony, are extremely variable in the coloration of the head. In general they agree very well with Roger's description of *C. fumidus* from Venezuela, but he does not mention the erect hairs on the antennal scapes. On this account, Emery regarded his specimens, which came from Colorado, as representing a variety, which he called *pubicornis*. As there is no question in my mind concerning the identity of this form with Buckley's *festinatus*, and as long series of specimens from all the localities mentioned above show the erect hairs on the antennal scapes, I believe that I am justified in consigning *pubicornis* to the synonymy.

*C. festinatus* nests in the ground under stones, logs or dried cow dung in dry sunny pastures. It forms colonies varying from a few to several hundred individuals. It is extremely timid, and, as I have never seen it abroad during the day-time, I infer that it must be either crepuscular or nocturnal. This is also indicated by the very pale coloration of the minor workers.