

scapes and thorax, with the exception of the epinotum. Pubescence very short and dilute, but visible on the head, thorax and gaster.

Black; mandibles, antennal funiculi, tarsi and articulations of the legs brown; wings colored like those of the female.

The types of this species, which is very constant and easily recognized by its deep black color, smooth surface and peculiar pilosity, came from California. I have examined specimens from the following localities:

California: Yosemite, Sierra Nevada, Sierra Valley, San Jacinto Mts., 6000 ft. (F. Grinnel, Jr.); Baldy Peak, San Gabriel Mts. (Brewster, Joos and Crawford); Blue Lake, Humboldt County; Felton, Santa Cruz Mts.; Alta Peak (9500–11,000 ft.), Giant Forest to Marble Fork, Sissons (J. C. Bradley); McCloud and Castle Crag (A. Fenyès).

Washington: Seattle (T. Kincaid); Union City (J. C. Bradley).

Oregon: Corvallis (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Montana: Weeksville (S. Henshaw).

Idaho: Moscow Mt. (W. M. Mann), Lewiston and Moscow (J. M. Aldrich).

Colorado: Ute Pass and Cheyenne Canyon (Wheeler); South Boulder Canyon and Sugar Loaf (T. D. A. Cockerell).

Utah: Beaver Canyon (C. Schaeffer).

New Mexico: Santa Fé (on *Populus*), Pecos and Glorieta (T. D. A. Cockerell).

Arizona: (A. P. Morse).

Mexico: Gulf of California (A. Agassiz).

As shown by this list of localities, *C. lævigatus* is a mountain ant peculiar to the high ranges of the western states. It extends into Mexico and also for a short distance into British America (Vancouver Island, according to Lord). I believe that it will rarely be found below an altitude of 6000 ft. I have seen it only at elevations of 7000–8000 ft. in the mountains of Colorado. It forms large colonies which nest in dry stumps or logs after the manner of *C. herculeanus* and its various sub-species and varieties. In behavior it closely resembles the south European *C. vagus*.

Emery mentions three female specimens from Descanso, Calif., which seemed to represent a form allied to but distinct from *lævigatus*. These resembled the females of the *herculeanus* group, but had 6-toothed mandibles and an indistinctly carinate clypeus. The whole head was opaque, densely punctate, with scattered piligerous, shallow foveolæ, and the sides of the head bore short, stiff bristles. The tibiæ had short, oblique hairs; the color was like that of the *C. ligniperda* female. I have not been able to find any specimens answering to this description among my material.