

Arizona: Phoenix, cotypes (Th. Pergande); Phoenix and Prescott, running on trunks of cotton-wood trees (Wheeler).

This species, as Emery has remarked, is very similar to *C. fallax discolor*. It is even more like *fallax rasilis*, but the head and thorax are more robust, the head is more excised behind, the clypeal notch smaller, the epinotum more angular and the sculpture is different, the punctures on the sides and front of the head being much smaller and the surface of the head and thorax somewhat more shining. These differences, however, are not very pronounced and it may be necessary, when *sayi* is better known, to reduce it to the rank of a subspecies of *fallax*.

46. *C. texanus* Wheeler

As I have published a detailed description of all four phases of this handsome species (Psyche, 1903, p. 108), it may be passed over here with a few remarks. It is readily distinguished from all the other members of the *fallax* group by its large size (worker major 10-12 mm.), and coloration, the worker major having a black head and gaster, red thorax and legs, a yellow base to the first gastric segment and dark red antennæ. The male differs from all the known males of the *fallax* group in the color of the thorax and legs, which are reddish yellow, with the scutellum, metanotum and three spots on the mesonotum black and the epinotum more or less infuscated.

The types are from Travis County, Texas, and were found nesting in oak logs.

47. *C. schaefferi* Wheeler

The female and worker phases of this species have been described in detail in Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., XVII, p. 88, 1909. The worker major is as large as that of *texanus* and measures 9-12 mm., but it is yellowish red throughout with darker mandibles, scapes and anterior border of the head. The mandibles are distinctly flattened distally, and the anterior border of the clypeus is flat and has a broader, shallower notch than in *sayi* and *texanus*, with a small tooth on each side. In these characters and in the sculpture of the head, there is an unmistakable resemblance to the smoother forms of *herculeanus*, such as *ligniperda*. The middle and hind tibiæ have two rows of stiff, graduated bristles on the distal half of their flexor surface. In *texanus*, these bristles are smaller and less numerous and seem to be rather inconstant; in *sayi*, they are lacking. In the worker minor and female of *schaefferi*, which are colored like the worker major, the median excision of the clypeal border is still shallower and even more like that of *herculeanus* and *lavigatus*. The wings of the