

a trace of a median longitudinal impression at the anterior end. Legs long and rather slender.

Mandibles and clypeal border shining, the former finely striated. Remainder of body opaque and finely granular or very finely punctate-rugulose. The various ridges, spines and protuberances, the front, the posterior corners and occiput of the head, the thoracic dorsum and pleuræ (except in the mid-dorsal line between the protuberances), the upper-surface of the petiole, post-petiole (except its concave dorsal surface), and gaster beset with small but prominent and rather acute tubercles. Legs, scapes and cheeks beset with similar but smaller and much less prominent elevations.

Hairs and pubescence fulvous, the former hooked, erect and rather uniformly distributed over the body, legs and scapes; the pubescence is very short and delicate and present only on the antennal scapes.

Body ferruginous red; legs and antennæ a shade paler; borders of mandibles black; frontal area, vertex and occiput each often with a black or dark brown spot. Old specimens not infrequently have the body covered with a bluish bloom.

Described from numerous specimens taken Nov. 10–16, 1910 from several colonies in Miller and Hunter Canyons, Huachuca Mts., Arizona at elevations varying from 5000 to 6000 ft.

*T. arizonensis* is most closely related to *T. saussurei* Forel but differs from this species and from *T. septentrionalis* in its larger average size, much deeper color, longer antennal scapes, more numerous and more acute tubercles, especially on the posterior portions of the head and upper surface of the gaster, the less rounded sides of the head, the stouter and more backwardly directed epinotal spines and the erect, instead of reclinate, hairs on the legs and antennal scapes. From *T. turrifex*, *arizonensis* differs in its much larger size, much longer antennal scapes, more backwardly directed epinotal spines and proportionally narrower postpetiole. In *turrifex*, moreover, the mesoëpinotal constriction is more pronounced, the epinotal declivity is not sloping but vertical, the inferior pronotal spines are acute, there is a prominent median pronotal tubercle and the dorsal surface of the postpetiole is beset posteriorly with small tubercles and is flattened but not concave.

The territory in which *T. arizonensis* was observed would seem at first sight to be very unfavorable to an ant addicted to cultivating fungi for food, and is certainly very different from that inhabited by *T. septentrionalis* and *turrifex*. *T. septentrionalis* flourishes only in the sandy oak woods of the Mississippi Valley, Atlantic and Gulf States as far north as southern Illinois and southern New Jersey; while *T. turrifex* prefers the black or argillaceous soil of