

the cedar brakes and post-oak woods of central Texas. Both are essentially lowland species. *T. arizonensis*, however, lives in the arid, stony mountain canyons of southern Arizona and undoubtedly also in similar localities in northern Mexico. In the Huachuclas the nests were never seen on ridges or elevations but invariably on the slopes or in the very beds of the small dry arroyos entering from the north the main canyons which run from west to east. These situations are evidently selected because of their greater exposure to the southern sun and the longer retention of moisture in their soil.

The nests can be easily recognized by the portions of exhausted fungus gardens scattered about their main entrances. This refuse is usually of a bright yellow color and quickly arrests the eye of one who is scrutinizing the soil for signs of ants. The largest *arizonensis* nest seen was situated in front of Mr. Joseph Palmerlee's ranch in Miller Canyon at an altitude of 5500 ft. It was in such hard, stony soil that I was unable to reach its lowermost galleries even when Mr. Palmerlee came to my assistance with a large pick and a pair of powerful arms. The nest had three entrances, one on a rude crater sprinkled with yellow fungus-garden refuse and two others about 10-14 inches from the crater opening and about a foot apart at the edge of a boulder some three feet in diameter. On removing this the two openings were seen to lead into converging galleries $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, which ran along the surface of the soil for several inches, and then united and descended perpendicularly as an irregular passage-way between a couple of large stones to a depth of two feet. Here it joined an obliquely ascending gallery which was traced to the opening on the crater, and the common gallery thus formed at once opened into a chamber 10 inches long by 6 inches in diameter and only 2-3 inches high, the roof of which was formed by the lower surface of one of the two large stones. Although this chamber was apparently a natural cavity and had not been excavated by the ants, it nevertheless contained a large fungus-garden which was suspended from the lower surface of the stone and hung in folds like a series of curtains. In this respect and also in its bluish white color it resembled very closely the gardens of *T. septentrionalis* and *jamaicensis* which I described in my former paper (*loco citato* pp. 750 and 760). From the floor of the chamber