

Described from six soldiers and six workers, taken in the valley of the Santa Cruz River, near Tucson, Arizona, in the same place as the preceding species. The colonies were small and contained very few soldiers. Like the preceding this species is probably carnivorous. The nests were perfect craters, 3-5 inches in diameter, with a large central opening half an inch in diameter.

Pheidole virago is related to *Ph. guilelmi-muelleri* Mayr and *androsana* Whlr., but the sculpturing of the head of the soldier is more extensive and of a different character in both of these species, and the antennal scape in *guilelmi-muelleri* is dilated and flattened, while *androsana* has a smooth, differentiated, scrobe-like area for the antennal scape and the frontal carinae are prolonged backwards.

19. *Pheidole fimbriata* Roger.

Some years ago I described a large dealated female *Pheidole* taken by Oslar at Nogales, Southern Arizona, as *Ph. rhea*. More recently I received from Dr. A. G. Ruthven several winged specimens of this same ant from Cuatolapan, Vera Cruz, Mexico, accompanied by the soldiers and workers. The latter prove on examination to be specimens of *Ph. fimbriata* Roger, a species widely distributed through tropical America, so that the name *rhea* must be relegated to the synonymy. The wings of the female are nearly 16 mm. long, heavily infuscated, with dark brown veins and stigma.

20. *Pheidole tepicana cavigenis* subsp. nov.

Soldier. Differing from the typical *tepicana* Pergande in the shape and sculpture of the head, the shape of the pedicel and in color. The head is proportionately shorter and the sides are straight and subparallel (in *tepicana* feebly convex) but distinctly concave at and in front of the eyes, with the anterior angles prominent and everted. The eyes are distinctly larger and more convex, the rugae on the front and sides of the head are more distinct, but the transverse rugae on the occiput are feebler and more reticulate. The petiolar node is perceptibly emarginate (entire in *tepicana*), and the postpetiole is decidedly broader. The thorax and petiole are concolorous with the head, the mesonotum infuscated and the vertex with a black spot.

Described from three specimens (one immature) taken from a single small colony in Miller Cañon, Huachuca Mts., Arizona (5600 ft.). These have been compared with Mexican specimens of a form which agrees very closely with Pergande's *tepicana*, except in color.