

fusca var. *subaenescens* Emery, which was synonymized in 1950 by Creighton with *Formica fusca* L. North American workers have never been able to recognize *canadensis* due to the very poor description and lack of types for study. Wheeler (1917, Proc. American Acad. Arts and Sci., 52: 550-551) thought Santschi might have confused the species with *hewitti*; Creighton (1950, p. 531) could not place *canadensis* with certainty but thought it most likely to be *altipetens* Wheeler or *cinerea lepida* Wheeler. Gregg (1953, p. 328) was more inclined to believe it a northern sample of the *lepida* population.

Hoping to establish the identity of *canadensis* with certainty, I borrowed 2 female and 2 worker cotypes of *canadensis* from the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, Basel, Switzerland, through the kindness of Dr. Fréd Keiser. In addition to the material in the *cinerea* complex available to me in the U.S. National Museum, I also borrowed approximately 500 specimens from the collections of Drs. W. S. Creighton and Robert E. Gregg. Since the cotype workers of *canadensis* were in an unusually poor condition it was necessary to compare the cotype females with that of a female of *lepida* in a series of workers and female from Cedar Breaks, Utah, collected by W. S. Creighton on August 12, 1934. No important differences could be detected; therefore, I conclude that *canadensis* is the same as *lepida*.

Creighton gives the range of *lepida* as from the western Dakotas to the Pacific Coast and as far south as Utah. Gregg also records the sub-species from Colorado, but it is quite likely that *lepida* may range even farther south than this. It would be wise not to accept any published records outside of this definite range, unless such records can be confirmed. Creighton has pointed out that the species has a broad tolerance for altitudes and also individuals may vary greatly in color. He states that the ants from the higher altitudes are usually darker than those from lower altitudes. Latitude may also influence color as is evidenced by the dark Saskatchewan types.

Below are recorded original citations, type localities, and type repositories, as well as other important bibliographical references:

Formica cinerea cinerea var. *lepida* Wheeler, 1913, Bul. Mus. Compar. Zool., Harvard Univ., 53 (10): 526, worker. Type locality: Blue Lake, Humboldt County, California; types in Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Formica cinerea var. *canadensis* Santschi, 1914-(1913), Ann. Soc. Ent. de Belg., 57: 435-436, worker, female. Type locality: Saskatchewan Province (no specific locality cited), Canada; types in Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, Basel, Switzerland. **New synonymy.**

Formica cinerea lepida, Creighton, 1950, Bul. Mus. Compar. Zool., Harvard Univ., 104: 517-519, 529, 531, worker.—Gregg, 1953, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, 55 (6): 325-328, worker, figs. 1, 2.

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