

ments of a polydomous colony. All colonies were taken from dead twigs or limb stubs in living trees; none were found in the epiphyte samples which I examined, although *Cryptocerus (C.) multispinosus biguttatus* Emery was commonly found in such surroundings.

Foraging (?) individuals moved rather slowly, but when disturbed were capable of swift, agile movements for a short distance. Individuals of one colony (No. 76513-1) were seen on several occasions to move across the soil surface to another tree about seven feet from the nest tree. Although numerous presumed foragers were seen, none gave any clue as to the food habits. Twice, however, two different individuals accepted dead *Nasutitermes* workers; individuals regularly came to a honey-water mixture set out as bait.

On the evening of July 12, at 2045 hours, alate females from colony No. 76513-2 appeared and promptly took wing. Three males appeared at 2112 and remained on the stub for several minutes, showing no interest in the half dozen females nearby, which had emerged at 2105. The latter flew away at 2120, followed a few minutes later by the males. Two dealate females were taken the following night at 2203. A few workers were present on the stub at the same time as the sexual forms but did not pay them any attention. Shortly before the sexual phases appeared, a brief rain shower had thoroughly saturated the area; temperature was 72°F, humidity ca. 80-85%.

On several preceding nights, males were attracted to 15 watt ultraviolet "black light" tubes set up about 150 feet from the tree in which colony 76512-2 was located; unfortunately, the times at which these individuals arrived at the light source were not noted.

### ***Cryptocerus (Cryptocerus) insularis* Wheeler, 1934**

#### Figure 2

Wheeler (1934) described *C. pilosus insularis* on the basis of a single worker from Maria Madre Island (Tres Marias group), Nayarit, Mexico. Kempf (1958) showed that this ant was not allied to *C. pilosus* Emery, but belonged in his *rohweri*-subgroup, which also included *C. wheeleri*. Since the location of the unique type of *C. insularis* was unknown, he provisionally accorded it species status, but intimated it might prove to be either *C. rohweri* or *C. wheeleri*. *C. insularis* supposedly differed in the more prominent lateral pronotal teeth and the slightly emarginate anterior gastral border.

In 1964 I spent a day at the California Academy of Sciences, where the type evidently had been originally placed, in a futile effort to locate the missing type. In the Academy's type drawers is a unit tray with the original name of this ant, but no specimen. The type record carries the notation "type lost." A careful search through both the identified and unidentified formicid collections failed to produce the missing specimen. Since Kempf indicated that the type of *C. pilosus insularis* was not in the Wheeler Collection at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, it seems safe to assume that the specimen is no longer