

extant. Accordingly, I have designated a NEOHOLOTYPE specimen from material at hand, and have selected a worker specimen taken on Maria Magdalena Island (Tres Marias group), Nayarit, March 25, 1964, ex colony No. 36425-c (R. R. Snelling)². This specimen is deposited in the collections of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History.

Kempf (1958) separated the workers of *C. rohweri* and *C. wheeleri* as follows:

"Lower face of head longitudinally striato-rugose; frontal carinae testaceous and semitranslucid.....*wheeleri* Forel

"Lower face of head reticulate-rugose; frontal carinae partly infuscated and solid.....*rohweri* Wheeler"

The workers of the insular form, when run through Kempf's key, will go directly to *C. wheeleri* with no difficulty. In his discussion of *C. wheeleri*, Kempf indicates additional characteristics by which the two species may be separated; the *C. insularis* workers differ from *C. rohweri* in exactly the same characters.

As pointed out above, Kempf allowed *C. insularis* to stand because of two apparently definitive characteristics which seemed to be at variance with the other species. The first of these is the more prominent lateral pronotal teeth. Wheeler, in his original description, stated that this form differs from ". . . typical *pilosus* in having the three lateral teeth of the pronotum longer and more acute." Wheeler based his concept of *C. pilosus*, specimens of which he had not seen, on Emery's description and figures of that species, and on a "related form" from Brazil. I must confess that I, too, have never seen *C. pilosus*; however, the normally excellent figures by Kempf should provide a good idea of the thoracic configuration. I have compared my material of *C. insularis* closely with Kempf's figures of *C. pilosus*, and fail to agree with Wheeler's claim. The anterior and middle lateral teeth in *C. insularis* exhibit some variation, but no individuals have these teeth any longer or more acute than the corresponding teeth in *C. pilosus*; if anything, they tend to be somewhat stouter. In many of the *C. insularis* workers the middle tooth is much reduced. The posterior tooth in the series before me is highly variable. It is safe to say, however, that on the whole it is better developed in *C. insularis* than in *C. pilosus*, if Kempf's figure may be considered to represent the average condition in that species.

Of the basal tergite Wheeler says "anterior border of the gaster at the articulation of the postpetiole less concave than in *C. pilosus* and without angular projections. . . ." In *C. pilosus* the first gastric segment at the articulation of the postpetiole is very decidedly concave, and on each side there are

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