The integument of *C. rohweri,* including that of the cephalic and thoracic foveolae, is everywhere granulate, imparting to the entire insect a dull appearance which is not much offset by the few shining hairs in the thoracic foveolae. This is in rather strong contrast to the condition of both *C. insularis* and *C. wheeleri,* in which the integument, while tessellate between the foveolae, is not at all granulate and hence somewhat shining. In addition, each foveola possesses a shining, flattened hair at its bottom, imparting a further luster to the insect.

The minors are by no means as readily separable; differences do exist, but they are more subtle and, apparently, subject to greater variation. As is the case with the majors, the minors of *C. rohweri* differ from those of the other species in the more distinctly granulose integument. In this character, however, the distinction is one of degree, and accordingly difficult to appreciate unless all three species are available for comparison. However, in both *C. insularis* and *C. wheeleri,* the sides of the thorax and the posterior surface of the epinotum, while conspicuously tessellate, are nonetheless moderately shining; in *C. rohweri* these areas are granulate and dull. The gaster of the latter species is conspicuously duller than is the case with the other two. This is especially obvious along the sides of the first gastric tergite.

The underside of the head of *C. rohweri* is reticulate-rugose (as pointed out by Kempf), while in the other two species it is striato-rugose. Furthermore, in the latter two species the frontal carinae are testaceous and semitransluscent, while in *C. rohweri* they are somewhat thickened and partially infuscated.

The minor of *C. rohweri* is relatively easily separated from *C. insularis* and *C. wheeleri*; the latter two species, however, are less readily separated from one another. The two principal distinctions which I have noted, and which I use in the key below, are of questionable validity, since only two minors of *C. wheeleri* are available for study. In *C. insularis* the maximum head width, at the upper margin of the eyes, is slightly less than the maximum length, the mandibles excluded. The two cotypes of *C. wheeleri* both have the maximum head width slightly greater than the maximum head length. The longitudinal rugulae of the promesonotum of *C. insularis* are rather regularly spaced, and are basically parallel to one another, not noticeably convergent anteriorly. In *C. wheeleri,* on the other hand, these rugulae are irregularly spaced, not essentially parallel with one another, and are definitely convergent anteriorly.

The three species are allopatric in distribution: *C. rohweri* is known from the mountain ranges of southern Arizona and northwestern Mexico[3], *C. wheeleri* only from the types taken at Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico. *C. insularis* has been taken on the Tres Marias Islands, Nayarit, and on the coastal lowlands near Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico.

[3]The presence of this species in Mexico is indicated by a single female taken 13.6 miles west of Alamos, Sonora, on July 17, 1963 by R. L. Westcott.