

*M. ewarti* has four or more long, erect hairs; in *M. pyramicus* clypeal hairs are confined to the margins.

The single female available of *M. ewarti* is very similar to those of *M. pyramicus* but has a number of erect hairs on the clypeal disc, the antennal scapes possess numerous fine suberect hairs, long erect hairs are abundant on the outer face of the fore femora and there are erect hairs on the hind tibiae. The cheeks of *M. ewarti* are less sharply coriaceous, the punctures below the eyes are larger and are round (clearly elongate in *M. pyramicus*). The best character to separate the females of these species seems to be that of mesocutal punctation. The area between the parapsides in *M. ewarti* is rather uniformly finely, sparsely piligerously punctate. There are, in addition, a number of much coarser, setigerous punctures scattered over the disc. The piligerous punctures, laterad of the parapsides, are little coarser than those of the median area, and are mostly separated by two or more times a puncture diameter. In *M. pyramicus*, the center of the mesoscutum is virtually impunctate, the setigerous punctures are fewer and less conspicuous, and the punctures laterad of the parapsides are much coarser than those of the median area, and are mostly separated by a puncture diameter or less.

The males are very similar and, until more specimens of *M. pyramicus* are available, the differences noted here must be considered provisional. In size, *M. pyramicus* males are conspicuously longer; head length of males of this species exceeds 0.90 mm, while that of *M. ewarti* is less than 0.80 mm. However, *Myrmecocystus* males vary greatly in size within a single colony, so the size difference must be considered with this variability in mind. The lower margins of the fore femora of *M. ewarti* have a number of long, erect hairs as well as many extremely fine, short ones. The few males seen of *M. pyramicus* possess, in addition, about as many long hairs and an equal, or greater, number of hairs about half as long as the longer. The most conspicuous difference is the presence of a discoidal cell in *M. ewarti* males and its lack in those of *M. pyramicus*. Finally, *M. ewarti* males have a well developed fringe of hairs on the apical margin of the fore wing and apical and posterior margins of the hind wing. There is no fringe on the forewing of *M. pyramicus* and on the hind wing it is extremely sparse, most of the hairs separated by much more than their own lengths.

*Myrmecocystus creightoni*, new species

Figure 2

*Diagnosis.*—A member of the *lugubris* group identifiable by the presence of abundant reclinate hairs on the antennal scapes and virtual lack of erect hairs on the thoracic dorsum of the workers; female mesoscutum finely, uniformly punctate and with marginal fringes on the wings; male without erect hairs on scapes and tibiae, wings with marginal fringe.