

72-58). Holotype and two paratypes in LACM, one paratype in collection of W. S. Creighton.

VARIATION. The four specimens are so very similar in size that there is nearly no evident variation. The following measurements exhibit the slight ranges presently known: HL 0.60-0.63; HW 0.50-0.53; SL 0.40; PW 0.35-0.36; WL 0.53-0.66; TL 2.27-2.33 mm; CI 83-85; SI 75-80.

DISCUSSION. The 1971 series was taken from beneath a large, deeply imbedded stone on a south-facing slope at the southern end of the Huachuca Mountains, in oak-juniper woodland. The single 1972 specimen was taken in a similar area, beneath a small stone which also concealed a colony of *Crematogaster browni* Buren.

This species may be readily separated from the few known North American species by its small size, reduced eyes and lack of erect hairs on much of the body. It appears, to judge from the description, to be most like *R. bruchi* Santshi of Argentina, to which it will run in Kempf's key to the South American species (1963).

ETYMOLOGY. Named for the Huachuca Mountains of southern Arizona whence the types were collected.

Genus *ACROPYGA* Roger

Ants of the genus *Acropyga* are small to minute, yellowish species which, in the field may be confused with *Brachymyrmex*, another genus of formicines of similar habits. Among the known genera of ants in the conterminous United States, *Acropyga* may be recognized by the following combination of characters: Formicinae; antennae 10-segmented (8-11 in exotic species); eyes lateral, small to minute, situated closer to mandibular articulation than occiput; ocelli absent; posterior clypeal margin contiguous with rim of antennal socket; mandibles slender, quadri- or tridentate, cutting margin oblique, often continuous with basal margin; maxillary palpi two-segmented; labial palpi three-segmented; promesonotal and metanotal sutures present; propodeum oblique; petiole high, compressed.

According to the most recent treatment of the New World species Weber (1944) there are twenty-nine nominate forms in the Neotropical Region. Other species in the Ethiopian and Australasian Regions are assigned to *Acropyga*. A total of four subgenera (*Acropyga* s. str., *Atopodon*, *Malacomyrma* and *Rhizomyrma*) have been named, of which only *Rhizomyrma* has been recorded from the New World. The subgenera are purportedly distinguished from one another by mandibular characters (shape and dentition) and the number of antennal segments. However, the entire range of characters is covered by the New World *Rhizomyrma*. Because I have not had the opportunity to examine material of the Old World species in sufficient detail, no formal synonymy is proposed at this time, even though I have no faith in the validity of any of these subgeneric names as they currently are characterized.

The species of *Acropyga* are largely, if not entirely, subterranean in their