

- pyramicus pyramicus* (Roger, 1863)
= *insana* Buckley, 1866
= *flavus* McCook, 1879
= *nigra* Pergande, 1895
= *smithi* Cole, 1936
pyramicus bicolor Wheeler, 1906
pyramicus flavopectus M. Smith, 1944

Creighton's most important contribution was that morphological characters were used, for the first time, in differentiating our forms. Kusnezov (1952) removed these taxa from *Dorymyrmex* to *Conomyrma*, dividing them between his two subgenera in the following manner:

- subg. *Biconomyrma*
bicolor (Wheeler)
brunnea (Forel)
wheeleri Kusnezov
subg. *Conomyrma*
flavopectus (M. Smith)
pyramica (Roger)

All these were treated as species occurring in the United States; the new species *wheeleri* was added from Tucson, Arizona, and *brunnea*, originally described from Argentina was tentatively thought by Kusnezov to occur here. Since these five were divided between subgenera established on morphological characters, it follows that the species were separable into two groups and that *bicolor* was thus severed from *pyramicus*. It is evident in reading Kusnezov's paper that his concept of *pyramicus* was based on material from South America and that the inclusion of the United States and Mexico in its range was based largely on the literature. Presumably, too, *pyramicus* in this interpretation continued to carry the various synonyms assigned to it by Creighton. The inclusion of *brunnea* as a part of our fauna was based on a series of specimens from Colorado Springs, Colorado, and determined as that form by Wheeler; Kusnezov wisely accepted this determination with reservation.

As indicated above, I do not consider the subgenus *Biconomyrma* worthy of recognition since it is based on minor characters, but these characters are useful in separating species. The workers of *flavopecta* and *pyramica* both possess a mesonotum which in profile slopes evenly into the mesopropodeal suture, there being no abrupt declivity behind. In *bicolor*, *brunnea*, and *wheeleri*, the mesonotum in profile is abruptly declivitous behind, often descending vertically, or nearly so, into the mesopropodeal suture. Based on Brazilian material, *pyramica* is a bicolored ant, as noted above, and always seems to possess a pair of moderately long, fully erect hairs on the pronotal dorsum. The forewing of the females has a characteristic venation (Fig. 8), as noted and figured by Kusnezov (1952). No known North American form possesses the mesonotal and venation characters of *Conomyrma*, s. str. of Kusnezov. Although Kusnezov assigned *flavopecta*