

to *Conomyrma*, s. str., the venation of the female forewing is the same as that of *bicolor* and *insana* (Fig. 7). No specimens fulfilling the criteria here established for *pyramicus* have been seen from North America and I feel this name should be removed from our lists.

The ant long referred to *pyramicus* in North American literature has a mesonotum which is sharply declivitous behind; the venation of the forewing of the female is that which Kusnezov attributed to his subgenus *Biconomyrma* and the insect is uniformly brownish to blackish, the lower part of the head lighter. This ant clearly is not the same entity as the South American *pyramicus*. The earliest available name for this ant is *insana*. The record for *brunnea* from Colorado, cited above, must also be referred to *insana*. The synonymy for this name is as follows:

*insana* (Buckley, 1866)

= *pyramicus*, sensu Wheeler, 1902; Creighton, 1950, etc., not of Roger, 1863

= *flavus* McCook, 1879. NEW SYNONYMY.

= *nigra* Pergande, 1895. NEW SYNONYMY.

= *antillana* Forel, 1911. NEW SYNONYMY.

= *smithi* Cole, 1936. NEW SYNONYMY.

= *brunnea*, Kusnezov, 1952. Misidentification

= *wheeleri* Kusnezov, 1952. NEW SYNONYMY.

Kusnezov's *wheeleri* is known only from the two type specimens from Tucson, Arizona. They should be in his collection at the Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucuman, but efforts to locate them have not been successful. There is nothing in the description to indicate that this ant is anything other than *insana*, a common ant in the Tucson area. I am sure Kusnezov described it solely because it seemed to belong to his *Biconomyrma* and could not, therefore, be "*pyramicus*."

Because *bicolor* is consistent in its color pattern and because it is broadly sympatric with *insana* and does not intergrade with it, I agree with Cole (1957) that this species must be accorded specific recognition. The form of the mesonotum and the wing venation of the female ally *bicolor* with *insana*. The pronotum lacks erect hairs and this, together with the shape of the mesonotum, will separate it from the true *pyramicus* of South America.

#### LITERATURE CITED

- BUCKLEY, S. B. 1866. Descriptions of new species of North American Formicidae. Proc. Ent. Soc. Phila. 6:152-172.
- COLE, A. C., JR. 1957. Notes on western ants. J. N. Y. Entomol. Soc. 65:129-131.
- CREIGHTON, W. S. 1950. The ants of North America. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 104:1-585.
- DONISTHORPE, H. 1943. A list of the type-species of the genera and subgenera of the Formicidae. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 11) 10:617-737.
- EISNER, T. 1957. A comparative morphological study of the proventriculus of ants. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 116:439-490.