

LACM); Artesia, Los Angeles Co., 22 Aug. 1968 (K. C. Stephens; LACM); Tustin, Orange Co., 6 June 1970 (A. Mintzer; LACM).

DISCUSSION

The worker of *C. ectopia* cannot be run out in the key by Smith (1944) since it fails to agree fully with either alternative of the first couplet. In that of Creighton (1950) it will go to *C. emeryi* Forel. Workers differ from those of *C. emeryi* by the broader head, longer oculomandibular distance, concave anterior clypeal margin, striatopunctate pleurae, broader propodeal spines, and less compressed petiolar node. From *C. nuda* (Mayr), *C. ectopia* is readily separable by the shorter oculomalar distance, rounded humeri, striatopunctate pleurae, and impressed metanotal suture. In *C. venustula* Wheeler and Mann, the clypeus is more massive, the pleurae punctate only, the propodeal spines are reduced to minute tubercles and the antennal scape fails to reach the occipital margin by less than its greatest thickness. In *C. wroughtoni* Forel, the node of the petiole is broader, the anterior margin of the postpetiole is distinctly concave, the pronotal humeri are subangular and the propodeal spines are longer.

Males in this genus are very poorly known and the few descriptions are meaningless, especially those of the ergatoid males. These usually have been compared to the workers. Normal, winged males are produced by *C. emeryi*. This same species also has modified ergatoid males in which the antennae are 11-segmented, the mandible is unusually long and slender, without a dentate cutting margin, the anterior margin of the clypeus is deeply emarginate and with lateral angulations, and the mesonotum has a transverse gibbosity. An ergatoid male similar to that of *C. ectopia* is produced by *C. nuda* but the description of that form by Forel (1904) is too general to be useful. No males of *C. venustula* or *C. wroughtoni* have been available, nor have they been described.

The female of *C. venustula* has the propodeal spines reduced to denticles, the nodes of petiole and postpetiole are sharply reticulopunctate, and the sides of the thorax are longitudinally rugulose. Those of *C. wroughtoni* and *C. emeryi* also have rather coarsely and closely punctate petiolar and postpetiolar nodes, the anterior margin of the postpetiole is concave in dorsal view, the petiolar spines are about thrice longer than wide and the sides of the pronotum are uniformly contiguously punctate. The female of *C. ectopia* is most similar to that of *C. nuda*, but the sides of the pronotum are shinier, with irregularly spaced punctures and longitudinal rugulae, rather than uniformly closely punctate. In *C. nuda* the piligerous punctures of the first tergite are very fine, hardly exceeding the diameter of the hairs arising from them. In that species, too, the oculomandibular distance is about half the maximum eye length, a little longer in *C. ectopia*.

Literature Cited

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