

Mts., Los Angeles Co. We have not collected this species below 1500 m; it is most common near 3000 m elevation.

Disposition of types.—The holotype, 20 paratype workers, 15 paratype females, and 15 paratype males will be deposited in the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History. Paratypes (6 workers, 6 females, 6 males) will be deposited in each of the following: American Museum of Natural History, U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Museum of Comparative Zoology, and the entomology collections of the University of California at Riverside, University of California at Berkeley, and the California Academy of Science.

Variations in paratype series.—Variation in the worker is in size, color, and mandibular dentition. Size variation follows: HL 1.32–1.61 mm, HW 1.22–1.72 mm, CI 92.42–106.83, SL 1.12–1.29 mm, SI 82.50–100.98, EL 0.28–0.39 mm, EW 0.22–0.27 mm, OI 21.21–24.22, WL 1.60–2.08 mm, PNL 0.46–0.58 mm, PNW 0.36–0.49 mm, PPL 0.44–0.57 mm, PPW 0.50–0.65 mm.

Occasionally the gaster of a worker is partly or completely black. Some of the mandibular teeth may be badly worn or broken but give the appearance that they were originally similar to the holotype. The propodeal armature is always well developed although there is some variation in the length of the spines.

Size variation in females follows: HL 1.65–1.75 mm, HW 1.68–1.75 mm, CI 100.0–102.44, SL 1.32–1.33 mm, SI 83.60–86.43, EL 0.42–0.46 mm, EW 0.24–0.32 mm, OI 25.61–26.29, WL 2.64–2.70 mm, PNL 0.60–0.61 mm, PNW 0.56–0.57 mm, PPL 0.56–0.58 mm, PPW 0.82–0.85 mm.

The color is more uniform than that of the workers. Most have a dark blotching of the first gastral segment but its size varies, especially when compared to females of other nests. The mandibles are always similar to that shown in Fig. 5.

The males are dimorphic in size (Fig. 8) and can be easily divided into two size classes without the aid of a microscope. Weber's length (length of the thorax in profile view, measured diagonally from the anterior declivity of the pronotum to the tip of the metasternal lobe at the side of the articulation of the petiolar peduncle) was measured, but the dimorphism is evident in dimensions of other characters.

Size variation follows: HL 1.18–1.53 mm, HW 1.10–1.64 mm, CI 93.22–107.19, SL 0.56–0.69 mm, SI 46.28–56.00, EL 0.44–0.60 mm, EW 0.32–0.41 mm, OI 37.29–39.22, WL 2.16–2.72 mm, PNL 0.42–0.62 mm, PNW 0.46–0.73 mm, PPL 0.38–0.49 mm, PPW 0.68–0.97 mm.

The head and thorax are usually darker than the gaster. The mandibular structure is uniform.

Etymology of specific epithet.—Latin: montanus, in reference to living in the mountains.

DISCUSSION. *Pogonomyrmex montanus* belongs to the subgenus *Pogonomyrmex*, and to the *occidentalis* complex. The workers are easily distinguished from those of other species of the complex as follows: 1) The occipital corner does not bear a prominent carinate ruga as *P. anzensis* Cole. 2) The interrugal spaces of the head possess a beaded appearance unlike that of *P. subnitidus* Emery, *P. brevispinosus* Cole, and *P. subdentatus* Mayr. 3) The basal tooth of the mandi-