



Fig. 8. Frequency distribution of the size classes of males based on Weber's length.

ble is not offset as in *P. occidentalis* (Cresson). 4) The dorsum of the petiolar and postpetiolar nodes are covered with numerous, strong, closely spaced, subparallel, transverse rugae, which distinguishes it from *P. owyheeii* Cole. 5) The superior lobe of the scape is prominent and strongly convex, the basal flange is strong and extends slightly beyond the apex (Fig. 2). This easily differentiates it from *P. salinus* Olsen.

This new species is most closely related to *P. salinus* Olsen, possessing a similar petiole and postpetiole; the base of the first gastral tergum is finely punctate. Both species live at higher elevations, *P. salinus* preferring regions of pinyon-juniper in Nevada and *P. montanus* apparently only occurring in pine forested areas of southern California. The following species of the *occidentalis* complex also occur in "island clearings" in pine forests: *P. occidentalis*, *P. owyheeii*, and *P. salinus* (R. Snelling, pers. commun.) and *P. subnitidus* (in the area near Fulmor Lake in the San Jacinto Mts. of Riverside Co., California).

*Biology.*—Extensive analysis of the biological aspects of *Pogonomyrmex montanus* will appear later.