

Eyes prominent. Thorax evenly convex; meso-epinotal suture distinct and impressed. Epinotal base slightly longer than the declivity; spines well developed and moderately sharp. Petiole as in the soldier, but with superior border entire. Postpetiole trapezoidal, without lateral conules.

Sculpture punctate or granular on head, thorax, petiole, and postpetiole, except for the anterior portion of the gula and the center of the pronotum which are smooth. Gaster glabrous. Longitudinal striae on the frons and vertex. Hairs slender and present on head, thorax, petiole, postpetiole, gaster, and legs. Color dark brown, legs and antennae lighter.

HOLOTYPE: Soldier, in the American Museum of Natural History.

PARATYPES: Fifteen soldiers and numerous workers in the collection of R. E. Gregg and W. S. Creighton.

All specimens were collected from two nests a few feet apart among rocky outcrops in the short grass prairie along the Colorado-Oklahoma border, 9 miles south of Campo, Colorado, March 21, 1949, at an elevation of approximately 4150 feet.

*Pheidole senex* can be distinguished from *P. p. coloradensis*, after examination of specimens in the type series, by the overall larger size of its soldier, with a distinctly longer head (2.0 mm., and an average head index of 16 soldiers of 0.89), very glabrous vertex (devoid of granules and foveolae), coarse transverse occipital rugae, smooth mandibles with only hair punctures, rather shining anterior face of the pronotum, and the greater abundance of hairs which are longer and sharper on the head and gaster. From the subspecies *artemisia* (paratypes examined), it is separated by much larger body size and longer head, transverse occipital sculpture (very reticulate on *artemisia*), and the prominent, almost spine-like lateral conules, of the postpetiole. The typical *pilifera* differs from *senex* by its smaller size, by the very coarse sculpture which covers the entire head, becoming reticulate on the occiput, and by the fact that the lateral conules, like those of *artemisia*, are small and blunt, giving the postpetiole a trapezoidal shape.

The range of *coloradensis* is given by Creighton as northern New Mexico through Colorado to the Dakotas. It is more abundant on the east slope of the mountains and along their base, and as a Rocky Mountain subspecies replaces the typical *pilifera* which extends from the Atlantic coast to Nebraska. Intergrades