

direct contact with the soil. All specimens of soldiers correspond identically with the description of the type except one which is decidedly darker in color, the head and thorax as well as the gaster being dark brown. The workers compare closely with the holotype and paratypes described in an earlier paper.

In the original description of *Pheidole clydei*, the worker was compared with the published descriptions of several other members of the subgenus *Ceratopheidole*, in the absence of type material. I have now been able to make direct comparisons between *clydei* and cotypes of *P. (C.) hecate* subsp. *bruesi* Wheeler from Newton, Jamaica, British West Indies, which are in the Creighton collection. There is not the slightest difficulty in separating *clydei* from *bruesi*. The latter appears to be a smaller species (soldier, 3.5 mm.; worker, 2.9 mm), although the workers of both species seem to be about the same size (*clydei*, 2.8–3.0 mm.). The soldiers are quite different in size, unless the specimen of *bruesi* measured is not a maximum soldier and therefore not comparable with that of *clydei*. In this event, the species *hecate* and its subspecies would be polymorphic, but *clydei* is definitely dimorphic, as can be ascertained unquestionably from the long series recently secured in the Anza Desert. This alone would be sufficient to distinguish them. The subspecies *bruesi* also differs in color, as it is a rich, red brown, and the surface is highly polished and shining on all parts of the body, and lacks sculpture save for transverse rugae on the thorax. The interrugal spaces, moreover, are devoid of granulations. The epinotal spines of *bruesi* are huge; they are longer than the base of the epinotum, stout, sharp, and proportionately larger in the worker (6 micrometer units in the semi-soldier, 6.5 units in the worker). Finally, the petiolar peduncle of *bruesi* is much longer and more slender than that of *clydei*.

Comparisons of *clydei* with *P. (C.) granulata* Pergande were attempted in my original description, but were hampered by the fact that Pergande expressed doubt in his paper as to whether his two specimens represented full-sized soldiers, and also said that true workers (minims) were unknown. One gains the impression from Pergande's account that *granulata* may be a polymorphic species, and if that is correct, then there is no doubt of the validity of *clydei*, which, as just explained, is dimorphic, as are the majority of the species in the genus *Pheidole*.

I have checked Pergande's description of *granulata* against the soldier of *clydei* herein described, and find the following contrasts and similarities between the two ants. The anterior clypeal margin of *clydei* differs in that it is sinuately excised, the antennal segments are one and one-half to two times as long as wide, the epinotal declivity is one-half or