

more as long as the basal face, the spines are at least one-half as long as the epinotal base, and the first gastric segment lacks elongated foveolae. The two species seem to be alike, however, in that the eyes are situated closer to the mandibles than the occiput, the head is rugulose and granulate, the clypeus has a median carina, the gaster is granulate, and the scape has erect hairs. How similar the colors are is difficult to decide.

Specimens of *clydei* soldiers were sent to Dr. M. R. Smith who has compared them with soldiers of Pergande's *granulata* in the United States National Museum, and he states that the two ants are distinct. In addition, Smith has kindly lent me a soldier cotype of *granulata* so that I have been able also to make direct comparisons between the species involved. As a result of these observations, we may now state that *granulata* possesses a much larger head, the scapes reach to the occipital corners (extend only two-thirds of this distance in *clydei*), and the funicular segments are much more slender, especially those of the club which are very elongate and scarcely wider than the remaining antennal articles. The soldiers of *clydei* have longer and more acute epinotal spines, the superior border of the petiolar node is much sharper, the postpetiole is more conulate, and the sculpture of the body is quite different. The punctate or granulate surface of Pergande's ant covers the whole body, including much of the gaster, but in *clydei* this sculpture on the gaster is conspicuous only at the base of the first segment.

These two ants show more similarities between each other than to other members of the subgenus, yet there appears to be ample evidence for regarding them as distinct species. Pergande's ants came from Tepic, Mexico, a locality near the west coast and about midway between the northern and southern boundaries of the country. It is thus hundreds of miles south of the stations from which *clydei* has been obtained. I have recently confirmed the identification of specimens of *clydei* which Dr. L. F. Byars collected from Windy Point, 7100 feet, in the Santa Catalina Mountains of Arizona, in July of 1947. This is a relatively high elevation, but the locality is at the southern end of the range and has a south exposure. The climatic zones at this spot are somewhat above their usual levels. Byars' specimens are all workers and differ from others in my collection only in a greater opacity of the surface which seems to be traceable to an encrusted film.

The ant *Pheidole clydei* is known therefore from three localities: Carrizozo, New Mexico (type locality), southern Arizona, and southern California, a wide stretch of territory, but our knowledge of its range is still obviously incomplete. It may be expected to occur in the states of Sonora and Chihuahua, and perhaps other parts of Mexico, as well as