

the cephalic sculpture, together with the weakness of the interrugal sculpture which leaves the whole surface very shining, (3) the clypeal notch which is very well-developed, and (4) the color which is yellowish red in large part as compared to the reddish brown to brown color of the other species.

Dr. Creighton has also supplied pertinent field notes concerning the new species which give interesting information about the biology of this ant. The nests are populous and are surrounded by large amounts of chaff. Both workers and majors forage for food and move in files. The ants are not only granivorous but carnivorous as well, for the blood and tissues of purposely shot ground squirrels, placed nearby, were accepted as food. About eighteen colonies were seen altogether, and it is said that the nests are frequently excavated near those of *Veromessor andrei*. Males and females of *creightoni* emerge in small numbers (approximately two dozen) each day about one hour before sunset. The worker ants remain in the nest most of the day, but they become active in the late afternoon before the flight takes place. The marriage flights which were observed lasted from September 15 to September 21.

LITERATURE CITED

CREIGHTON, W. S.

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