

POSTSCRIPT

Since this paper first went to press, some important new data have come to light. Dr. Dallas Sutton, while collecting a few ants for me, obtained specimens of *V. lobognathus* in pinyon-cedar woodland with sagebrush, at 6,500 feet, twenty miles southwest of Rangely, Colorado, on August 26, 1952. As he was unaware of the nature of his find, no other data are available. An additional record also has been kindly reported in correspondence by Dr. A. C. Cole. The ants were secured during the summer of 1954 at a point forty-five miles west of Ely, Nevada, in sagebrush desert, and according to Dr. Cole, occupied a small pebble mound nest.

These two records are extremely valuable not only because they extend the known distribution of *lobognathus* hundreds of miles beyond its previous boundaries, but serve to establish possible connections with other members of the genus, notably *V. lariversi* in eastern California and western Nevada. Thus the most western station for *lobognathus* is now in eastern Nevada (near Ely), and it is not observed again until the localities in northwestern, western, and northern Colorado are reached. Finally, it reappears in southwestern Missouri. Wherever else the species may be discovered, it seems safe to predict that it should exist in some parts of Utah and of Kansas, but such a pattern if filled out would not correlate with any major natural features of the continent, such as mountains, desert basins, or prairies. Rather, it would cut across these features. The species may prove eventually to have a wide but very local and patchy type of distribution, the elucidation of which will require extensive search and many more records.

LITERATURE CITED

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