ton and Gregg, 1955). In our revision it was shown that cavigensis could not be related to tepicana, despite Wheeler's placement of it, because it lacks the deep clypeal emargination so typical of tepicana, and for other reasons also. At that time it was suggested that cavigenis probably belongs to sitarches. The difficulty in this allocation results from the fact that several members of the sitarches complex are most certainly recognized from features shown by the minor. Since cavigenis was described from the major only, its exact relationship may never be certain. However on the basis of distribution it seems probable that cavigenis is a synonym of sitarches soritis. It has been so treated in this study.

## Literature

- COLE, A. C. 1953. Studies of New Mexico ants. V. The genus Pheidole with synonymy. Jour. Tenn. Acad. Sci. 28: 297-299.
- -----. 1956. Observations of some members of the genus *Pheidole* in southwestern United States with synonymy. Jour. Tenn. Acad. Sci. 31: 112-118.
- CREIGHTON, W. S. 1950. The ants of North America. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 104: 1-585.
- N. Y. Ent. Soc. 65: 203-212.
- CREIGHTON, W. S. AND R. E. GREGG. 1955. New and little-known species of *Pheidole* from the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. Univ. Colo. Stud., Ser. Biol. No. 3. pp. 1-46.
- EMERY, C. 1894. Studi sulle formiche della fauna neotropica, VII-XVI. Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital. 26: 137-241.
- MAYR, G. 1887. Sudamerikanische Formieiden. Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien. 37: 511-632.
- SMITH, M. R. 1936. The ants of Puerto Rico. Jour. Agri. Univ. Puerto Rico. 20: 819-875.
- . 1951. Hymenoptera of America north of Mexico, synoptic catalog: Family Formicidae. U. S. D. A. Mon. No. 2, pp. 778-875.
- WHEELER, W. M. 1908. The ants of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 24: 117-158.
- Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 34: 389-421.