

Similar to the worker in most respects except size and proportions of thorax. Eye very large, 16 to 17 facets in greatest diameter, and with a total of 135 to 140 facets. Ocelli distinct, not protuberant. Scape fails to reach occipital border by an amount less than length of funicular joint 1, and is similar in other respects to that of worker.

Sculpture like that of worker in most details, but differing in that promesonotum has more widely spaced rugae with fewer punctures and therefore a more shining surface; propodeum rugose but interspaces shining and without punctures; mesopleurae rugose dorsally, almost sculptureless and shining ventrally; epinotal pleurae with strong wavy rugae, few punctures, and shining. Base and declivity of epinotum without sculpture and strongly shining. Petiolar and postpetiolar nodes rugose. Epinotal spines longer, proportionately more slender than in worker, and blunt at tips. Fore coxae rugose. Color and pilosity very similar to that of worker.

DISCUSSION.— A single alate female among the material sent to me was compared to figures of the wing venation given by Smith (1957) on page 137. The venation of the anterior wing of this specimen fits precisely that shown for Figure 2, a female of *brevicorne*, and thus belongs to the "*brevicorne* type," as designated by Smith, for it possesses one submarginal cell only in addition to the discoidal, and this condition is produced by the disappearance of vein r-m. Mf3 and Mf4 are retained. The pattern of venation is thus consistent with other characters which cause the new species (*knowltoni*) to key out to the couplet separating *brevicorne* and *meridionale*.

When Dr. Smith monographed the genus *Stenammina* he distinguished and described eleven species, and among these described three as new. These ants are small, slow moving, soil and litter species, secretive in habits, and generally not easily noticed in their normal habitats. The total number of forms known is small (less than 30 for the world according to Smith) and mostly Holarctic in their general distribution. No new species in the United States fauna have been discovered since Smith wrote, but the recent specimens from Utah prove to be a heretofore unknown form and quite distinct from any of those recognized previously. Smith went to some pains to divide the group into species with small eyes and those with large eyes, but this is only partially satisfactory; for, while it is convenient, there is enough gradation in eye-size from the smallest to the largest that no sharp break occurs among the forms on this basis alone. Nevertheless, it is a useful procedure, and anyone wishing to identify these ants must consider this character. In Smith's key the new species comes out on the "large eye" couplet (5 - 12 ommatidia), and then runs to the alternate separating *brevicorne* from *meridionale*. All of the very small-eyed species are therefore easily eliminated, but of the remainder several require that careful distinction be made. To judge from the characters given, *knowltoni* might be confused with *huachucanum* because of a somewhat bicolored appearance, but can be separated on the basis of its sculpture which is longitudinally rugose rather than punctulate, the epinotal spines