

which are not tuberculate or vestigial as in *huachucanum*, the petiolar node which is not unusually high, and the presence of basal gastric rugulae or striae. *S. carolinense* has one of the largest eyes of any of the species (10 - 12 facets in greatest diameter), but it also has transverse pronotal and mesonotal rugae, a more pronounced meso-epinotal impression, and extremely blunt tuberculate spines, all of which traits differ from *knowltoni*. *S. brevicorne* has a large eye but only 8 to 10 facets across its greatest diameter. Further, it has a strong meso-epinotal impression, and the epinotum is furnished with a distinct transverse welt immediately behind the impression. The epinotal spines are relatively long and sharp. The whole aspect of the insect is subopaque with coarse longitudinal rugulae on the dorsum of the promesonotum, and the color of the body is reddish brown with the gaster light at the base. *S. meridionale*, also among the larger-eyed species, has, again, only 8 to 10 ommatidia in the greatest diameter. The meso-epinotal impression is pronounced, but an epinotal welt is lacking. Epinotal spines are large, digitiform (Smith), and sharp. The petiolar node is antero-posteriorly compressed and rather quadrate from above (not conical), and the post-petiole is subcampanulate (not oval).

HOLOTYPE.—Worker, in the author's collection. PARATYPES: four workers and one deãlate female deposited in the author's collection. These four workers and one queen were collected in mossy sagebrush duff at Cedar Creek Junction, near Kelton Pass, Box Elder Co., Utah, on 16 April 1969, by George F. Knowlton. The species is dedicated to Dr. Knowlton who has generously given me many fine series of ants from various localities in Utah. Additional paratype material also collected by Knowlton is available as follows: one worker, sagebrush duff, Kelton Pass, Box Elder Co., Utah, 1 May 1969; six workers, rangeland, Cedar Creek, Box Elder Co., Utah, 1 April 1969; seven workers, dead grass, Kelton Pass, 5000 feet, Box Elder Co., Utah, 16 April 1969.

Specimens belonging to the new species but not part of the type material were found by Knowlton at the following stations: three workers, sagebrush duff in canyon, 6 miles east of Holbrook, Oneida Co., Idaho, 16 April 1969; four workers, juniper duff, desert, 10 miles southwest of Twin Springs, Elmore Co., Idaho, 1 November 1969 (#389); two workers, greasewood duff, southeast of Black Pine, Oneida Co., Idaho, 18 October 1969 (#354); two workers, sagebrush duff, Holbrook Summit, 6115 feet, Oneida Co., Idaho, 22 October 1969 (#359); one alate female, desert biome, Curlew Reservoir, Curlew National Grassland, Oneida Co., Idaho, 22 October 1969 (#367).

Specimens of *Stenamma knowltoni* have been deposited in the collections of W. S. Creighton and the United States National Museum.

Before undertaking the description of this new species, I submitted specimens to Dr. Creighton who was able to compare them with examples of all known North American species of *Stenamma* (including the little known *foveocephalum*), except *carolinense*. I am indebted to him for confirming my supposition that *knowltoni*