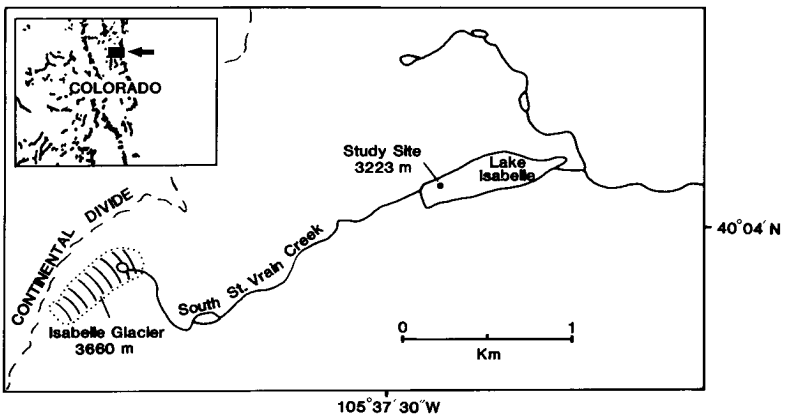

Figure 1. Map of fossil locality near Lake Isabelle, Colorado Front Range.

posterior half of head, and the blackish coloration are strongly congruent. Though partly obscured punctures, foveolae and faint striations are visible on genae and clypeus; the amount of sculptures varies on these parts in recent specimens. The presence of three ocelli identifies a gynomorph.

In the Nearctic region, the four representatives of the ant genus *Dolichoderus* belonging to the subgenus *Hypoclinea* are found only in the eastern half of the continent, from southern Canada to the Gulf States in U.S. (Smith, 1979). They are mainly associated with the deciduous forest biome and the transition zones with the boreal coniferous forest. The known range of *D. taschenbergi* covers the northern half of that territory with sporadic occurrences in the west from southern Manitoba to South Dakota. One might predict the rare occurrence of this insect in northern Colorado, but it is not reported there by Gregg (1963). He considers the genus as extinct in that state and concludes that it was an element of the Pre-glacial tertiary ant fauna. The discovery of the fossil head of Post-glacial age suggests a rather recent extinction from Colorado, if at all.

As noted in the discussion of fossil beetle taxa from the Lake Isabelle sites (Elias, 1985), it appears certain that a considerable percentage of the winged insects preserved in high altitude fossil-bearing deposits are derived from downslope regions, and were carried upslope by mind currents. The fossil specimen of the ant *D. taschenbergi* was probably deposited in the Lake Isabelle basin after