

Type locality.—Prescott, Ariz.

Holotype.—United States National Museum No. 56398.

Paratypes.—Three in the United States National Museum, one in the American Museum of Natural History, and one in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard).

Described from the holotype specimen which was collected at the type locality on May 12, 1935, by R. H. Crandall. The five paratypes bear the same labels as the holotype. They differ from the holotype in their slightly smaller size, darker color, and more clearly defined frontal area.

This very characteristic species is readily recognized by its unusually long and robust antennal scape, impression on the dorsal surface of the clypeus, large mandibles, shape of the petiole and postpetiole, the prominent longitudinal rugulae on the basal half of the first gastric segment, and the peculiar type of sculpturing which somewhat resembles that of the ants of the genus *Myrmica*.

**PHEIDOLE (MACROPHEIDOLE) RHEA WHEELER,
A VALID SPECIES.
(Hymenoptera: Formicidae.)**

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In 1908 (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Bul. 24: 452) Wheeler described *Pheidole rhea* from an unusually large (14.3 mm.) wingless female now in the Cornell University collection, collected at Nogales, Ariz., by Oslar. In 1915 (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Bul. 34: 403) he synonymized *rhea* with *fimbriata* Roger after comparing the Nogales female with winged females, soldiers, and workers of *fimbriata* collected at Cuatololapan, Vera Cruz, Mexico, by A. G. Ruthven. That Wheeler later recognized the error is indicated by numerous specimens of soldiers and workers in his collection which bear his handwritten label, *rhea*. At my request, L. G. Wesson, Jr., kindly checked Wheeler's description of *rhea* with the specimens of *fimbriata* collected in Mexico by Dr. Ruthven and now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, and he found that they are not the same species. He stated, furthermore, "Comparing majors (soldiers) with those of *fimbriata* shows that the differences between the description of the female *rhea* and female *fimbriata* are virtually the same differences as between the majors of the two forms."