

*Pheidole fimbriata* was described by Roger (1863, Berlin Ent. Ztschr. 7: 196) from two soldiers (in the Paris Museum) measuring 7.5 and 7.8 mm., respectively, from the Rio Paraguary. According to Emery (1921, in Wytzman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 174 a: 81) this species, which is the type of the subgenus *Macropheidole*, ranges from Argentina into Mexico. There are no authentic records, however, of its presence in the United States. On the other hand, *rhea* has been collected at numerous localities in Arizona and Mexico. The known records are as follows:

Arizona: Nogales, 3,880 feet, rolling hills and grass, Robt. G. Wesson; Pinal Mountains, October 7, 1924, 4,000 feet, H. C. Millender; Cleator, 1936, R. H. Crandall; Sabino Canyon, October 4, 1937, R. H. Crandall; Atascosa Mountains, October 2, 1938, R. H. Crandall; Stratton, Santa Catalina Mountains, 6,000-7,000 feet, July 27, 1917, W. M. Wheeler; Blue River, August 24, 1914, E. G. Holt; Sabino Basin, Santa Catalina Mountains, July 8-12, 1916, collector ?; Sabino Canyon, Santa Catalina Mountains, July 23, 1917, W. M. Wheeler; Sabino Canyon, 3,700 feet, Robert G. Wesson; Baboquivari, 3,700 feet, mesquite and grass, Robert G. Wesson; Atascosa Mountains, in canyon, 4,600 feet, both in shade and sun, Robert G. Wesson.

Mexico: Escuinapa, Sinaloa, J. H. Batty; Guayamas, April 15, 1921, J. C. Chamberlin; San Pedro, Nolasoc Island, Gulf of California, April 17, 1921, E. P. Van Duzee.

In an attempt to show that *rhea* is entitled to distinct specific rank, I show below in parallel columns the more significant differences between it and *fimbriata*, in the soldier and worker castes, following which I describe the soldier and worker of *rhea* in detail.

#### SOLDIER.

##### *P. rhea.*

Head with fine, dense, longitudinal rugulae which tend to converge on each posterior corner; the interspaces alveolate, thus giving the head, in some lights, a subopaque appearance.

Eye small, but not extremely so (with approximately 15 ommatidia in its greatest diameter).

##### *P. fimbriata.*

At least the anterior half of the head with coarse, well-spaced longitudinal rugulae, with no pronounced sculpturing in the inter-spaces; posterior part of head with semi-circular or transverse rugulae which have a tendency to become reticulate.

Eye extremely small (with approximately 11 or 12 ommatidia in its greatest diameter).