

ing posteriorly from the frontal carinae as far as the eyes. Mandibles striato-punctate. Entire thorax punctate, and with conspicuous, transverse rugulae on the base of the epinotum, and on the sides of the epinotum just above the hind coxae. Petiole and postpetiole very finely punctate or shagreened, and feebly shining on the nodes. Gaster shagreened and somewhat shining.

Hairs widely spaced, short and tapering, on all parts of the body, including the coxae and femora; long on the clypeus. Erect hairs absent on the tibiae and scapes. Pubescence almost absent on the body, but present on the legs and abundant on the antennae.

Color of head, thorax, legs, and antennae bright ferruginous red; petiole and postpetiole slightly darker, and in some specimens infuscated; mandibular teeth and gaster black.

Described from thirty-eight specimens collected by Mr. Clyde P. Stroud in the Malpais Lava Beds of the Tularosa Basin, near the town of Carrizozo, New Mexico, on July 27, 1947. This area is thus designated as the type locality. The new subspecies is named for Dr. M. R. Smith.

Holotype: worker.

Paratypes: workers, preserved in my collection, in the United States National Museum, and in the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

The typical *Aphaenogaster boulderensis* M. R. Smith was described from Horseshoe Island in Lake Mead, at Boulder Dam, on the Colorado River (Smith, 1941). Dr. Smith has compared my specimens with his species, and has also given me a paratype of the latter for study. There can be no doubt that the new form differs from *boulderensis* in a number of particulars, and while more specimens and additional distributional data might substantiate the recognition of a full species, it is probably better at this time to regard the ant as a subspecies. In shape, the head is longer and tapers more gradually toward the occipital border. The thorax seems somewhat more attenuated, the constricted anterior portion of the pronotum being a little longer than in the typical *boulderensis*. The punctuation of the head and thorax is quite dense, giving these parts an opaque appearance, in contrast to the type where they are rather shining. The basal face of the epinotum is slightly shorter in proportion to the declivity, and the spines, though reduced to ridges, are more noticeable. A minute, anteroventral spine present on the petiole of the type, is entirely absent on *smithi*. In color, *boulderensis* is completely ferruginous, with only a slight darkening of the tip of the gaster, while *smithi* is a richer red, and has the gaster uniformly black, with the black color extending in some specimens on to the postpetiole.