

concave. Head strongly convex above when seen in profile. Eyes small. Clypeus with a definite median carina. Scapes a little surpassing the posterior corners of head. Funiculi weakly clavate, the penultimate joints slightly longer than broad. Thorax and gaster of the usual shape in this subgenus. Mesoeipinotal constriction only moderately deep. Petiole small, blunt above in profile and evenly rounded above when seen from behind. Legs slightly flattened.

Hairs rather short, erect, evenly set, and numerous on all body surfaces except for wide areas surrounding the eyes. They are perhaps a little more numerous on the sclerites which support the beard tufts in the female but the effect is scarcely noticeable. Erect hairs absent on scapes and confined to the coxae and ventral surfaces of the femora on the legs. Pubescence moderate on head and gaster, not concealing the shining surface, even sparser on the thorax.

Thorax and gaster light yellow, head a little darker and perhaps reddish in life.

Type specimens: Holotype female, two paratype females, and five paratype workers from "colony N., nest under stone," Red Feather Lakes, Colorado, June 14, 1933, V. S. L. Pate and A. B. Klots, collectors. Dr. Pate has informed me that the ants were collected during an unseasonable snowstorm which limited activities to searches for ants under rocks and that the altitude was about 10,000 ft. Three paratype females also, from Sioux City, Iowa, July 24, 1926, C. N. Ainslie, collector, each specimen bearing No. 2611. The altitude at Sioux City can be little above 1000 ft.

The specimens from Red Feather Lakes and one specimen from Sioux City were loaned to me for study from the National Museum through the kindness of Dr. M. R. Smith. They have been returned to the Museum with the exception of a paratype female and paratype worker from Red Feather Lakes which remain in my collection along with two paratype females from Sioux City.

This new species in many of its characters is intermediate between *latipes* (Walsh) and *murphyi* Forel, yet in the female, at least, it is perfectly distinct from either. The *murphyi* female has very dense beard-tufts composed of short, twisted, opaque, appressed hairs; its antennae are rather slender, the legs little flattened, the head wider in front than behind, etc. The *latipes* female has numerous, evenly scattered, erect hairs; the antennae are very short, and both scapes and funiculi very strongly clavate, the legs extremely flattened, etc.

The workers are much more difficult to separate. Of the three species, *pogonogynus* appears to have the most numerous hairs. *Murphyi* has very short erect hairs and these are