

8,000, 8,200, 8,400, 8,600, 9,000, 9,500, and 10,000 feet. At no place were the two species collected together. The ranges of the two populations in New Mexico seem to be discrete. Morphologically the two species are very closely related.

Colonies of *L. (Myrafant) rugatulus* Emery were observed nesting beneath stones on rather dry, open slopes at an elevation of 6,350 ft., at Bandelier National Monument. I was unable to find this species elsewhere in the state.

Collections of *L. (Myrafant) tricarinatus neomexicanus* Wheeler were taken in Cimarron Canyon, between Cimarron and Ute Park, at elevations of 6,500 and 6,700 feet. The nests were in moist soil beneath stones in open, grassy areas.

***Leptothorax (Myrafant) obliquicanthus*, new species**

Holotype, worker (Cole coll. no. N-279).—Length, 2.6 mm. Head rather large, excluding the mandibles a little longer than broad, narrower in front than behind, the occipital corners broadly rounded, the sides feebly convex. Eyes very large, fig. 1, much elongated, subobovate and subreniform, convex, oblique, and directed antero-ventrad, the dorsal portion broader than the ventral, the distance between the lower margin and the mandibular insertion equivalent to less than one-half greatest transverse diameter of the eye. Mandibles with 5 distinct teeth. Clypeus moderately convex, with broadly rounded anterior border. Frontal area indistinct. Antennae 12-segmented; scapes rather robust, not extending to the occipital margin; first funicular segment as long as the succeeding three segments taken together, the distal segment of the club of about the same length as the preceding two segments taken together.

Thorax rather robust; pronotum convex, with rounded humeral angles; dorsum of meso- and epinotum flat in profile, the mesoepinotal suture obsolete; sides of meso- and epinotum strongly compressed laterally; epinotal spines robust, broad at base, distinctly tapered from base to the rather blunt apex, about as long as the distance between their bases, very slightly curved, directed upward, backward, and outward. Petiole, when viewed in profile, fig. 2, with the anterior face flat and sloping sharply anaterioventrally, the apex of the node subtruncated, only feebly convex, and sloping steeply posterioventrally; when viewed from above the node is transversely subrectangular; peduncle very short, ventral surface with a prominent, triangular tooth. Postpetiole much broader than the petiole, but not twice as broad, its dorsal surface very convex, when viewed from above it is transversely subrectangular. Legs stout, femora incrassated.

Gaster ovoid, truncate basally, the basal angles sharp.

Thorax, petiole, and postpetiole opaque; head subopaque. Head finely and longitudinally rugulose—reticulate and finely punctate; mandibles longitudinally striated; clypeus coarsely and longitudinally rugulose. Thorax, petiole, and postpetiole more coarsely rugulose—reticulate and with abundant, larger, and more pronounced punctures; pleurae with rather coarse longitudinal rugae. Gaster and legs shining, very finely coriaceous-reticulate.