

sagebrush areas the dominant ants seem to be the occidental harvester (*Pogonomyrmex occidentalis*) and the thatching ant (*Formica rufa obscuripes*). Mounds of these ants are common and prominent. In the mountains, especially in cool shady canyons, nests of *Formica* spp. are abundant. At the highest elevations ants are relatively scarce, while in many of the arid valleys colonies are rather abundant and species numerous. The stone-strewn slopes of the foothills appear to be quite rich in species.

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KEY TO THE SUBFAMILIES OF FORMICIDAE IN UTAH<sup>3</sup>

1. Pedicel distinctly two-segmented ..... 2  
    Pedicel not two-segmented ..... 3
2. Frontal carinae very closely approximated, not covering the antennal insertions ..... *Dorylinae*  
    Frontal carinae covering the antennal insertions ..... *Myrmicinae*
3. Gaster constricted between its first two segments ..... *Ponerinae*  
    Gaster not constricted between its first two segments ..... 4
4. Anal orifice terminal, circular and fringed with hairs ..... *Formicinae*  
    Anal orifice ventral, slit-shaped and not fringed with hairs ..... *Dolichoderinae*

Subfamily PONERINAE

Genus PONERA Latreille

*Ponera trigona* var. *opacior* Forel

Apparently the only member of the genus known from Utah, it can be recognized by the petiole's being distinctly narrower dorsally than ventrally when viewed in profile, and by the slender graceful body. The external mandibular borders are simple. The body is 2-2.3 mm. in length, and it varies from light brown to deep black.

*Distribution*.—Springville (Grundmann).

<sup>3</sup> All keys in this paper are for the identification of the workers, unless otherwise indicated.