

over the thorax when the ants are moving. Colonies are generally rather large, and nests are usually constructed beneath stones or in or under the bark of decaying logs. Many species attend aphids and coccids on plants.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF CREMATOGASTER IN UTAH

1. Antennal scape short, scarcely surpassing the posterior border of the head; pronotum with exceedingly coarse reticulate sculpturing in addition to the very fine reticulae; (epinotal spines short, somewhat subparallel).....*vermiculata* Emery
2. Prothoracic humeri angular; sides of prothorax distinctly compressed*coarctata* var. *mormonum* Emery
- Prothoracic humeri rounded; sides of prothorax not distinctly compressed*lineolata* var. *cerasi* (Fitch)

Crematogaster lineolata var. (near *cerasi* Fitch)

Distribution.—Low, Clover, Park Valley (Knowlton); Fishers Pass in Tooele Co., Delle (Knowlton and M. J. Janes); Logan (Thatcher); Salt Lake Co. (Grundmann); Swasey Springs in Millard Co. (Rees); Provo (Cole).

Colonies are beneath logs, bark and stones.

Crematogaster coarctata var. *mormonum* Emery

Distribution.—Salt Lake City, East Mill Creek Canyon in Salt Lake Co., type locality (Chamberlin); Stansbury Island in Great Salt Lake (Titus, Grundmann).

Colonies live beneath stones and logs.

Crematogaster vermiculata Emery

Distribution.—30 Mi. S. Provo (Cole).

A single colony was found beneath a stone in a dry area of sagebrush.

Genus STENAMMA Westwood

Stenamma brevicorne (Mayr) var.

A single specimen of an undetermined variant of *brveicorne* was found in the State.

Distribution.—Logan (Thatcher).

Genus APHAENOGASTER Mayr

Members of this genus can readily be distinguished from those of *Myrmica* by their unpectinated spurs of the hind tibiae. These ants move more rapidly than those of *Myrmica*, and their colonies are generally much more populous. They nest in moist areas beneath stones and in decaying logs.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF APHAENOGASTER IN UTAH

1. Epinotal spines prominent: antennal scapes not or but slightly surpassing the the posterior corners of the head; node of petiole not conical when viewed in profile, its apex flattened, angle formed by its anterior surface and the peduncle rounded; body chestnut brown*subterranea occidentalis* Emery
- Epinotal spines represented by small tubercles; antennal scapes distinctly surpassing posterior corners of the head for about 1/6 their length; node of petiole conical, its apex convex, angle formed by its anterior surface and the peduncle sharp; head and thorax yellowish red, gaster dark brown or black.....*uinta* Wheeler