cence is sparse except on the gaster where it is long and dense and conceals the shining surface.

Distribution.—Thompsons, Logan, Tremonton, Fielding, Bear River City, Lehi, Uinta, Garland, Fruitland, Duchesne, Lapoint (Knowlton); Salt Lake City (Knowlton, Titus); Blue Creek, Bonita (Knowlton and F. C. Harmston); Skull Valley in Tooele Co. (Knowlton and Bischoff); Hardup (Thomas); Cache Junction (Hagan); Dry Canyon in Salt Lake Co. (Thatcher); Stansbury Island in Great Salt Lake (Titus); Green Canyon in Cache Co. (Burrill); Gold Hill (Hammond); Ferno Valley in Juab Co. (Fautin); edge of Great Salt Lake near Timpie (Cole); Thompsons (Titus?).

Nests are in the soil of grassy areas. Some colonies construct obscure craters, while others live beneath stones. Nests along Great Salt Lake were in the soil of a salt-grass area and did not possess craters or stone covers.

Formica sanguinea puberula Emery

Distribution.—Snowville (Knowlton); Stockton (Spalding); La Sal Mts. (Creighton); Wales (Rees); Tooele (Cole).

Nests are in the soil beneath stones.

Formica sanguinea subnuda Emery

The head and thorax vary from a rich red to more brownish. The gaster is black, but in some workers each segment is reddish or brownish basally.

Distribution.—Soapstone Canyon in Uinta Mts. in Summit Co., Horsecreek in Uinta Mts. (Grundmann); Henrys Fork Basin in Wayne Co., Palisade Park in Ashley Natl. Forest (Rees); Tooele, Grantsville (Cole).

Colonies were found in the soil beneath stones and logs.

Formica wheeleri Creighton

Very closely allied to sanguinea puberula and difficult to separate from it.

Distribution.—Warner Ranger Sta. in La Sal Mts., type locality, Blue Mts. (Creighton).

Nests were found beneath stones on open hillsides surrounded by extensive aspen groves.

Formica perpilosa Wheeler

The head and thorax are yellowish red, and the gaster is black.

Distribution.—Glendale, Orderville, Santa Clara (Knowlton); St. George (Knowlton and Stains); Stansbury Island in Great Salt Lake, Salt Lake City (Grundmann); Hurricane (Grundmann, Rees): Kanab (Cole).

Nests are generally in rather sandy areas. The ants usually construct obscure craters or low domes around the roots of trees and shrubs, particularly in irrigated areas and dry river beds.

Formica manni Wheeler

The head and thorax are a rich red, and the legs are a little paler and more yellowish. The tips of the funiculi, and sometimes the top of the head of the large workers, are lightly infuscated. The gaster is deep black.

the large workers, are lightly infuscated. The gaster is deep black.

Distribution.—Stansbury Island in Great Salt Lake (Knowlton): Hardup (Thomas); Willard (Knowlton and Thatcher); Lampe (Knowlton and F. C. Harmston);