Distribution.—Wellsville (Grundmann); Swasey Springs in Millard Co. (Rees).
Nests are made in the unprotected soil of dry open areas.

Myrmecocystus melliger semirufus Emery

The workers average less than 4 mm. in length, and the stature is more constant than that of the preceding subspecies. The entire body is shining. The head, thorax, legs and antennae are light yellowish red, the petiole is brownish and the gaster is black or piceous.

Distribution.—Lucin, Moab (Knowlton and M. J. Janes).

The ants construct nests with rather regular craters, about 6 inches in diameter, in sandy soil of dry open areas.

Myrmecocystus mexicanus var. *horti-deorum* McCook

Distribution.—Thompsons (Titus?); Bluff (Grundmann, Stafford, Woodbury); between Bluff and Blanding (Chamberlin); Gunnison Butte in Sanpete Co., Greenriver (Rowe).

Nests are constructed generally in the rocky soil of hills and ridges with sparse cover, and they have rather irregular craters made of large pellets of soil. The single nest entrance is spacious and irregular. Certain specialized workers, known as "repletes," occur in the nest chambers. These individuals contain "honey" which is stored in their crops. The crop becomes so greatly distended with the sweet liquid that the gaster gets very turgid and markedly larger than that of the normal worker. The honey-like material is obtained by the normal workers, during their foraging activities, from the exudations of aphids and coccids. This substances is then fed to the repletes.

There seems to be a concentration of colonies around Bluff.

Myrmecocystus mexicanus navajo Wheeler

The workers average much smaller in size than those of the preceding variety. The entire body is of a pale whitish yellow color, except the gaster which is more or less fuscous. The eyes are distinctly larger than those of *horti-deorum*.

Distribution.—White Valley in Millard Co. (Fautin).

The inconspicuous nests are constructed in warm dry soil of open country. The tiny entrance is surrounded by a scattering of small earthen pellets.

Genus CAMPONOTUS Mayr

This genus contains some of the largest known North American ants. It is well represented in Utah. The genus may be divided into those forms which nest in the soil beneath stones and logs and those which colonize chiefly dead wood or live in plant galls. The smaller species belong to the Caryae Group of which only a single member *(C. nearcticus* var. *decipiens)* is apparently known from the State.