

Creighton (1950, pp. 115, 131) who keyed the North American forms treated both species as valid. During 1951, Creighton, while engaged in studies of southwestern ants on a Guggenheim Fellowship, had an opportunity to observe, in considerable detail, a large number of ants which he considered to represent *apache*. In the summer of 1951 I collected from several nests in New Mexico workers which I also considered to represent *apache*. Both Creighton and I examined independently our specimens more carefully in 1952 and each of us found some specimens which agreed with *sancti-hyacinthi* in having a deeply incised clypeus and others which agreed with *apache* in having a clypeus with a shallow incision. These extremes were connected by intermediates in the members from each colony. There was no correlation whatsoever between the color of the workers and the degree of clypeal incision. Most of the colonies examined had the deep ferrugineous color which Wheeler attributed to *sancti-hyacinthi* but a few taken by Creighton in dry habitats approached the orange-yellow color of *apache*.

While Creighton and I were making independent studies of our individual collections I sent series of workers to Dr. Brown, at Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology, for his opinion. Brown was unable to pin my specimens down to one or the other species concerned, voiced his opinion that synonymy was apparent, and kindly supplied me with cotypic specimens of *apache*. Letters of Creighton, Brown, and myself crossed in the mail announcing our unanimous independent opinion that *apache* and *sancti-hyacinthi* must be synonymous. As Creighton and I have determined, the smaller workers of a colony possess the deeper and narrower clypeal incision while the larger workers have the broader and shallower emargination. Worker size also varies considerably among colonies.

From the foregoing discussion it can be noted that there is thus no way in which the two supposed species can be separated. The original trivial description of *apache* appears to be another example of Wheeler's having placed too much reliance on a color difference. It is unfortunate that it is not advisable to retain the name *apache* which is much more apropos than *sancti-hyacinthi* for this ant. Because it is likely that the revised version of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, which has not been released at the time of this writing, will rigorously stress page precedence, *apache* will have to fall as a synonym of the less appropriate name *sancti-hyacinthi*.

Dr. Creighton, who had already prepared a draft of his findings for

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Since this paper went into proof I have learned that, as first reviser, I have the privilege of selecting, regardless of page precedence, one of two or more different names applied in the same paper to descriptions of supposedly different species by the original author and which names, in the opinion of the first reviser, have become synonymous (Copenhagen Decis. Zool. Nomen., London, 1953, p. 66). Therefore, as first reviser, I wish to choose the name *apache* Wheeler, instead of *sancti-hyacinthi* Wheeler, for the species which was described as both *Pogonomyrmex sancti-hyacinthi* Wheeler (1902, p. 388) and *P. apache* Wheeler (1902, p. 392) and which names I have synonymized. The name *apache* is definitely more correctly descriptive and more appropriate than the longer name *sancti-hyacinthi*. Dr. W. M. Brown, Dr. W. S. Creighton, and Mr. E. O. Wilson support my choice of names.