

certain species in the genus *Formica*, except that there is no jet of formic acid from the gaster.

Both Creighton and I have observed the characteristic foraging gait of *sancti-hyacinthi* which is unlike that of any other species known to us. After every few paces the worker will make a brief pause and when it starts off again it is likely to veer in a slightly different direction. Thus the ant has a characteristic, hesitating gait which is quite unlike the steady progress of *barbatus* or *occidentalis*. The gait of *californicus* is only slightly similar, in my opinion.

All of the nests of *sancti-hyacinthi* which were encountered by Creighton were situated in mountain valleys at elevations between 4,800 and 5,800 feet. My observations extend this range to 4,550-6,550 feet. The ant is fairly widespread in the mountains of southeastern Arizona and in those of southern New Mexico, but it is apparently neither an abundant nor a conspicuous component of any community. Creighton reports a large concentration of colonies in the mountains of northwestern Chihuahua, Mexico, and this was the only one that he encountered.

*P. sancti-hyacinthi* is known from the following stations:

Arizona:

Huachuca Mts.

Carr Canyon, 5,400 ft. (W. S. Creighton)

Garden Canyon, 5,800 ft. (W. S. Creighton)

North Miller Canyon (W. M. Wheeler)

Whetstone Mts.

Dry Canyon, 5,000 ft. (W. S. Creighton)

Chiricahua Mts.

National Monument Camp Ground, 5,400 ft. (W. S. Creighton)

Peloncillo Mts.

Cottonwood Canyon, 4,800 ft. (W. S. Creighton)

New Mexico:

Alamogordo (G. von Krockow)

8 mi. W. of Alamogordo, 5,800 ft. (A. C. Cole)

20 mi. N. of Bernardo on U. S. 60, 6,550 ft. (A. C. Cole)

23 mi. E. of junction of U. S. 60 and 85 (on U. S. 60) east of Bernardo, 5,950 ft. (A. C. Cole)

Juan Tabo area, Sandia Mts., 6,025 ft. (A. C. Cole)

15 mi. W. of Mountainair, 5,750 ft. (A. C. Cole)

Texas:

San Pedro Springs, San Antonio (W. M. Wheeler)

Ft. Davis, Jess Davis Co. (W. M. Wheeler)

Pine Springs, 4,550 ft. (A. C. Cole)

There follow descriptions of the sexual forms.

**Male.** Length: head (excluding mandibles), 1.5—1.7 mm.; thorax, 2.5-3.0 mm.; petiole and postpetiole, 1.3-1.5 mm.; overall length, 8.1-9.3 mm.

Head, viewed in profile, rather evenly convex from frontal area to occipital border, the posterior corners broadly rounded.

Upper surface of head with fine, irregular, longitudinal, undulating, non-reticulate rugae, becoming more widely spaced and fewer posteriorly. Rugae above frontal area and between it and median ocellus forming two lateral oblique series with their upper ends nearly meeting in the area below the median ocellus. Interrugal sculpture consisting of elongate, foveate, piligerous punctures. Posterior corners of head without rugae but with coarse elongate foveate piligerous punctures and fine epiligerous punctures. Sides of head with coarse piligerous punctures and very fine undulating rugules which tend to form faint reticulations behind the compound eyes. Lateral lobes of clypeus with a