

mm.; length of postpetiolar node, 0.17 mm.; width of postpetiolar node, 0.37 mm.; length of gaster, 2.06 mm.; total body length, 4.50 mm.

Differing from the holotype largely in the following characteristics, except for the normal sexual traits: Cephalic striae stronger and more dense, except for a central strip between frontal triangle and median ocellus which is relatively free of sculpture as are also the posterior corners and the occipital margin. Thorax mostly without punctures, the sides longitudinally rugulose; scutum smooth and shining with only a very few scattered, longitudinal striae; lateral portions of scutellum densely and longitudinally striate; epinotal base and declivity transversely and densely striatopunctate; sides of epinotum longitudinally striatopunctate; posterior declivities of petiolar and postpetiolar nodes transversely rugulose; anterior declivity of petiolar node transversely striatopunctate; apex and anterior declivity of postpetiolar node smooth and shining, the sides obliquely striate; viewed from above, postpetiolar node shaped like a posteriorly-directed truncated cone, the anterior margin very broadly convex. In profile, petiolar node more attenuated apically than in holotype, the apical dorsum nearly flat; anterior declivity of petiole transversely striolate. Epinotum with a pair of definite spines which are rather short, broad, and blunt. Hairs shorter and somewhat more abundant than those of holotype, clavate and non-clavate on thoracic dorsum; eyes with sparse, scattered, very short, erect hairs. The color is notably darker than that of holotype, the entire body except the mandibles and appendages being a uniform medium brown; mandibles and appendages a light tan. Pubescence present but very sparse, appressed, and limited to head and gaster.

*Type locality.* Three nests (TX-43, TX-55, and TX-56) were found beneath stones at an elevation of 5,400 ft. in Limpia Canyon, Davis Mts., Texas, on June 11, 1956, by the writer. One colony (TX-56) contained a nest queen. None of the colonies was very populous, the largest one (TX-56) containing 57 workers. The collections from all three nests (107 workers and one queen) constitute the paratyptic series.

*Disposition of type material.* The holotype, a series of paratyptic workers from each colony, and the queen are in the writer's collection. Series of paratyptic workers will be deposited in the U.S. National Museum, the Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard), and the American Museum of Natural History, and in the collections of W. S. Creighton and R. L. Gregg.

*Variation in the paratyptic series.* The workers of this small species appear to be remarkably consistent in significant structural characteristics and also in their color. Thoracic length varies from 0.69 to 0.87 mm. A few of the specimens bear several transverse striae on the basal face of the epinotum. Other variations are of a very minor nature.

*Affinities.* The new species appears to be most closely related to *andrei* Emery, which is known only from coastal California. Through the kindness of Dr. M. R. Smith, I have been able to compare workers of the new ant with authenticated specimens of *andrei* in the U. S. Museum. In general conformation, in body size, and in color there are good similarities. The new form is distinctively different, however, in the following respects. The erect hairs are longer, somewhat more numerous, and less clavate, being strikingly so on the gastric dorsum; the suberect and subappressed hairs (pubescence?) on the cephalic dorsum are all but absent from *andrei*; the thoracic dorsum is less flattened; the distinctive transverse pronotal carinula is lacking from *andrei*; the postpetiole is decidedly more massive; the antennal scapes which, in repose, nearly reach the occipital margin are much shorter in *andrei*. The female of *andrei* is unknown. It is my opinion that, in spite of its similarity to *andrei*, the new species shows close affinities with members of the *tricarinatus* complex.

From *nitens* Emery, to which the new ant bears a close superficial resemblance, especially in size and color, it can be separated readily by its large postpetiole as well as by both its body pilosity and cephalic sculpture.