

the scapes and the legs. In the female of *pyramicus* body pilosity is sparse. Thoracic hairs are long. Hairs are absent from the scapes and on the legs they are confined to the flexor surfaces. The female of *mojave* is apparently a larger ant than that of *pyramicus*, if my series are any criterion for establishing such a distinction.

It is my opinion that the males and females of *pyramicus* possess characteristics which can be used not only to separate them from the comparable castes of *mojave* but also from the sexes of other known species in the genus.

My notes on the Idaho collections show that the workers of both species were foraging actively at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. It would appear, then, that these species do not have nocturnal habits. All nests were marked by small, circular, sand craters.

In the region of Lacuna Dam, north of Yuma, Arizona, I have observed many adjoining nests of *Dorymyrmex pyramicus* (Roger) and the red and black form which is considered by Creighton (1950, p. 249) to be the subspecies *bicolor* Wheeler. Studies of my collections from the station mentioned, as well as some from Southern California, show distinctive and non-intergrading color differences. I believe the coloration of *bicolor* to be a stable genetic character which designates the population wherever it may be found. Therefore, I propose that *bicolor* be given full specific status.

At Laredo, Texas, from a nest marked only by a small entrance in sandy-gravelly desert, I collected a series of *Pheidole* which I was unable to place to species. Dr. Creighton, who kindly examined a sample, determined it as *macclendoni* Wheeler. My series consists of majors, minors, and intermediates. The majors fit well the original description (Wheeler, 1908, p. 450) of this caste of *macclendoni*, but they are quite unlike the figure (*op. cit.*, Pl. 27, fig. 36). My majors have both the pronotum and the post-petiole much more strongly transverse. Wheeler's figure appears to be one of a larger intermediate rather than that of a major. When Dr. Creighton examined, during the preparation of his 1950 monograph, the type series of *macclendoni* at both the Museum of Comparative Zoology and the American Museum of Natural History it seemed to consist of majors and minors together with a few specimens which could be considered as inter-