In addition to the holotype, two other dealated females were taken in the same colony. These show slight differences in pilosity. The erect hairs are much sparser, particularly on the anterior abdominal segments which are virtually hairless. In addition, the abdominal pubescence is notably sparser, resulting in a feebly shining surface for that area. Although there are two of these less pilose females to one which shows the heavier pilosity, the author has chosen to regard the latter as typical. Its pilosity approximates the condition found throughout the large series of workers, and, moreover, the lack of body hairs on the other two females is what might be expected in the case of an old female or one which had met with difficulties during the nest-founding period.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Lake McGregor, Montana. This is a small lake about thirty-five miles west of Kalispell.

Slave.—*F.* (*Proformica*) *neogagates* subspecies *lasioides* variety *vetula* Wheeler.

This ant was taken by the author on July 13, 1934. My field notes concerning it are as follows: "Nest in sandy soil under small stone in open pine woods near edge of lake. Slaves numerous. It is not particularly pugnacious but very inquisitive. Tends to collect in small clusters when disturbed. Relatively little brood in the nest."

The worker of *curiosa* resembles in many respects the minor worker of *sanguinea* subspecies *aserva* Forel. Since *curiosa* is virtually monomorphic, there is very little reason or the confusion of the two forms, if adequate material is available for comparison. In addition to this obvious means for separation, there are others which will apply regardless of the size of the specimens. The eyes of *curiosa* are more convex than those of *aserva* and lie nearer the genae; the scale of the petiole is sharper and narrower in *curiosa*, and its median notch, when present, is far feebler than that of *aserva*. In the case of the female of *curiosa*, we have a very simple means for specific diagnosis. As has been noted above, the color of this insect is a uniform yellowish red. When the female of *bradleyi* is discovered, it may become necessary to apply some other distinction, but until that time the concolorous female of *curiosa* is unique for the *sanguinea* group.