

the 6500 foot level is very small and I feel sure that colonies founded above this level only rarely come to maturity. This rather abrupt termination of the range in the neighborhood of 6500 feet offers a marked contrast to the abundance of *texana* at lower levels. It should be noted that at these lower levels, and on the same slopes where the nests of *texana* occur, there is an extraordinarily rich ant fauna. Conspicuous in it are representatives of genera which are typically Sonoran (*Pogonomyrmex*, *Myrmecocystus*, *Xiphomyrmex*, etc.). It is true that these Sonoran elements are not as abundant in the evergreen oak belt as they are on the plains at the base of the mountains (where *texana* appears to be absent) but they are sufficiently well represented to give the lower part of the evergreen oak association a distinctly Sonoran character. It may, therefore be stated that, in the Huachuca Mountains, *texana* is associated with the Sonoran elements of the biota and shows little tendency to nest outside the area where the Sonoran representatives occur.

The association where *huachucana* is found is a wholly different one. This is Shreve's "northern mesic evergreen forest". This association occurs in various parts of Arizona and because its constituent plants vary somewhat with latitude, it is more difficult to characterize than is the evergreen oak association. In the Huachuca Mountains the northern mesic evergreen forest is predominantly a zone of pines. As noted above the lower edge of this pine belt mingles with the upper edge of the evergreen oak belt. At the 7000 foot level on the northeastern slopes the pines are the dominant element of the flora. At the 8000 foot level the stand of pine is frequently interrupted by aspen groves. These groves continue to the tops of the peaks but do not form a belt. According to Shreve the pines may be replaced by spruce and fir at elevations above 9000 feet. If this is true in the Huachucas the spruces and firs must be limited to a small area at the top of Miller Peak and Carr Peak. The five nests of *huachucana* which were found during the summer of 1950 were all situated between the 7000 and 8000 foot levels. The area in which they occurred lay between the head of Carr Canyon and the