lower slopes of Carr Peak. In this same area were taken representatives of typically northern ant groups (*Polyergus, Myrmica, Raptiformica, Camponotus* sen. str., *Stenamma,* etc.). Since the Sonoran elements of the evergreen oak belt are absent at these elevations, the ant fauna above the 7000 foot level has an entirely different character from that of the 6000 foot level. Its affinities are Transitional or Canadian and the presence of *huachucana* in this association offers a good demonstration that this insect belongs with the northern elements of the biota. It may be added that all the nests of *huachucana,* including the type nest, were situated on steep slopes. They were placed in shady aspen groves, in the lighter shade of pine groves or in full sun. Some were built in the soil under a covering stone, others in the soil which had accumulated between the stones in a rock slide. In view of the fact that *texana* is quite fussy about its nest sites, the greater tolerance of *huachucana* in this respect is surprising.

What is even more surprising is that the range of these two species should be so clearly separated by so small an amount of space. It should be plain from the discussion just presented that there is an elevational gap of some five hundred feet between the lower edge of the range of *huachucana* and the upper edge of the range of *texana.* The distance involved is such a minor one that it could not conceivably be a direct barrier to movement in either direction, particularly to winged females. We must suppose, therefore, that the gap between the ranges exists not because either species is unable to enter it but because, when they have done so, each species finds the area unsuitable as a situation for a successful nest. Both *huachucana* and *texana* (at least that part of its population which occurs in the Huachucas) have developed a degree of environmental restriction which isolates the two species as effectively as though their ranges were separated by hundreds of miles. In view of the actual proximity of the ranges one may inquire how this isolation can be maintained. There is every reason to believe that at the time of nuptial flight, many males and females of each species reach the range of the other species. If the nuptial flight