

scence fine and obscure, very dilute on the head, more abundant on the thorax, petiolar nodes and gaster, but nowhere conspicuous.

Color: uniform, clear, golden yellow. In some specimens the posterior gastric segment is slightly infuscated.

Types of female, male and worker deposited in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.; the type locality is Brown Canyon (4400'), Baboquivari Mts., Arizona. Type nest taken on Sept. 2, 1951, in *Quercus oblongifolia*.

Because of its clear, yellow color and dilute pubescence *apache* is not likely to be confused with any of our other species except *pallida*. There is little likelihood of confusion between these two species if all castes are present, for *apache* is larger than *pallida* and this difference is particularly striking in the sexual forms. Workers from young nests of *apache* are, however, sometimes no larger than those of *pallida*. In such cases recognition depends upon other criteria which will separate the two species regardless of size. Thus the worker of *apache* is more heavily sculptured than that of *pallida*, particularly on the upper surface of the head. In *apache* the cephalic punctures and the delicate, coriaceous sculpture between them can be readily seen, even under medium magnification, and the surface of the head is feebly shining. In *pallida* the cephalic sculpture is notably finer. The punctures are scarcely distinguishable from the sculpture between them, even under high magnification, and the surface of the head is moderately shining. The head of *apache* is broader in proportion to its length, with the sides more convex than is the case with *pallida*. The greatest length of the eye in *apache* is slightly less than one half the distance from the insertion of the mandible to the occipital margin. In *pallida* the greatest length of the eye is slightly more than one half the above distance. The petiolar node of *apache*, seen in profile has a broadly rounded crest, from which both the anterior and the posterior face slope away at about the same angle. Thus the outline of the node appears as a flattened and slightly lopsided arc. In *pallida* the rear face of the node of the petiole descends much more abruptly