

give a general idea of the female of *cerberulus* but it lacks the finer points which are necessary for the work that Wheeler attempted.

In 1920 Wheeler had in his collection a number of males and females of *Colobopsis* taken in southern Arizona. These specimens came from Texas Pass in the Dragoon Mountains, Sabino Basin in the Santa Catalina Mountains and Black Dike Prospect in the Sierrita Mountains. The specimens from Texas Pass had been taken by Wheeler at light. No field data accompanied the other specimens. Soon after Emery published his description of *cerberulus*, Wheeler identified the above specimens as that species. But no reference was made to them until 1934. In that year Wheeler published a paper (3) in which he attributed the Arizona material to *cerberulus*. He also described as *cerberulus* three major workers which Dr. Elizabeth Skwara had collected near the city of Vera Cruz, Mexico. These specimens were taken in a hollow spine of *Acacia sphaerocephala*. Wheeler's association of the Arizona females with the Michoacan type was made on the basis of Emery's description. This could be defended, since the same caste was involved in each case. but the association of the Vera Cruz majors with *cerberulus* was a different matter. It was based on a comparison of the Vera Cruz majors with the Arizona females and on Wheeler's unsupported belief that the former represented the unknown major caste of *cerberulus*. I was forced to deal with this extraordinary double association when I was preparing the *Colobopsis* section of *The Ants of North America* (4). Since I could see no possibility of validating Wheeler's treatment of the Vera Cruz majors, *cerberulus* was omitted from the key. I commented on certain geographical discrepancies, which made Wheeler's association seem unlikely, but pointed out that there was little hope for bettering the matter until someone secured a nest of this ant in which both major worker and female were present.

It was, therefore, very gratifying to find such a colony in Garden Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, in July 1950. This colony was a fragment of a larger one, to judge from those subsequently taken, for it contained only eight in-