

late but at the middle of the clypeus there is a heavy, median ridge which runs from front to back. This ridge is wavy but it is not reticulate.

5. In *papago* the portion of the clypeus behind the truncation is not clearly set off from the frontal lobes and the frontal area is indistinct. In the Vera Cruz majors the portion of the clypeus behind the truncation is clearly separated from the frontal lobes and the frontal area, although small, is very distinct.

6. In *papago* the serrate flange at the edge of the truncated portion of the head is lower and less prominent than that of the Vera Cruz majors.

7. In *papago* the erect hairs on the sides of the head are longer, more numerous and less clavate than those of the Vera Cruz majors. In both species most of the hairs on the mandibles and the truncated portion of the clypeus are so strongly clubbed that they are shaped like tear drops. It is strange that Wheeler made no mention of these conspicuous and characteristic hairs. From a practical point of view they furnish the easiest means for distinguishing *papago* from any other species which occurs in the United States. None of our other species have such hairs, hence there is no possibility of confusing *papago* with any other species if these hairs are made the basis for its recognition.

Before concluding this paper I wish to present an account of the habits of *C. papago*. The ten colonies taken to date have all come from evergreen oaks or mesquite trees. The two oaks involved are *Quercus emoryi* and *Q. oblongifolia*. Most nests are constructed in the stubs of broken-off branches which have a diameter of an inch and a half or more. The thickness of the stub seems to be more important than its length. I have taken colonies from stubs less than six inches long but I have yet to see one in a branch that was small enough to be considered a twig. Inside the stub are numerous, narrow passages which roughly parallel the grain of the wood. Several openings lead from these to the outside. It is evident that in a fully developed nest of *papago* there must be several "janitors" on duty at the same time. As mentioned above, this ant does not ordinarily nest in twigs. At first I supposed that