

reticulo-rugose or coriaceous sculpture, the surface less shining than the rest of the thorax. Node of the petiole with feeble rugae and granulation. Dorsum of the postpetiole and the gaster smooth and shining, with small scattered piligerous punctures. Erect hairs shorter and finer than those of the worker and female. Hairs sparse on the petiolar nodes, more abundant on the thorax and the gaster. Color dull yellow, the head and the first gastric segment tinged with brown.

Gynetype and androtype deposited in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

The specimens from which the above descriptions were drawn were secured in the following localities:

Molino Canyon (4100 feet), Santa Catalina Mountains, Arizona, one colony in *Q. emoryi*.

Brown Canyon (4000-4200 feet), Baboquivari Mountains, Arizona, three colonies in *Q. emoryi*.

Forestry Cabin, Baboquivari Canyon (3500 feet), Baboquivari Mountains, Arizona, two colonies in *Q. emoryi*.

*Leptothorax silvestrii* is closely related to *L. bradleyi* Wheeler and *L. wheeleri* M. R. Smith. It differs from both these species in the sculptured dorsum of the first gastric segment but, since this feature varies considerably, it is preferable to have more constant differentiating criteria. The postpetiole in *silvestrii* is strongly transverse and rectangular when seen from above. The petiole is never more than two-thirds as wide as the postpetiole and in smaller specimens the petiole may not be more than one-half as wide as the postpetiole. In both *bradleyi* and *wheeleri* the postpetiole is notably less transverse. The petiole is at least three-quarters as wide as the postpetiole. The median notch in the anterior edge of the clypeus is much more distinct in *silvestrii* than it is in *bradleyi* and *wheeleri*.