

*bris* feeds on honey-dew as well as insects. As far as the writer has been able to determine, the nests of *lugubris* are always small, seldom containing more than a hundred individuals. They are built in various types of soil, stony gravel, hard-packed sandy gravel, or loose sand. The elevational range of *lugubris* extends from sea level to the neighborhood of 3000 feet. It seems unable to occupy stations above the 3000-foot level and is thus absent over much of the Mojave Desert, although it occurs in the less elevated portions of that region and in areas of low elevation to the north of it. The presence of *lugubris* in the deserts around the head of the Gulf of California and on the floor of Death Valley is good evidence that *lugubris* is a highly adapted xerophile. The specimens on which the following records for *lugubris* are based were collected by the author and may be found in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History and in the personal collection of the author.

NEW RECORDS: *California*: Freeman, Kern County (3100 feet); Yermo, San Bernardino County (2000 feet); Fried Liver Wash, Joshua Tree National Monument (1700 feet); Ashford Mill, Death Valley National Monument (sea level); Mesquite Spring, Death Valley National Monument (1600 feet). *Baja California*: San Felipe and 5 miles north of San Felipe (sea level); 20 miles north of San Felipe (200 feet). *Arizona*: Desert 3 miles east of Yuma (500 feet). *Sonora*: Five and 10 miles east of San Luis (250-300 feet).