antennal fossae. Mandibles armed with five prominent teeth which decrease in size from the apical tooth inward, and a single much smaller tooth at the angle between the masticatory margin and the inner margin. The antennal scape in repose reaches the level of the lateral ocellus. Base of the scape with a conspicuous flange. Frontal lobes rather narrow in front, only slightly divergent behind and not projecting much above the antennal fossae. Frontal area large and crossed by a single median ruga. Clypeus with five longitudinal rugae. Color, when alive, a deep, ferrugineous red which fades to an orange red as the specimen dries.

Gynetype: a female from Arsarca Canyon, Chinati Mountains, Texas, in the writer's collection. A second female from the Davis Mountains, Texas, agrees well with the type in the characters cited above.

It seems worth commenting here on Wheeler's original concept of the diagnostic features of the subgenus *Ephebomyrmex*. As his principal criterion for establishing the group Wheeler cited the absence of a beard or psammophore on the under surface of the head. In the figure of *imberbiculus* which accompanied the original description of the worker of that species, (7) Wheeler made no attempt to depict the pilosity, either on the gula or elsewhere. But in the description he noted the presence of a group of erect hairs on the gula which did not form a "conspicuous" beard. In this stand Wheeler seems to have been influenced by Forel, who had set up a subgenus to receive the beardless species *mayri* (11). But the gular hairs of *P. mayri* are uniformly short and even those at the anterior edge of the gula do not project much beyond it. They cannot by any stretch of imagination be said to form a psammophore. Unfortunately this is not the case with all the species of *Ephebomyrmex*. Oddly enough Wheeler's two species *imberbiculus* and *pima* are the worst offenders in this respect. Each has a small, median psammophore on the anterior half of the gula which runs diagonally inward toward the midline of the head. It may be admitted that these groups