

of hairs are less regular in arrangement and much less conspicuous than the linearly-arranged lateral psammophores of some of the other species, but it certainly cannot be said that the gular pilosity of *imberbiculus* or *pima* is as scant as that of *mayri*. While our species of *Ephebomyrmex* do not have full beards, they certainly do have goatees, hence Wheeler's distinction is one of degree, not of kind. There can be little question that when Emery stated in 1921 (12) that the subgenus *Ephebomyrmex* is an artificial group, he had the above facts in mind. Emery pointed out that neither the absence of a psammophore nor the presence of a toothed epinotal flange at the insertion of the petiole distinguish the members of *Ephebomyrmex* from certain intermediate species ordinarily assigned to the subgenus *Pogonomyrmex*. Emery cited the South American species *silvestrii* and *brevibarbis* in this connection but he could have mentioned the North American species *huachucanus* with equal propriety. The psammophore in both worker and female of *huachucanus* is transitional both in degree of development and position. The hairs which form it are fairly long and, for the most part, linearly arranged, but this line of hairs runs diagonally inward from the insertion of the mandible to a point at the middle of the head which is a little in advance of the rear border of the gula. This gives a V-shaped median psammophore which is quite unlike that of most species in the subgenus *Pogonomyrmex*, where the hairs of the psammophore are arranged in a line along the outer edge of the gula and turn in toward the center of the head at its rear edge.

One can agree with Emery that the criteria which Wheeler used for the recognition of *Ephebomyrmex* are not well-chosen and one can further agree with him that substantial improvement in the situation will necessitate a better acquaintance with the sexual forms of this group. In this connection the writer would like to call attention to one interesting feature in the thoracic structure of the female of *imberbiculus*. The scutellum of the female of *imberbiculus* does not rise abruptly above the metano-