

tum. Instead its rather thin rear edge forms, with the metanotum and the basal face of the epinotum, a single, sloping declivity which is broken only by the sutures at either side of the metanotum (see figure). In all species belonging to the subgenus *Pogonomyrmex* where the writer has been able to examine the female (*apache*, *badius*, *barbatus*, *californicus*, *huachucanus*, *occidentalis* and *subdentalis*), the scutellum rises well above the metanotum. This rise is usually abrupt and sometimes the rear face of the scutellum overhangs the metanotum. There is thus a break in the outline of the thorax at the metanotum and the dorsum of the scutellum is always at a level well above that of the metanotum or the anterior edge of the epinotum. As to whether these distinctions will hold uniformly through both subgenera remains to be seen, but if they do there should be less difficulty in defending the status of *Ephebomyrmex* as a valid subgenus.

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