

W. M. Wheeler (1914) published a paper in this Journal which carried a revision of the *vasliti* complex. Wheeler had seen some, although not all, of Pergande's types. He also had a fairly substantial amount of material from several stations in Mexico and southern Arizona. He was, therefore, in a position to give the best account of the *vasliti* complex which had appeared up to that time. Wheeler showed that the members of the *vasliti* complex are divisible into two distinct groups on the basis of structural differences shown by their respective majors. In one group (*hirtula*, *acolhua*) the head of the major is strongly cordate, because it is narrowed at the level of the insertion of the mandibles. Measurements made by the writer show that the head of such majors has a maximum width of 2.8 mm. and a width at the level of the insertion of the mandibles of 1.8 mm. In addition, neither of the two large apical teeth of the mandibles of such majors is depressed. Because of this the upper surface of the mandible forms an even curve, broken only by a narrow groove between the two apical teeth. In the second group (*subdentata*, *arizonica*) the head of the major is less strongly cordate because it is less constricted at the level of the insertion of the mandibles. In such majors measurements by the writer give the greatest width of the head as 2.8 mm. and the width at the level of the insertion of the mandibles as 2.0 mm. In the mandible of such majors, the outermost of the two apical teeth and the portion of the mandible just behind it are both distinctly depressed. Because of this flattening the upper face of the mandible does not form an even curve but breaks sharply at the inner tooth, descending abruptly to the flattened terminal portion.

There are other important differences which Wheeler did not mention. In the major of *hirtula* the rugae on the occipital lobes and most of the front are very feeble or absent. These areas bear many prominent, elongate, piligerous punctures, between which is a rather feebly granulate surface. In addition there are prominent striae at the base of the mandible and the remainder of the upper surface of the mandible is covered with coarse, piligerous punctures (Plate VI, Fig. 1). In *subdentata* the occipital lobes and the front of the head of the major are covered with delicate, but quite easily discernible, longitudinal rugae. These and the granulose surface between them always obscure