

which of the two was *zuni*. This material was compared with the types of *zuni* and *erythropus* in the collection of the American Museum. In addition, Dr. M. R. Smith and Dr. Karl V. Krombein arranged a loan of the type material of *zuni* and *erythropus* in the collection of the United States National Museum, and Dr. Howard Evans that of *zuni* in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. This type material was of great importance to this study, and I wish to express my thanks for help without which this paper could not have been written.

A study of this type material showed that the large species taken by the writer is the same as Wheeler's *zuni*, but it also showed that this large species is the same as Pergande's *erythropus*. The types of *zuni* were then compared with Wheeler's description of that subspecies, and it was disconcerting to discover that most of Wheeler's treatment of *zuni* is undependable. It is distasteful to have to deal with the many errors that Wheeler made, but no accurate idea of *zuni* is possible until these mistakes are corrected. From the writer's standpoint Wheeler's most unfortunate error is his statement that the scapes of the major of *zuni* do not surpass the occipital corners. I used this character as a distinguishing one of *zuni* in my 1950 monograph on North American ants. Since the statement is untrue, the key for *zuni* presented in that study is both worthless and misleading. It is interesting that there is only one major in the type series of *zuni* in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. Excluding the mandibles, the head length of this specimen is 2.15 mm., hence it is noticeably larger than the other members of the type series, the largest of which has a head length of 1.7 mm. It seems certain, therefore, that Wheeler drew his description of the major of *zuni* from this large specimen. In this major the right antennal scape not only crosses the occipital corner but is in contact with the upper surface of the head throughout most of its length. It would be impossible to arrange the scape to better advantage as far as the relation of its length to the occipital corner is concerned. When the head is viewed in full face the tip of the scape projects beyond the occipital corner by an amount approximately equal to its greatest diameter. Moreover, if the head is rotated until the scape does not appear to project beyond the occipital corner, the entire top of the occiput is in view and the mandibles are for the most part hidden. It is hard to believe that Wheeler could have positioned the head so poorly when he described the major of *zuni*, yet there is no other explanation for his error. The truth of the matter is that the scape of *zuni*, like that of *mina*, projects beyond the occipital corner by an amount about equal to its greatest thickness.

Two other errors in Wheeler's description of *zuni* are due to his failure