

to realize that certain features of this insect vary with the size of the worker. The clypeal carina is best developed in the minor, where it forms a conspicuous ridge that extends entirely across the clypeus. It is less developed in the media and feeble in or absent from the major. The reverse of this condition applies to the development of piligerous foveolae on the cheeks and clypeus. These are prominent, coarse, and close-set in the major, sparse and shallow in the media, and absent from the minor. Since these differences due to size are identical in the type series of *erythropus* and that of *zuni*, Wheeler's attempt to employ them as taxonomic criteria is of no significance. Moreover, it is obvious that he reached his erroneous conclusions by comparing a media of *zuni* with a major of *erythropus*, for such a comparison would bear out Wheeler's contention that *zuni* differs from *mina* in having a major with a distinctly carinate clypeus and with smaller and sparser piligerous foveolae on the cheeks and clypeus. No such explanation will apply to Wheeler's view that *zuni* differs from *mina* in lacking erect hairs on the sides of the head and the occipital corners and also in the absence of erect hairs and long pubescence from the antennal scapes. An examination of the entire type series of *erythropus* might have convinced Wheeler of his error, for there are rubbed specimens in that series as well as in the type series of *zuni*. Even without such an examination Wheeler should have known that he was dealing with depilated specimens, for five of the 14 types of *zuni* have erect hairs on the sides and the occipital corners of the head and long pubescence on the antennal scapes.

There are other errors in Wheeler's treatment of *zuni* but it is pointless to prolong the list when those already cited give proof that the subspecies *zuni* is indefensible and that it must be treated as a synonym of *mina*. In view of the many confusing statements that have been made about *mina* it is advisable to redescribe the species here. The descriptions that follow deal with features not shown in the figures.

*Camponotus (Myrmobrachys) mina* Forel

MAJOR (FIG. 4): Head length (distance from the anterior level of the clypeus to the middle of the occipital border), 2.15 mm. Greatest width of the head, 2.0 mm. Eyes feebly convex, oval in outline and with about 25 facets in greatest diameter. Mandibles with five stout, conical teeth on the masticatory margin and a flattened, triangular tooth where this margin meets the inner margin. Thorax slightly more than two-thirds as wide as head. Prothorax not margined but with a blunt angle where dorsum meets sides. Promesonotal and mesoepinotal sutures prominent but only slightly impressed. In profile basal face of epinotum much longer