

*dulus* here, for in pilosity, sculpture, and color *trepidulus* is virtually identical with *mina*. The differences that separate *trepidulus* from *mina* are those of size and proportion, particularly the proportions of the head. These differences, which are shown in the accompanying figures, are summarized here:

The length of the head in *trepidulus* is less than that of *mina* in all castes except the male. In the female and major of *trepidulus* the head is not only shorter than that of *mina* but it is also proportionally wider. Thus in the female and major of *trepidulus* the head is more quadrate than that of *mina*. In the female of *trepidulus* the length of the head is 1.66 mm., the width of the head is 1.66 mm., and the cephalic index is 100. In the major of *trepidulus* the length of the head is 1.70 mm., the width of the head is 1.75 mm., and the cephalic index is 103. In the female of *mina* the length of the head is 1.90 mm., the width of the head is 1.70 mm., and the cephalic index is 90. In the major of *mina* the length of the head is 2.15 mm., the width of the head is 2.00 mm., and the cephalic index is 73. Another distinction which applies in all castes is the smaller size of the eye in *trepidulus*. This difference is very striking in the male, female, and major, but not so obvious in the minor in which the difference in the size of the eye is not great. The distinction holds, nevertheless, for the eye of the minor of *trepidulus* has a length of 0.27 mm., while in the minor of *mina* the length of the eye is 0.35 mm.

The type material of *trepidulus* consists of two nest series taken near the Forestry Cabin (elevation 3500 feet) in Baboquivari Canyon in the Baboquivari Mountains of Arizona on July 21, 1951. Both colonies were nesting in dead limbs of *Quercus oblongifolia*. The holotype major and five males were in one nest; the female was in the other.

Five more colonies were taken in Brown Canyon on the eastern slopes of the Baboquivaris at elevations between 4200 and 4400 feet. These colonies were also nesting in the dead branches of live oaks, two in *Q. oblongifolia* and three in *Q. emoryi*. The colonies of *trepidulus* are small. The two largest consisted of 52 and 53 individuals, respectively, and the other colonies were much smaller. It appears that there are seldom more than 25 individuals in a nest. This species lives in abandoned beetle-larva burrows, and a single burrow will usually accommodate a mature colony. It was not possible to determine when the marriage flight of *trepidulus* occurs, although there is evidence that the marriage flight of *trepidulus* is not coincidental with that of *mina*. In 1951 the marriage flights of *mina* in Baboquivari Canyon occurred from July 18 to July 28. During that period many females of *mina* were taken at light. While the sexual forms of *trepidulus* were present in nests in Baboquivari Canyon during the