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THE HABITS AND DISTRIBUTION OF
CRYPTOCERUS ROHWERI WHEELER
(HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE)

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When W. M. Wheeler described *Cryptocerus rohweri* in 1916 he stated that the specimens which Rohwer sent him had been taken by Chrisman in a canyon of the Santa Catalina Mountains of Arizona and that they had been nesting in the dead limbs of a palo verde tree (1). There was no reason for Wheeler to question that the host tree was *Cercidium torreyanum*, but this question has since arisen and it is advisable to consider it here. The host plant identification appears to have been made from the dead limb sent in with the ants. Chrisman's field notes stated only that his specimens were nesting in "palo verde", which would cover either of the two species of *Cercidium* in the Santa Catalina area. But in this area *C. torreyanum* is scarce and it usually occurs at elevations below those where *rohweri* has been taken. The abundant and widespread species is *C. microphyllum* and all seven colonies of *rohweri* which we took in the Santa Catalinas were nesting in this tree. The probability is that

TABLE 1. Distributional Data for *Cryptocerus rohweri* Wheeler

STATION	ELEVATION	NESTS	NEST SITE	COLLECTOR
STA. CATALINA MTS.				
Buehman Canyon	—	1	palo verde	M. Chrisman
Brush Corrals	3700'	1	palo verde	M. Chrisman
Sabino Canyon	3000'	2	hackberry	E. D. Algert
Sabino Canyon	—	1	not given	W. D. Edmonton
Catalina Springs	—	1	not given	Hubbard & Schwarz
Catalina Foothills	2800'	1	palo verde	Wm. L. Nutting
Catalina Foothills	2800'	6	palo verde	Wm. S. Creighton
Saguaro Nat. Mon.	3100'	strays	unknown	F. G. Werner
BABOQUIVARI MTS.				
Baboquivari Canyon	3500'	1	mesquite	Wm. S. Creighton
Baboquivari Canyon	3500'	1	mesquite	C. H. Musgrove
AJO MOUNTAINS				
Alamo Canyon	—	stray	unknown	E. D. Ball
ATASCOSA MTS.				
Peña Blanca Sprs.	3700'	1	live oak	Wm. S. Creighton

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