

Chrisman's specimens came from *C. microphyllum* and not from *C. torreyanum*. The list in Table 1 is an expanded version of the list of localities for *rohweri* which M. R. Smith presented in his 1947 study of *Cryptocercus* (2).

While this list is unbalanced by the preponderance of records from the Santa Catalina Mountains it permits several conclusions. The range of *rohweri* covers a number of mountainous areas in southern Arizona. In each of these areas *rohweri* prefers to nest in canyon bottoms or on foothills at comparatively low elevations (2800-3700'). Although as yet unconfirmed, it is certain that the range of *rohweri* extends into northern Sonora. Peña Blanca Springs is (or perhaps better "was", for the area has been dammed and flooded) about five miles north of the border of Sonora and the mountains there run south into Mexico. It is clear that *rohweri* will accept at least four different trees as nest sites (*Cercidium microphyllum*, *Prosopis juliflora*, *Quercus emoryi* and *Celtis* sp.). Despite the large number of records from palo verde there are indications that *rohweri* has no special preference for this tree. In 1954 Creighton and Gregg showed that *Crypt. texanus* prefers to live in live oaks (3). This view was based not only on a preponderance of records for nests in live oak limbs but also on the fact that *texanus* nests in live oaks wherever these occur within its range. If *rohweri* prefers to nest in palo verde limbs it might be expected to do so over its entire range. As far as we have been able to determine it does not do so. In January of 1963 the senior author made an extensive survey of palo verde trees in the area between Benson and Ajo. This survey failed to produce a single nest of *rohweri*. Negative evidence of this sort is not conclusive but at least it may be said that the high incidence of *rohweri* nests in palo verde limbs in the Santa Catalina Mountains is not maintained in other parts of its range. It is possible that our present fragmentary view of the range of *rohweri* is an outcome of the fact that the tree which it prefers as a nest site has not yet been recognized.

Most of the observations in the remainder of this paper are based on three captive colonies of *rohweri*. One of these was observed by the junior author from October 1961 until August 1963. During this period the colony was studied at Tucson, less than five miles from its original nest site in the Santa Catalina Mountains. The senior author was less fortunate for the two captive colonies which he observed were carried far out of their range. From January to mid-April of 1963 they were studied at Riverside, California. Thereafter until June 1964 they were studied at Rockport, Ontario. It would appear, however, that these expatriate colonies behaved in a normal