

Once the head width is viewed in its proper light, it becomes difficult to see how such a disparate pair of species as *obscuripes* and *ravida* could ever have been bracketed together; their sculpture, color pattern and especially their pilosity are about as different as those of *rufa* group species can get. On the other hand, no such major differences exist between the lectotype of *haemorrhoidalis* and the syntypes of *ravida*. The lectotype of *haemorrhoidalis* was deliberately chosen because it was a large major worker in good condition, and because it was from Colorado, the state Wheeler had earlier selected as the type locality. The specimen matches very well most of the samples placed under that name in the Wheeler Collection. It also matches well the types of *ravida*, except that the latter have certain workers, especially the smaller ones, more or less infuscate over head and alitrunk, and have the gastric pilosity shorter, more delicate and sparser than in Colorado *haemorrhoidalis*. The infuscation character is held in common with the geographical variant *tahoensis*, which, as Creighton has already pointed out, differs from *haemorrhoidalis* significantly only in color.

I have a series from West Yellowstone, in extreme southern Montana (E. O. Wilson leg.), that resembles the *ravida* types in color, but has somewhat longer and more numerous gastric hairs, and is in this respect transitional to Coloradan *haemorrhoidalis* and typical *tahoensis*. G. C. and J. Wheeler (*loc. cit.*) describe from North Dakota 23 separate collections, of which three "compare very closely with the types of *integra tahoensis*" and three with the types of *ravida*. The remaining 17 collections "show various combinations of those characters which appear different on the two types." Gregg (*op. cit.*, p. 556) mentions two collections in western Colorado that "appear to represent intergrades between *tahoensis* and *haemorrhoidalis*," although he also distinguishes something that he calls *ravida* on the basis of two collections from northern Colorado.

The picture emerging from these considerations is one of a single moderately variable species ranging widely in the higher Great Plains and the mountains of the West. The only evident trend in geographical variation appears to affect the color, which