American Philosophical Society for grants which made these studies possible.

LITERATURE CITED

Cole, A. C. 1953. Studies of New Mexico ants. V. The genus Pheidole with synonymy (Hymenoptera:Formicidae). Jour. Tenn. Acad. Sci., 28: 297-299.

STUDIES OF NEW MEXICO ANTS. XV. ADDITIONS, CORRECTIONS, AND NEW SYNONYMY.

A. C. Cole

Department of Zoology and Entomology The University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Additions

The following additional records should be noted. Most of these resulted during a brief collecting period in New Mexico while I was en route to study Nevada ants, in the summer of 1954, with the aid of a grant from the American Philosophical Society.

Trachymyrmex smithi neomexicanus Cole, numerous males and females taken from nests at the type locality (6 mi. N. of Las Cruces) on August 1, 1954; Pogonomyrmex apache Wheeler, nests in the Organ Mts., near Las Cruces; Myrmica striolagaster Cole, Capulin Mt. Natl. Monument, 7,200 ft.; Leptothorax canadensis Prov., Bandelier Natl. Monument; Pheidole militicida Wheeler, Las Cruces; Pheidole sitarches sortis Wheeler, Organ Mts., near Las Cruces, and Lordsburg; Formica limata Wheeler, Cimarron Canyon, 7,100 ft.

Among the Cimarron Canyon collections of Formica wheeleri Creighton, my determinations of which were verified by Dr. Creighton, the males taken with associated workers are much larger than one would expect them to be inasmuch as the females of this species are diminutive. Because of the size difference in these two castes, I shall make no attempt to describe the male until more data are available. The enslaved species in the nests which I found was F. fusca L.

My collections of *Stenamma* were submitted to Dr. M. R. Smith, who is revising the genus. Only one determinable species was found in New Mexico. This proved to be a new one and it is being described by Dr. Smith. Nests were observed at Sapello Canyon, Beulah area, at 7,500 ft., and at Bandelier National Monument, at 6,200 ft.

All series of *Lasius* were loaned to Dr. E. O. Wilson, who is revising the genus. The reader is referred to Dr. Wilson's forthcoming paper for a presentation of the names and distribution of these forms.

Corrections

In my papers on New Mexico ants which have been published at the time of this writing, the following corrections should be made.

In Part II, p. 83, line 3, "Mescalera" should read "Mescalero"; Part III, p. 84, under *Eciton opacithorax* Emery, "Mountain-

aire" should read "Mountainair"; Part IV, p. 242, lines 11 and 12, "M. lobifrons fracticornis Emery" should read "M. lobicornis fracticornis Emery"; p. 243, line 2, "Mescalera" should read "Mescalero"; p. 243, under Aphaenogaster (Attomyrma) huachucana crinimera Cole, "Mescalera" should read "Mescalero"; p. 243, under Novomessor cockerelli (E. André), "throughout the state" should read "throughout the southern part of the state". In Part VII, p. 119, line 41, "desertorum ferrugineus Wheeler" should read "desertorum ferrugineus Olsen."

In Part VII of my series, I listed White Sands National Monument as a locality for *Pogonomyrmex occidentalis* (Cresson). From a further study of large series of workers from two nests at White Sands I have reached the conclusion that both collection definitely represent the subspecies *comanche* Wheeler rather than the typical *occidentalis*. The range of the typical species apparently does not extend into the southern part of

New Mexico even at the higher elevations.

NEW SYNONYMY

I have arrived at the conclusion that Formica rasilis spicata Wheeler is the same form as F. densiventris Viereck. Differences between the two are very slight. I propose that spicata Wheeler fall as a synonym of densiventris Viereck.

On the basis of distribution it appears that subnitens Creighton cannot properly be regarded as a subspecies of Formica integroides Emery. I propose, therefore, that subnitens Creighton be given full specific status. F. subnitens may be related to laeviceps Creighton, but it can scarcely be a subspecies of laeviceps inasmuch as it occurs both to the east and the west of the range of laeviceps.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am much indebted to all those who have aided me in these studies with their time and interest by making determinations, checking many of mine, and offering their valuable opinions. I wish to express my appreciation to the American Philosophical Society which made my trips to New Mexico possible by granting funds which defrayed much of the expense. To my wife I am especially grateful, for her fortitude at times of stress on our trips, for her keen ability to ferret out colonies of even the smallest ants, and for her help in the tedious job of cleaning aspirated collections.

LITERATURE CITED

Cole, A. C. 1953. Studies of New Mexico ants. II. A description of a new subspecies of Aphaenogaster huachucana (Hymenoptera: Formicidae). Jour. Tenn. Acad. Sci., 28:82-84.

1953. Studies of New Mexico ants. III. The ponerines and dorylines (Hymenoptera: Formicidae). *Jour. Tenn. Acad. Sci.*, 28:84-85.

1953. Studies of New Mexico ants. IV. The genera Myrmica. Manica, Aphaenogaster, and Novomessor (Hymenoptera: Formicidae). *Jour. Tenn. Acad. Sci.*, 28:242-244.

1953. Studies of New Mexico ants. VII. The genus Pogonomyrmex with synonymy and a description of a new species (Hymenoptera: Formicidae). *Jour. Tenn. Acad. Sci.*, 29:115-121.