that I made from Grand Teton National Park, some show consistently the same light body color of the Oregon population, with cephalic infuscation in most representatives, whereas other adjoining colonies exhibit just as consistently the dark body color which has been attributed to *hunteri*, but they completely lack cephalic infuscation, and still others have a dark body color combined with an intense cephalic infuscation. It would appear then, from a consideration of the foregoing data, that body color cannot be used as a valid means of segregating the overall population into two species. Moreover, there is no consistent relation of body color to scape length and/or to development of the postpetiolar protuberance.

Finally, my efforts to support the status quo of there being represented two discrete populations by my attempting to find a sound discriminative morphologic characteristic, or a combination of characteristics, have met with no success. It is my conclusion, therefore, that the two names, *aldrichi* and *hunteri*, represent a single, large, diversified species population. There is no indication of subspeciation. I propose, then, that *Manica aldrichi* (Wheeler) be synonymized under *Manica hunteri* (Wheeler). The selection of the name has been based purely upon its greater euphony. It might be pointed out, as a concluding remark, that the very extensive population of *M. mutica* (Emery), to which *hunteri* is most closely related, displays a marked amount of normal intra-specific structural variation. Any population of *mutica* can readily be distinguished from any one of *hunteri*, however, on the basis of cephalic structure and the degree of development of the postpetiolar venter.

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