

Leptothorax andrei Em. Very small colonies are not rare. Those found were either associated with *Formica rufibarbis* var. *occidentalis* Wheeler, or independent.

Stenammas andrei. Common in dry localities. In March and April *Ischnoptera* sp. is abundant in the nests. *Myrmecophila formicarum* is common also. On March 5, I took a single *Cremastochilus pilisicollis* Horn in a large nest, and on the 30th took from two nests, three specimens of *Cremastochilus schaumii* Lec. A specimen of the latter species from the nest of this ant is in the Stanford University collection.

C. schaumii leaves the nests in the early part of April and is seen flying in the sunshine, or more often lying in the roads.

Pheidole californica Mayr. Common, nesting under sticks, stones and old cans. One flourishing nest was under a piece of steel rail. *Solenopsis molesta* frequently shares the nest. The type of the Staphylinid, *Conosoma heathi* Wasmann, was collected in April from the nests of *Pheidole*, but I took none during my spring collecting.

Solenopsis molesta Say. Common. It nests with *Tapinoma sessile*, *Camponotus maculatus* subsp. *vicinus*, *Camponotus maccooki* and *Prenolepis imparis*. Independent nests are not uncommon.

Cremastogaster lineolata subsp. *coarctata* Say. Common under stones in damp places. *Myrmecophila formicarum* occurs in most of the nests.

Hetaerius wheeleri sp. nov.

Length 2 mm. Color reddish brown. Form broadly oval, robust, shining. Upper surface finely punctate, each puncture with fine recumbent hair. Head piceous, coarsely punctate, hairy; front concave. Prothorax wider than long, narrowed in front; margin inflexed at the third distance from base, separated from disc by impunctate impression, which becomes broader and deeper from front to rear and ends in deep pit at the posterior angle; divided at basal third by shallow impression; the posterior part elevated, piceous, the anterior part flat; disc wider than long, punctate, each puncture with fine hair. Elytra slightly wider than thorax at base; outer striæ becoming confluent with margin at about one half distance to base of elytra; the first two discal striæ nearly attaining the apex of the elytra; inner striæ extending about two thirds the distance to apex. Propygidium finely punctate, hairy. Prosternum flattened, coarsely punctured, emarginate at base and apex, margined at summit from base to five-eighths distance from base to apex;