5 contained one Hetarius tristriatus, and one Hister subopacus. Another contained one H. tristriatus. A third nest, a flourishing one, was under observation from March 24 to June I, during which time six Cremastochilus knochii, one C. pilosicollis, seven Hetarius tristriatus, and six specimens of an undescribed species of Hetarius, were taken. All of these myrmecophiles and also Myrmecophila manni Schimmer, were taken with independent colonies of argentata at Pullman and at Wawawai. The new Hetarius I am describing as H. exiguus sp. nov.

Formica fusca var. between neoclara and argentata.—Common at Wawawai, Wash., where, during March, every nest

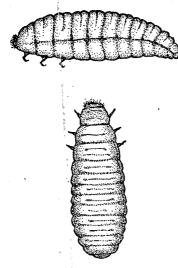


Fig. 1. Coleopterona larva, probably a Coccinellid, taken with Formica camponoticeps.

sheltered numerous inquilines— Hetærius tristriatus, Cremastochilus knochii, Myrmecophila manni.

Formica fusca var. subaenescens Emery.—One Cremastochilus knochii, San Juan Island, Wash., July, 1910.

Formica fusca var. neorufibarbis Emery.—San Juan Island, Wash., Myrmecophila formicarum Scudder was abundant.

Formica fusca.—Three undescribed varieties on San Juan Island, in July. Myrmecophila formicarum occurred in all, and with one, two specimens of Cremastochilus pilosicollis were taken, one of them by Prof. McConnell, of the Pennsylvania State College.

Formica subpolita var. neogagates Emery.—Very common in vicinity of Pullman. Cremastochilus knochii occurred in nearly every nest during March. Myrmecophila manni was found, but rarely.

Formica manni Wheeler.—Nests found at Wawawai, Pullman, Wapota, Kiona, and Wenatchee, Wash. This seems to be the characteristic *Formica* of the upper Sonoran zone in Washington, and it occurs also in the Transition zone at Pullman. A single