Smith), Ripley (S. W. Simmons). A small colony was found nesting in sandy loam soil on a hillside thicket near Louisville.

The species, which varies in size from 2.25-2.75 mm., can perhaps be recognized by the characters here given: (1) the 12-segmented antennae; (2) the absence of meso-epinotal constriction on the thorax; (3) the short, erect, white, clavate hairs on the body; (4) the reticulate-rugose sculpturing of the head, thorax, petiole, and post-petiole; and (5) the generally dark brown or black color, with slightly lighter appendages.

134. APHAENOGASTER TENNESSEENSIS Mayr. New Augusta (H. Dietrich). Strange to say this species is represented in our collections by only two specimens, both of which are wingless queens. These specimens were sent in for determination without any special remarks concerning their habitat.

The queen of *Aphaenogaster tennesseensis* differs so distinctly from the worker that Mayr described a queen unassociated with the workers as a different species. He called the species *A. laevis* because of the unusually smooth and shining surface of the body, which is dark red in color. In addition to the above characters the queen possesses very large, flattened epinotal spines. Wheeler regards this ant as a temporary parasite on other ground-nesting Aphaenogasters of the *fulva* group. *A. tennesseensis* is typically a wood-nesting type of ant.

135. MYRMICA PUNCTIVENTRIS subsp. PINETORUM Wheeler. Starkville, (M. R. Smith). A single worker was excavated from the soil of a woodland strip near Starkville. The ant was found in close proximity to the nest of *Lasius* (*A.*) *interjectus* Mayr, which was located in the soil at the base of a rotten stump.

As the specific name indicates, the gaster of this species is very coarsely punctate at the base, a character which at once distinguishes it from other closely related species of North American *Myrmica*. The subspecies is separated from the species by: (1) its lighter color; (2) its smaller size; (3) its less heavily sculptured body; and (4) the epinotal spines which are not only shorter than with the species but are also deflected apically.