

describe 67 North American ants, largely from Texas, Washington, D. C., New York, Connecticut, and other localities. Not only did his work prove to be a complete fiasco but to add to the difficulties his types were lost. To date, only 10 species bear Buckley's name and these are recognized largely by Buckley's descriptions of their habits and habitats rather than by their entirely inadequate technical descriptions.

For an excellent and detailed account of the chronology of the development of North American myrmecology the reader is referred to W. S. Creighton, 1950.

The only comprehensive publication available to Pergande in the early period of his work was the section giving keys to families and genera and also a list of the described species in Cresson, 1887. Pergande's personal collecting of ants appears to have been limited to only those localities in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., as attested by such labels as old Georgetown, banks of Potomac River, Ivy City, Bladensburg Road, Corcoran Hill, Rosslyn, Va., et cetera. Like other myrmecologists, however, he also acquired specimens from special friends or by other incidental means.

Two of his friends who contributed a large number of specimens were Father P. J. Schmitt and Titus Ulke. The former sent him specimens from such localities as Beatty, Pa., Belmont, N. C., and localities in Florida and Colorado. The ants from Ulke were collected by him in the vicinity of Hill City, S. Dak., while Ulke was engaged in mining investigations. For a more detailed account see Smith, 1950.

Realizing the utter hopelessness of the North American situation where there were no colleagues to aid him, a lack of types and other authentic material with which to compare his specimens and inadequate library facilities Pergande naturally turned his attention to Europe where he had lived the early part of his life and was familiar with specialists on various groups of insects including ants. The men whose help he especially sought were Gustav Mayr of Austria, Carlo Emery of Italy, and Auguste Forel of Switzerland, three of the most noted myrmecologists of the World. This relationship resulted in these men