becoming tropicopolitan. Each has two tiny spécies of Monomorium (destructor and floricola) of the subfamily Myrmicinae. Bikini has a third species of this genus, pharaonis, which has a greater distribution than the other two since it is adapted to life in heated apartment houses extending to the very center of the United States while the others are tropical or subtropical. The myrmicine, Solenopsis geminata rufa, widespread in the Pacific, is present on Saipan and Guam but absent from Bikini; geminata itself is neotropical and spreading. Saipan and Guam have the myrmicine, Tetramorium quineense, with the genus represented on Bikini by another tropicopolitan species of the genus, simillimum, whose original home was probably Africa. noma melanocephalum, a tiny and widespread member of the Dolichoderinae, occurs on all three islands as does the worldwide and ubiquitous formicine, Paratrechina longicornis, along with Nylanderia bourbonica, the latter being paleotropical. Camponotus reticulatus subspecies and C. chloroticus, present on Guam and Bikini but absent from the Saipan collection, did not come to the skinning tables though other species of the genus (as maculatus) do so in other tropical areas.

None of the lists contains a clear-cut endemic species. Wheeler, however, described a new variety and a subspecies of widespread species from Guam.

The Saipan ants and their distribution are given below.

1. Leptogenys (Leptogenys) maxillosa (F. Smith)

A species evidently becoming tropicopolitan since known from a number of islands in the Indian Ocean, from South Africa, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and several of the West Indian islands. A worker which I took in Cuba of the subspecies falcata Roger differs chiefly in having the anterior clypeal margin angulate instead of convex. Arnold's figure of the South African form also shows the clypeal margin angulate although my Sudan specimens have this part convex as in the Saipan ants. The ants are predatory, quick in their movements and sting painfully.