

the first somewhat shining in the middle near its anterior border and in the regions of the parapsidal furrows. On the epinotum, about the bases of the spines, the rugæ become very coarse and reticulate. Epinotal spines short and blunt, resembling those of the worker in shape and direction. Petiolar node pointed, with rather flat anterior and posterior slopes, coarsely reticulate rugose. Sculpture of postpetiole less pronounced than that of the petiole, but coarser than the petiole of the worker. Pilosity short, like that of the worker, but the hairs on the head, thorax and pedicel are less clavate. Head, thorax, abdomen, femora and antennal club, black, remaining portions of the legs and the funicle, brown.

Type locality: "Canada."

Additional localities: Elk county, Pa. (Bradley); Olympia, Wash. (Kincaid).

This form should, I believe, be regarded as belonging to the same species as the European *acervorum*, as suggested by André. As Emery claimed, however, it deserves to rank as a subspecies, and not as a variety. The workers differ from the European specimens of *acervorum* in my collection (from Switzerland (Forel) and Scotland (Duglich)) in the shorter epinotal spines, the much deeper coloration of the thorax, pedicel and legs, the shorter and more clavate hairs on the trunk and the minute, appressed, instead of suberect hairs on the antennal scapes and legs. My specimens of the North American form average nearly as large as the European.

This subspecies is certainly rare in the Eastern States, but seems to be very common in Washington, to judge from the number of different nests sent me from that state by Prof. Kincaid. This is probably significant in connection with the palearctic distribution of *acervorum*.

The habits of the American subspecies are unknown. They probably resemble those of the European form, which lives in small colonies under bark, in moss, etc.

3a. Var. *yankee* Emery.

*L. canadensis* Prov. var. *yankee*, Zool. Jahrb., VIII, '94, p. 319. ♂ ♀.

The worker (fig. 5) differs from the worker of *canadensis* typ. in lighter coloration and in having somewhat longer epinotal spines. Head dark-brown, gaster somewhat paler; mouth, thorax, pedicel and legs reddish; antennal club, thoracic dorsum and femora usually infuscated. Sculpture finer and less rugose than in *canadensis*. In the female the thorax is dark-brown, the sculpture more pronounced.

Type localities: South Dakota, Utah, Colorado.