

which had been eaten off by cattle and hollowed out, perhaps by some larger insect than *Leptothorax*. At all events, when I visited these colonies in autumn (I knew of their existence by watching foraging workers going in and out of the nests) every colony had been dislodged and dispossessed of its premises by a species of wasp which was busily bringing in paralyzed spiders. The *L. curvispinosus* had then retired to hollows in stumps or logs or dead branches lying on the ground." This species is also of interest because it is enslaved by *Tomognathus americanus* Emery, in the nests of which it has been found by Pergande.

9a. Subsp. *ambiguus* Emery (Pl. XII, fig. 11).

*L. curvispinosus* Mayr subsp. *ambiguus* Emery, Zool. Jahrb. Abth. f. Syst., VIII, 1894, p. 320.

Differs from the typical *curvispinosus* in the somewhat coarser sculpturing and the decidedly shorter and nearly straight epinotal spines.

Type localities: Hill City, S. Dak. (Pergande); Cleveland, O. (Wasmann); New York (Schmelter).

A number of specimens collected at Colebrook, Conn., have the same sculpturing as the typical *curvispinosus* but decidedly shorter epinotal spines. These were found running on the surfaces of leaves in the shade of very damp woods. I failed to discover the nests.

9b. Subsp. *rugatulus* Emery (Pl. XII, fig. 12).

*L. rugatulus* Emery, Zool. Jahrb. Abth. f. Syst., VIII, 1894, p. 321.

Owing to the existence of the next subspecies (*annectens*), I feel justified in regarding Emery's *L. rugatulus* merely as a subspecies of *curvispinosus*. The type specimens were from South Dakota (Pergande) and Colorado (Pergande). Specimens from Seattle, Wash. (Kincaid), in my collection agree very closely with Emery's description. They differ from the typical *curvispinosus* in the following characters: The rugæ of the head and thorax are decidedly coarser, and longitudinal on the latter. Epinotal spines much shorter and hardly curved. Tooth on the anterior ventral surface of the petiole distinctly larger, blunter and directed downward and forward. Postpetiole broader than long, oblong when seen from above, with rather distinct anterior angles. In profile the upper surface of the postpetiole is almost angular, its ventral surface very short. Upper surface of head and gaster, with the exception of the posterior edges of the segments of the latter, dark-brown. Femora more or less infuscated in some specimens.

9c. Var. *Cockerelli* var. nov.

*Worker*.—Length 2–2.5 mm.

Differs from the typical *rugatulus* in having the head, thorax and