

and abdomen; erect and shorter on head and thorax; longer and slightly reclinate on the pedicel and gaster; hairs on sides of head, legs and antennæ minute, non-clavate, appressed.

Yellow, in some specimens crown of head, antennal club and dorsum of gaster slightly infuscated.

Type locality: American Fork Cañon, Utah (Pergande).

Additional localities: Pacific Grove, Cal. (Dr. H. Heath); Cañon City, Colo. (Rev. P. J. Schmitt, O.S.B.).

Emery described the species from a single specimen in which the thorax was shining. Examination of a number of California and Colorado specimens from the same nests shows this to be a common but by no means constant character; in a great many individuals the thorax is uniformly opaque throughout.

One of the colonies sent me by Dr. Heath was found in the ground, hibernating in a Termite burrow.

11a. Var. *Heathii* var. nov.

*Worker*.—Differs from the preceding in the coloration, which is constant in a whole colony sent me by Dr. Harold Heath from Pacific Grove, Cal. The body is brown, often rather dark, the legs and antennæ brownish-white without the distinct yellow cast of the typical form.

Found nesting in the ground under a stone.

11b. Subsp. *occidentalis* subsp. nov.

*Worker*.—This form combines the color characters of the type and the preceding variety. The ground color is yellow, the upper surface of the head, thorax and pedicel brown; the first gastric segment with a broad, brown dorsal band across its posterior half or two-thirds. Thorax and pedicel decidedly opaque. Antennal scape nearly reaching the posterior angle of the head, epinotal spines decidedly more robust than in the typical *nitens* and the var. *Heathii*.

Type locality: Friday Harbor, Wash.

Described from six specimens received from Prof. Trevor Kincaid.

12. *Leptothorax texanus* sp. nov.

*Worker* (Pl. XII, fig. 16).—Length 2.25–2.75 mm.

Head longer than broad. Eyes rather large. Mandibles 5-toothed. Clypeus moderately convex, its anterior border somewhat rounded. Antennæ 12-jointed; scape reaching nearly to the posterior angle of the head; funiculus terminating in a very distinct 3-jointed club, the last joint of which is somewhat longer than the two preceding joints; first funicular joint nearly as long as joints 2–5;