living "in independent formicaries, in the moss of woods or in the earth of meadows, like the ordinary species of *Leptothorax*" (*Ann. Soc. Ent. de Belg.*, Tome XLV, 1901, pp. 389–398). In Texas I have had ample opportunity to observe the habits of this ant, especially in the neighborhood of Austin, where it is found making its nests in very sparsely grassy spots among the mesquite and Opuntia thickets. The nests can be found only by carefully tracking foraging workers, as the entrance is a small hole often concealed under a dead twig or a tuft of grass roots. The colonies are hardly more populous than those of other species of *Leptothorax*. The winged forms appear during the last week in April and the first week in May. The workers run about on the soil in the hot sun as fierce hunters of small insects (Aphids, minute Heteroptera, etc). As they are extremely pugnacious even toward individuals of the same species from other nests, and as I have never found them nesting with *Monomorium minimum*, though this species is very common in the same localities, I believe, with Forel, that Pergande's observation must be quite exceptional or may even involve some misinterpretation.

20. Leptothorax (Dichothorax) floridanus Emery.

L. (*D.*) *floridanus* Emery, Zool. Jahrb., Abth. f. Syst., VIII, 1894, pp. 318, 324. ☿.

According to Emery, the worker of this species (Pl. XII, figs. 24 and 24*a*) differs from the preceding in the following characters: The body is more shining, the epinotum smooth and shining above, the mesoëpinotal constriction punctulate, subopaque, the petiolar node is narrower, and not impressed above, the postpetiole is hardly ⅓ again as broad as the petiole and proportionally narrower than in *Pergandei*.

Type locality: Florida (Pergande).

Additional locality: North Carolina (Forel).

The differences between the two *Dichothorax* are so slight that Emery suspected *floridanus* to be merely a subspecies of *Pergandei*. I am myself strongly of this opinion, but as I have seen only a single specimen of *floridanus*, kindly given me by Prof. Forel, I hesitate to reduce this form to subgeneric rank. In my specimen the petiolar node is very decidedly convex when seen from behind, and the epinotal spines are longer and more curved than in any of my specimens of *Pergandei*. In other respects I can see no differences of importance. Color, pilosity and sculpture are the same in both forms.