

shire and one from Virginia. Later he withdrew the description of the workers and left the species to rest on the descriptions of the winged forms alone. The other species (*S. brevicorne* Mayr) was described at length from worker and female specimens taken in Virginia.

In his revision of the North American STENAMMA, Emery regarded *nearcticum* as a subspecies of the European *S. westwoodi*, and referred to this same form his own subspecies *diecki* with its variety *impressum*.

More recently Forel has again revised the species, prefacing his conclusions with the following remarks: "This subgenus (STENAMMA *sens. str.*) presents an almost inextricable tangle of allied forms. The sculpture of the American species is denser than that of *S. westwoodi* of Europe. I believe that they should be separated specifically, if only for the sake of unravelling the tangle. On the other hand, I doubt whether *S. diecki* Emery really belongs to *nearcticum* and believe that it belongs rather to *brevicorne*. Emery gives the differential characters between the American workers and the typical *Westwoodi* but not between the workers of *nearcticum* and *brevicorne*. Now the fundamental difference between these two species lies in the wings, and none of the specimens described by Emery as *nearcticum*, *diecki*, etc., seem to have possessed these appendages, as the author makes no mention of them. It seems to me more prudent, therefore, since the winged sexes are so little known, to retain the name *nearcticum* only for the female and male described by Mayr, and to consider all the other American forms as races or varieties of *brevicorne* till we have proof of the contrary."

After examining considerable material of STENAMMA from different parts of the United States, from Connecticut to Washington, I am able to establish the truth of Professor Forel's conjecture. Among this material a single male and female collected at Corvallis, Oregon, and sent me by Mr. J. C. Bradley, are without question referable to Mayr's *nearcticum*. These specimens are very dark, with conspicuous apterostigma, and with the same neuration as the European *westwoodi*, *i. e.*, the inner branch of the cubital vein comes off *at the cross-vein*. The males and females of all the other North American forms in my possession (including *diecki* Emery!) have the inner branch of the cubital vein arising *from the middle of the cubital cell*, and therefore undoubtedly belong to *brevicorne* Mayr, as Forel has conjectured. Emery was evidently puzzled by the sculpture of the postpetiole. This is rough and opaque in *brevicorne s. str.*, but smooth and shining in some of the subspecies, like *diecki*. As he had no winged specimens of this subspecies he was thus led to assign it to *westwoodi*.

The synonymy of the two species, as I understand it, should therefore stand as follows :