

than in *brevicornis* typ. and in profile angular above. Mesoëpinal depression very marked. Virginia (Forel, Pergande); Beatty, Pa. (Schmitt).

subsp. *impar* Forel.

2. Sculpture and color as in *impar*. Length 2.5–3 mm. Eye very small, with not more than three or four ommatidia in its greatest diameter. Mesoëpinal depression shallower than in the preceding forms. Epinotal spines small. Petiolar node longer, lower and more rounded than in *impar*. St. Vincent, Pa. (Schmitt). subsp. *schmittii*, subsp. nov.

II. Back of head, thorax and nodes of pedicel more or less shining, when seen under a low magnification, on account of the coarser rugosity and smoother inter-rugal spaces; sculpture of the pro- and mesonotum sharp and regular, the rugae straight in the middle and curving on the sides.

1. Length 2.75–3. mm. Color usually reddish brown. Mesoëpinal depression moderate. Epinotal spines robust, only slightly directed upwards. Yale, B. C. (Emery); Beatty, Pa. (Schmitt); Colebrook, Conn. (Wheeler); Rockford, Ill. (Wheeler); Pacific Grove, Cal. (H. Heath).

subsp. *diecki* Emery.

2. Somewhat larger and darker brown, mesoëpinal depression broad and deep. Epinotal spines very short, blunt and directed more upwards than in *diecki*. Head less shining behind and thoracic rugae coarser and less numerous. Rich Springs, N. Y. (Emery); Vermont (Forel)

var. *impressum* Emery.

A fine colony of the typical *brevicornis*, comprising all three phases was sent me by Mr. C. E. Brown, who found it under a stone at North Milwaukee, Wis., May 11th, 1901. At Rockford, Ill., I have taken several colonies of this form, rarely under stones, but most frequently under the thick layer of dead leaves and vegetable mould which accumulates in rich, damp woods. In this locality I did not see the winged sexes till July 25th–Aug. 19th. The early capture of these by Mr. Brown would seem to indicate that they sometimes pass the winter in a virgin state in the parental nest.

The colonies are always very small, comprising not more than 20–60 workers and very often even less. They resemble colonies of *LEPTOTHORAX*, especially when they are found, as is sometimes the case, nesting in hollow acorns embedded in the vegetable mould. The species is very timid, and apparently either nocturnal or subterranean in its habits. This seems to be indicated by the coloration, the small size of the eyes in the workers, and by the fact that I have never seen these insects moving about on the surface of the ground even on dark, cloudy days. They probably feed on small larvae and other animal food. *S. brevicornis*, like *S. nearcticum*, is a sub-boreal form and has not been found up to the present time in