could not, therefore, observe whether the work of the colony is carried on by slaves. What firmly convinced me, nevertheless, that this species is a slave-holding ant, was the following: The mandibles are long and sickle-shaped, almost as much so as in our German slave-holders, and little adapted for working, as they have no masticatory border. They could of course, be of use in killing termites, as Forel supposes to be the case in this genus, but the place were I found the species under consideration was far removed from all termite nests. It was on the sea-shore between blocks of coral, where I saw about fifty individuals in a troop, as it were, on the march. It was evident that the troop had left the nest for the purpose of perpetrating a robbery in common. That this robbery, after what has been said, was for the purpose of obtaining slaves, seems probable." I venture to maintain that Dahl is mistaken in supposing that *L. bismarckensis* is a dulotic ant, as a perusal of the above quoted passages from Wroughton's work will suffice to show.

It is also evident from the observations of Wroughton and Aitken that the Indian species of *Leptogenys* differ widely in habit from *L. elongata.* The colonies of the latter species are very small, rarely containing more than a hundred individuals, whereas the colonies of the Indian species appear to contain thousands of workers. Moreover, the workers of *L. elongata* leave the nest singly and hunt about timidly for their phlegmatic and defenceless prey, whereas the Indian species hunt in well organized files somewhat after the manner of the driver ants and ants of visitation (*Dorylus* and *Eciton*). And such diversity of instinct is exhibited not only in the same genus but within the confines of the same subgenus (*Lobopelta*).

In conclusion I give the synonymy and a description of all three phases of the North American *Leptogenys.*

LEPTOGENYS (LOBOPELTA) ELONGATA (Buckley) Wheeler.

Ponera elongata Buckley, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phila., Vol. VI., 1866–67, p. 172, ♀.

? Ponera texana Buckley, ibid., p. 170, ♀.

Lobopelta septentrionalis Mayr., Verhandl. k. k. zool. bot. Ges. Wien, Bd. 36, 1886, pp. 438, 439, ♀.

Leptogenys septentrionalis Emery, Zool. Jahrb. Abth. f. Syst., Bd. 8, 1894, p. 268, ♀.