

be the easiest of all insects to introduce, since the fertilized queen is long-lived and capable as an individual of producing a whole colony of all the three sexual forms so characteristic of these and other social insects. Moreover, the young brood is efficiently protected from danger by the workers and not left to shift for itself as in most insects. But when we come to enumerate the species that have been able to survive in foreign lands, we find it to be very small, limited to a few genera and comprising several more or less dubious cases. In my opinion the following are all the foreign ants that can be supposed to have established themselves in this country since it was opened up to commerce: *Tetramorium cæspitum*, *T. guineense* and *T. similimum*; *Monomorium pharaonis*, *M. floricola*; *Pheidole megacephala*, *Prenolepis longicornis*; *P. pubens*; *Plagiolepis longipes*, and some doubt attaches to all of these forms except *M. pharaonis*, the tiny yellow house-ant of Old World origin. It is an open question whether *T. cæspitum* has been introduced into the United States. It seems to occur only along the Atlantic coast from Connecticut to Maryland, but it is quite possible that it may be indigenous. The remaining species in the above list are all tropicopolitan and may all be indigenous to the tropical and subtropical portions of our continent, for the conditions in these regions are much more generally favorable to ant-life than they are in temperate regions. All of these species are occasionally met with in our northern green-houses.\*

Considering the ease with which incipient ant colonies and single fertilized queens are carried from one country to another in wood, hot-house plants, soil, minerals, etc., this list is surprisingly meager, even if there were

\* Further study of *Formica cinerea* and *F. rufibarbis* convinces me that they can not have been imported from Europe, as I once supposed possible.