sufficient evidence to prove that the species enumerated are all *bona fide* importations. Incidentally it should be noticed that none of these are Ponerinæ, but all belong to the two dominant subfamilies, the Myrmicinæ and Camponotinæ.*

One of the reasons for this small number of imported Formicidæ would seem to be the extreme sensitiveness of these insects to physical conditions such as soil, moisture, sunlight, etc. No animals exhibit finer geographical variations or depend more completely on a very precise environment. While a certain and even considerable range of adaptability to varying conditions undoubtedly exists in many of the species, this is confined to dominant forms, like certain Myrmicinæ and Camponotinæ, and does not extend to the archaic and relict Ponerinæ, even the most variable of which, like *Odontomachus,* are peculiarly specialized and lacking in plasticity.

But even if the physical conditions of Texas and the other southern states prove to be favorable, it is certain that the kelep will have to reckon with the ant fauna already existing in this region, and in no state of the union is this so extensive and so formidable as in Texas. It is, indeed, probable that the living will be an even greater danger than the physical environment to a species which is very far from being a dominant faunal component even in its native land.

Dr. Cook makes the statement that 'the kelep is as yet the only ant known to attack and destroy healthy boll-weevils.' A few years ago Professor A. Herrera, of the City

* Some idea of the number of species of ants accidentally introduced with hot-house plants at a single port (Hamburg), may be obtained from two of Forel's recent papers: 'Fourmis Importées,' *Bull. Soc. Ent. Suisse.*, Vol. 10, 7, pp. 284–287, 1900. and 'Formiciden des Naturhistorischen Museums zu Hamburg, *Mitth. a. d. Naturhist. Mus.*, 18 1901. Anhang pp. 78–82.