

Caldwell, N. J., from Mr. Pergande.

The worker is distinguished by the abundant, erect pilosity of the antennal scapes and tibiæ and by the complete absence of appressed pubescence on the gaster. The latter region, owing to the lack of the fine punctures connected with the pubescence, is remarkably shining. With the aid of a very strong lens its surface is seen to present, in addition to the hair-bearing punctures, only a very fine rugosity, in the form of long, transverse meshes. Whether this form is to be retained as an independent species or is to be regarded as a subspecies of *umbratus*, cannot be decided at present.

In the male the antennal scape is densely covered with short, oblique hairs as on the male of the European *umbratus*; it is relatively short and when placed transversely reaches beyond the eye about two fifths of the length (in *umbratus* the transversely placed scape extends easily half its length beyond the eye). The tibiæ bear only a few erect hairs. The general pilosity is more abundant and like that of the males of the true *umbratus* which I have before me." (Emery.)

I have translated the original description because I have not seen specimens of *speculiventris*. In my "Annotated List of the Ants of New Jersey" I stated that I had taken this form at Fort Lee and Great Notch, but examination of these specimens shows that they are merely very shining examples of *aphidicola*. As the characters mentioned in Emery's description are scarcely of specific value, I believe that I am justified in placing *speculiventris* among the *umbratus* forms. As already stated the subspecies described above as *vestitus* may be merely the hitherto unknown female of Emery's form.