

Cumberland House is in Keewatin, and in the region through which he traveled to reach that point, he could only have happened on *whymperi* or *pennsylvanicus*, and as most of his journey lay through British America, it is more probable that he had a specimen of *whymperi*. I believe therefore that Forel is mistaken both in attributing the western form of *herculeanus* above described to *semipunctatus* and in placing it under *pennsylvanicus*. It is clearly more nearly related to *whymperi* and the typical *herculeanus* of Europe.

28. *C. herculeanus pennsylvanicus* De Geer

Formica Pennsylvanica DE GEER, Mém. Serv. Hist. Insect., III, p. 603, No. 4, Pl. 31, Figs. 9-10, ♀ ♀ ♂, 1773; GÖZE, DE GEER, Abh. Gesch. Ins., III, p. 391, No. 4, Pl. 31, Figs. 9-10, ♀ ♀ ♂, 1780; RETZIUS, Gen. et Spec. Insect., p. 75, No. 332, 1783; OLIVIER, Encycl. Method. Insect., VI, p. 501, No. 52, 1791; LATREILLE, Hist. Nat. Fourmis, p. 99, Pl. 2, Fig. 3, 1802; LEPELETIER, Hist. Nat. Ins. Hymen., I, p. 213, No. 14, ♀ ♀, 1836; BUCKLEY, Proc. Entom. Soc. Phila., VI, p. 155, ♀ ♀, 1866; PROVANCHER, Natur. Canad., XII, p. 355, No. 2, ♀ ♀, 1881; Faune Ent. Canad. Hymén., p. 598, No. 2, ♀ ♀ ♂, 1883; MCCOOK, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., V, p. 277-289, Pl. 2-4, 1876.

? *Formica semipunctata* W. KIRBY, Fauna Bor. Amer., IV, p. 262, No. 362, ♀, 1837.

Formica caryæ FITCH, Trans. N. Y. State Agri. Soc., XIV, p. 151, ♀ ♀ ♂, 1854.

Camponotus pennsylvanicus MAYR, Verh. Zool. bot. Ges. Wien, XII, p. 666, No. 24, ♀ ♀, 1862; MCCOOK, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1878, p. 15-19; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) XIII, p. 419, 1884; *Ibid.*, p. 140, 1879; ERN. ANDRÉ, Spéc. Hymen. Europe, II, Pt. 13, p. 141, 1882; *Ibid.*, Pt. 14, p. 153, No. 3, ♀ ♀, 1882; DALLA TORRE, Catalog. Hymen., VII, p. 246, 1893.

C. herculeanus race *pennsylvanicus* FOREL, Bull. Soc. Vaud. Sci. Nat., (2) XVI, P. 81, p. 57, 1879.

C. herculeanus var. *pennsylvanicus* MAYR, Verh. Zool. bot. Ges. Wien, XXXVI, p. 420, 1886.

C. herculeanus subsp. *pennsylvanicus* EMERY, Zool. Jahrb. Abth. f. Syst., VII, p. 675, 1893; WHEELER, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXI, p. 402, 1905; Occas. Papers Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., VII, 7, p. 23, 1906.

Worker major and minor.

Differing from the preceding forms of *herculeanus* in sculpture, pilosity and color. The head and thorax are somewhat less coarsely shagreened and appear therefore more shining. This is especially true of the sides and posterior corners of the head. The gaster is opaque and very coarsely shagreened, with the punctures that bear the pubescence larger and more transversely elongated. The hairs and pubescence are more abundant and longer than in *whymperi* and *modoc* and of a pale yellow or white color. On the gaster, the pubescence is extremely long and takes the form of dense, appressed hairs which conceal the ground surface and give this region of the body an ashy tint and silky luster. In what may be regarded as the typical form of the subspecies, the