

*Worker major and minor.*

Closely resembling the typical *pennsylvanicus* in sculpture and in the length and abundance of the hairs and pubescence, but differing in color. The hairs and pubescence are bright golden yellow instead of pale yellow or white. Thorax, petiole, coxæ, femora and base of first gastric segment yellowish ferruginous; pronotum and often also the mesonotum black. Antennal scapes black, with yellow tips and insertions; funiculi, mandibles, anterior border of head, tibiæ and tarsi deep red; posterior margins of gastric segments yellow.

*Female.*

Resembling the worker. Pronotum, mesonotum, except its anterior portion, scutellum and metanotum black. Remainder of thorax, base and sometimes the whole of the first and the base of the second segment yellowish red. Wings rich yellowish brown with resin-yellow veins and stigma. Hairs and pubescence golden yellow, shorter than in the worker, especially on the gaster.

*Male.*

Differing from the male of *pennsylvanicus* in having the whole of the antennæ and legs, and sometimes also the metasterna, coxæ and ventral portion of the petiole, red or brown. Edges of gastric segments dull yellow. The whole body is densely and coarsely shagreened and the gaster is somewhat more opaque than in *pennsylvanicus*.

Described from numerous specimens taken in the following localities:

Massachusetts: Sherborn (A. P. Morse); Medford (Mus. Comp. Zool.); Boston (Wheeler).

Connecticut: New Haven (Moore and Viereck); Orange and New Canaan (W. E. Britton).

New York: West Farms (J. Angus); Mosholu and Bronxville (Wheeler); Forest Park (G. v. Krockow); Staten Island (W. T. Davis).

New Jersey: Delair (C. Daecke); Camden and Boonton (H. Viereck); Westville (Phila. Acad. Sci.); Fort Lee and Great Notch (Wheeler); Ocean County.

Maryland: Pomona (H. Viereck).

Pennsylvania: Lawndale.

Indiana: Mitchell (W. S. Blatchley).

Illinois: Rockford (Wheeler); Mossville (F. Blake); Urbana (Pricer).

This variety has a much more limited range than *pennsylvanicus*, since it does not extend as far south or north, and seems to be confined to rather low, warm woodlands. It varies so little that it might be regarded as a subspecies. I have been unable to find any specimens that would represent transitions between *ferrugineus* and any of the other forms of *herculeanus*. In certain respects it resembles the Japanese subspecies *obscuripes* Mayr, but this form has much darker legs and in sculpture and pilosity is much like *ligniperda*.