

Paris (C. T. Brues, Miss A. Rucker); Denton (W. H. Long); Palestine (F. C. Bishopp); Brownswood (W. D. Pierce).

Louisiana: Ruston (W. D. Pierce).

Illinois: Elizabethtown, Hardin County (W. P. Flint).

It is this form that Buckley may have seen and designated as *Atta tardigrada*, but, as I have shown (*loco citato*, p. 708), his description is so poor that it will apply to almost any of the Texan species of *Atta*.

4. A. (T.) *septentrionalis obscurior* var. *irrorata*, new var.

*Worker*.—Differing from the typical *obscurior* only in having the surface of the body between the spines and tubercles covered uniformly with dense, gray granules. In size and in the development of the spines and tubercles the specimens are essentially like those of the typical form of the subspecies.

Described from many workers taken from six colonies at Huntsville, Texas, by Mr. C. G. Hartman.

5. A. (T.) *septentrionalis obscurior* var. *crystallina*, new var.

*Worker*.—Differing from the typical *obscurior* only in having the body covered with a layer of minute crystalline particles, probably an excretion.

The female and male resemble the corresponding phases of the typical *obscurior* in lacking this layer of particles.

Described from several hundred workers, four males and a few dozen winged females taken from five colonies at Huntsville, Texas, by Mr. C. G. Hartman.

6. A. (T.) *septentrionalis obscurior* var. *seminole*, new var.

*Worker and Female*.—Differing from the typical *obscurior* in their somewhat larger average size (worker 3.5-4 mm.; female 4.5-5 mm.), decidedly rougher integument and the stouter tubercles and spines. The dark brown markings on the head and gaster are more distinct and there is a spot of the same color in the dorsal impression of the postpetiole. In the female the region in front of the ocellar spot is also dark brown.

*Male*.—Like that of the male *obscurior* but averaging somewhat larger.

Florida: Miami (Wheeler).

Other specimens marked "Florida," collected by Pergande and received some years ago from Dr. Gustav Mayr, evidently belong to the same variety.

Further study of *T. septentrionalis* may show that the varieties *irrorata* and *crystallina*, which I have based merely on peculiar surface appearances, are inadmissible, for these appearances may be