

The pubescence on the head, gaster, and appendages though sparse, is long and conspicuous; the erect hairs are long, pointed and very sparse, but conspicuous on the occiput, thorax, pedicel and gaster. Both hairs and pubescence are pale yellow. The body is dark chestnut brown, the mandibles, except their borders, the middle of the clypeus and the cheeks and front are deep red. Antennæ dark brown, legs paler brown.

Worker. Length: 2.3–2.5 mm.

Deep castaneous, head and gaster darker, mandibles, clypeus and legs reddish brown; punctuation of the head, thorax and pedicel coarser and deeper than in the typical *crassicornis*, only a median streak on the head and a small median spot on the thorax shining. Erect hairs more abundant than in the soldier, of uneven length and pointed; scapes with a few suberect hairs, legs with numerous more oblique hairs.

Described from seven soldiers and eleven workers taken in Miller Cañon, Huachuca Mts., Arizona (alt. 5000 ft.).

33. *Stenamma brevicorne heathi* subsp. nov.

Worker. Differing from all the known North American forms of *brevicorne* in sculpture and in its much paler color. The insect is light ferruginous red throughout, the legs and gaster very slightly paler than the head and thorax. Some specimens have a vague brownish spot on the vertex. The occiput and upper surface of the thorax are slightly shining. The rugæ of the pro- and mesonotum are coarse and reticulate and without longitudinal trend as in the other forms. Rugæ of the post-petiole similarly coarse and reticulate. Spines of the epinotum very acute, fully as long as broad at their bases. Peduncle of petiole with a small tooth anteriorly on the ventral side. Eyes small, with not more than four ommatidia in their greatest diameter. Antennal scapes a little longer than in *brevicorne* and its varieties and reaching very nearly to the posterior corners of the head.

Described from 25 workers taken from a single colony in King's River Cañon, California, by Prof. Harold Heath. This form may deserve to rank as a distinct species when the winged phases are discovered.

34. *Messor chamberlini* sp. nov.

Worker. Length: 4–4.3 mm.

Closely related to *M. andrei* Mayr, but much smaller, of a different color and with different petiole and epinotal spines. The pro- and mesonotum together are more convex and rounded above; the epinotal spines are not longer than the epinotal declivity, slightly curved, more rapidly tapering and more slender at their tips and directed somewhat more upward and less backward than in *andrei*. In profile the petiole has a lower and more rounded node and its ventral surface is straight or slightly concave in outline (in *andrei* with a distinct median protuberance). The sculpture is like that of *andrei*, but not so coarse and the general surface is a little