

36. **Aphænogaster subterranea borealis** subsp. nov.

Worker. Length: 4.5–5.5 mm.

Differing from *valida*, *occidentalis* and the typical *subterranea* in sculpture and coloration. The whole head is rugulose-punctate so that the occipital region is not or only very slightly shining. The pro- and mesonotum, too, are subopaque and densely punctate. The antennal scapes are of the same length as in the other subspecies, except *valida*. The gaster and nodes of the petiole and postpetiole are deep chestnut brown, the remainder of the body light brown, the head, especially behind, somewhat darker, the legs a little paler.

Described from 13 workers taken by Prof. J. Chester Bradley at Lardo, Kootenay Lake, British Columbia.

37. **Aphænogaster mutica** Pergande.

This species was originally described by Pergande from San Jose del Cabo at the tip of Lower California. Dec. 16, 1901, I took a single worker specimen at Terlingua, Brewster Co., Texas, in the Great Bend of the Rio Grande. I have also received two workers from Dr. C. H. Tyler Townsend who took them at Cerro Chicote in Chihuahua, Mexico. All of these specimens agree perfectly with Pergande's description.

38. **Aphænogaster texana** Emery.

Emery described this ant from two workers as a variety of *A. fulva* Roger, but study of a large series of specimens of all three phases convinces me that it should rank as a distinct species, which is, however, almost halfway between *A. fulva* and *A. mutica* Pergande. The head of the worker *texana* is more slender than that of *fulva*, including the mandibles twice as long as broad, and narrowed behind the eyes, so that the occipital region is not nearly as broad as in *fulva* and without posterior corners. The eyes are distinctly larger, the antennæ decidedly longer, the scapes extending fully  $\frac{1}{3}$  of their length beyond the posterior border of the head, the individual joints of the funiculi longer and more slender. The basal teeth of the mandibles are larger and more nearly of the same size as the apical teeth. The epinotum is longer, its spines are short, acute, directed upward and very slightly backward. The postpetiole is more voluminous, compared with the petiole, and its node is more rounded. The head and thorax are opaque and very densely punctate, the clypeus much smoother and more shining than in *fulva*,