

it was taken by Crawley and Donisthorpe in New Forest, Hants.

Donisthorpe does not consider the interesting questions suggested by the relations of the British to the continental ant faunas, especially the reasons for the depauperate condition of the former, for not only are there few species in Britain, but these are represented by comparatively few colonies and therefore individuals. Insular ant-faunas in nearly all parts of the world are small, either because many islands are of too recent geological origin to have received many species by immigration (*e. g.*, Cuba and other West Indian Islands), or because their original Mesozoic or early Tertiary faunas have been greatly depleted or entirely obliterated by glaciation. Thus Iceland is entirely destitute of ants, and the ant-faunas of Great Britain and New Zealand are undoubtedly the meager survivors of glaciation. But when we consider that both of these regions have mild, temperate climates and an abundant vegetation, we find it more difficult to understand why the small number of surviving species is not represented by a great number of individuals, especially when we remember that Australia, North Africa and North America, which are, at least in part, much more arid and may have more severe, continental winters, nevertheless, have abundant ant-faunas. A consideration of such facts seems to indicate that moist, cloudy, cool temperate climates are very unfavorable to ants and that this may account for the meager development of individuals in Great Britain and New Zealand. Even on continents we may notice the same dearth of ants in cool, humid regions, as, *e. g.*, in the Selkirk Mountains of British Columbia as compared with the Rockies of Alberta. The former mountains, which are very humid and covered with a rich vegetation, have a much poorer ant fauna than the latter, which are drier and