

Wheeler's two Oriental forms, *graminicola* subsp. *nipponica* and *graminicola* subsp. *sinensis*, are also doubtful. The former has the anterior clypeal tubercles developed much as in *graminicola*, and seems hardly separable from that form. The latter has the clypeal tubercles reduced and seems scarcely distinguishable from *americana*. I should not be surprised if *sinensis* were to prove to be the same as *sicula*, from the southern Palearctic region; or if both of these (*sicula* and *sinensis*) were identical to *americana*. In fact, the entire Holarctic *Myrmecina* fauna may end by being considered as one huge species cline in which the geographical races have not yet become sufficiently isolated to form distinct subspecies exclusively inhabiting a given area.

Tetramorium cespitum (Linnaeus)

Linnaeus, 1785, Syst. Nat. (Ed. 10), 1: 581 (*Formica*)
Myrmica (*Myrmica*) *brevinodis* var. *transversinodis*
 J. Enzmann, 1946, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., 54: 47-49, figs. 1, 2, worker.

Dr. Creighton and I are in complete agreement that this form (*transversinodis*) must be added to the long list of synonyms of the common pavement ant. Although I have not seen the type, the description, figures and notes on the habits leave little doubt of the correct placement. This ant should not be mistaken for *Myrmica levinodis*, listed under various names and possibly a subspecies of *M. rubra*, which is an introduced form quite common in the Boston area. *M. levinodis* sometimes enters houses, but then as solitary individuals probably brought in on clothing, as has been my frequent observation in Cambridge. This *Myrmica* possesses a very potent sting, the effects of which may last for several hours.

Crematogaster lineolata (Say)

Say, 1836, Boston Jour. Nat. Hist., 1: 290,
 all castes (*Myrmica*).

C. lineolata cerasi var. *punctinodis* J. Enzmann, 1946,
 Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., 54: 91-92, pl. 2, fig. 7, all
 castes.

2
 mae
 ...
 ...
 ...