

The circumstances attending the capture of these insects are thus stated by Dr. Savage.

"In the month of April, 1847, I visited the mission of the Am. Board Com. For-Miss., at Gaboon, 15' north of the equator. Walking out at 7 o'clock on a cloudy morning, I saw a column of red drivers crossing the path. They consisted of two lines, as is always the case, one going, the other returning to their domicil. I stopped some time to compare them with the black species which abounds at Cape Palmas and that part of the west coast generally. They were not as numerous nor as large as *arcens*, but equally ferocious and offensive. Their arrangements and movements were the same. I soon discovered within the lines the large insects in question. I was here taken by surprise, as I had observed nothing like them in the economy of the Black drivers. The first idea presented to my mind was, that they were captives, but on observing further, they seemed to be no unimportant members of the community. Within a distance of about two rods I discovered ten of this class. I was soon convinced that they belonged to the drivers, and proceeded to test the truth of the conclusion. I took one or two from the lines to a distance of six and ten feet. They seemed at once to miss their companions, and manifested great trepidation, and made continuous efforts to find a way of return. At last they reached the lines and instantly resumed their places, displaying at the same time decided gratification. Nor were the lines thrown into any confusion by their entrance, as they would most surely have been in case of a foreign insect or body. On further watching their motions, I perceived that they did not continue on with the drivers, but after going a certain distance returned. This they repeated, going and returning. What office they performed I could not discover. My time was limited, not permitting me to trace them to their domicil. It was with regret that I left them; but from the observations made, it was evident that they were members of the driver community. I cannot doubt that they are the perfect state of the insect. Several natives recognized them as insects that flew about, and into their houses at night. This is altogether probable when they first attain their winged state. Similar insects closely allied to *Dorylus*, it is known, fly at night into houses at Cape Palmas, undoubtedly bearing the same relation to *arcens* or the Black driver."

The facts here stated are sufficient evidence that *Anomma Shuckhard* 1840, is another condition of *Dorylus* Latr. 1802, which must take its place among the *Formic-idæ*, agreeably to the views of St. Fargeau. For the sake of convenient reference, we may, with Dr. Savage, regard the larger form of the drivers (*Anomma*) as *soldiers*, the intermediate ones as *workers*, and the smallest as *carriers*.

In the same manner, Shuckhard's view of the identity of *Typhlopona* with *Labidus* is rendered probable, which would require the latter to be placed in the *Formic-idæ*, to which Mr. Westwood has shown that *Typhlopona* belongs. Thus not only will *Anomma* and *Typhlopona* be superseded, but the supposed family of the *Dorylidæ* will be suppressed.*

**Typhlopona pallipes* Hald., 1844, Proceed. Acad. 2, 54, does not belong to this genus, but rather to *Amblyopone* Er., Arch. Naturg., 1842, p. 260, pl. 5, fig. 7: with the characters of which it agrees, except that the mandibles are toothed from end to end, and the antennæ are 12-articulate, instead of 11 as required by his text, although his figure represents 12. The eyes are visible, although small and indistinct.