

the following particulars: (1) the eyes are larger; (2) the sculpturing of the head is decidedly foveolate-reticulate; (3) the rugulae on the basal surface of the epinotum are transverse; (4) the postpetiole is longer and when viewed from above subcampanulate; (5) the color is darker, almost black.

The description of this species appeared in *Annals Ent. Soc. of Amer.* Vol. 23, No. 3, 1930.

110. *LEPTOTHORAX WHEELERI* M. R. Smith.

A. & M. College, Starkville, Sturgis, Adaton. This species was recently described and illustrated in *Annals Ent. Soc. of America*, Vol. 22, pp. 548, 1929. The worker of this species is very closely related to the worker of *L. schaumii* and *L. fortinodis*. From these species it differs, however, in the following particulars: (1) it has longer and larger epinotal spines; (2) the thorax is not so compressed laterally and dorsally as with the species mentioned; (3) the sculpturing is much coarser.

All of the nests which I have encountered were found in cavities in live, standing trees or in logs and stumps.

111. *LEPTOTHORAX (D.) PERGANDEI* subsp. *FLAVUS* M. R. Smith.

Adaton, Longview, Starkville. This interesting species belonging to the subgenus *Dichothorax* was also recently described in the *Annals Ent. Soc. Amer.* Vol. 22, pp. 549-550, 1929. Although closely allied to *pergandei*, the worker can be distinguished from the worker of *pergandei* by the following differences: (1) its larger size; (2) different color (yellow); (3) less acute meso-epinotal constriction; (4) the longer, blunter, and stouter epinotal spines; (5) the much larger and more convex petiole, and the distinctly broader post petiole; (6) and by the longer, coarser, and more uneven pilosity.

All the colonies which I have seen were nesting in crevices just beneath the bark of pine stumps, usually very near the soil level.

112. *LEPTOTHORAX PERGANDEI* subsp. *FLORIDANUS* Emery.

Louisville, Blue Mountain, Ripley. According to Emery this subspecies differs from *L. (D.) pergandei* in the following particulars, namely: (1) the body is more shining; (2) the epinotum smooth and shining above; (3) the mesoepinotal con-