

striction is punctulate, subopaqué; (4) the petiolar node is narrower and not impressed above; (5) the postpetiole is hardly $\frac{1}{3}$ again as broad as the petiole and proportionally narrower than in *pergandei*. Wheeler in addition states that the color, pilosity, and sculpture are the same in both forms.

Mr. S. W. Simmons, who collected the ants at two of the locations mentioned above, informs me that they were found nesting in the soil beneath logs and stones.

113. *LEPTOTHORAX* (D.) *PERGANDEI* FLORIDANUS var. *SPINOSUS* M. R. Smith.

Summit. This species was described in the same journal as the other species of *Leptothorax* just mentioned (p. 551). It is also a member of the subgenus *Dichothorax*. The worker differs from that of *floridanus* as follows: (1) the epinotal spines are longer and are directed more upward and outward; (2) the epinotal spines are not small or tuberculate as with *pergandei* and *floridanus*, but distinctly spinose, and longer than broad at base; (3) the pilosity is longer, coarser, and more uneven; (4) the color, although variable, is somewhat darker than that of *floridanus*.

These ants were collected from a rotting pine stump at Summit, Mississippi, the type-locality.

114. *STRUMIGENYS ORNATA* Mayr.

Louisville. One specimen of this ant was collected by Mr. G. W. Haug from amongst leaves and other debris on the ground in a dense growth of oak trees about 8 miles northwest of Louisville.

The worker of this species can be very easily distinguished by the exceedingly long clavate hairs which are directed upward from the surface of the clypeus. The ants appear to be rather rare in the state.

115. *STRUMIGENYS CLYPEATA* var. *PILINASIS* Forel.

Louisville. Three specimens of this species were taken by me from a small crevice in a well rotted log, lying at the foot of a hill in the same patch of woodlands as the species mentioned above.

This species can be recognized by the peculiar shape of the