

subterranean in nature. Mr. Haug informed me that although he made a very careful search for soldiers he only succeeded in taking two specimens. Apparently the soldiers are very scarce in the nest. They may function as queens as Wheeler suggests. *Ph. lamia* was described by Wheeler from specimens collected at Austin, Texas. So far as I am aware this is the first time that the ant has been taken outside of that state.

121. *DOLICHODERUS PLAGIATUS PUSTULATUS* var. *BEUTENMUELLERI* Wheeler.

Smithville, Biloxi. The types of this species are from the Black Mountains of North Carolina. For description of the species see Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Vol. 20, p. 304, 1904. The worker of this species has a black head and gaster and a reddish-brown thorax. The head and thorax which bear shallow foveolae are glabrous. There are also erect hairs on the upper surface of the body.

At Smithville workers were collected from oak, hickory, and sumac where they were seeking honey dew. At Biloxi on September 5, 1929, the ants were found attending aphids on a species of grass in a marshy area, not over 125 yards from the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Between the sheaths of the grass were found immature stages of the ants, which were covered over by fine down-like hairs that had been pulled from the grass by the worker ants. Both winged females and female pupae were found.

Subfamily FORMICINAE.

122. *FORMICA TRUNCICOLA INTEGR*a Nylander.

Greenwood Springs. These beautiful, robust, red and black ants were found in large numbers amongst sand, leaves, and other debris along the edge of a small stream. In this vicinity there were many elder bushes on which were numerous black aphids that the workers were busily attending. When I attempted to capture the worker ants, they hid beneath leaves and would cautiously peep out as if they were endowed with intelligence. For a description of this species see Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, Vol. LIII, pp. 444-445, 1913.

123. *CAMPNOTUS CARYAE* subsp. *DISCOLOR* (Buckley).