

Fitch numbers 5039-5065 inclusive, were taken January 29, 1855, "in burrows in bitter walnut firewood" or "in the house in cavities in bitter walnut wood"; 29 specimens, with Fitch numbers 5249-5277 inclusive, April 2, 1855, "in burrows in bitter walnut firewood" or "in burrows in a hickory limb"; and 5 specimens, with Fitch numbers 8135-8139 inclusive, February 4, 1851, "under shaggy bark of hickory trees in orchard."

The ants of the subgenus *Myrmentoma* form small colonies of only a few hundred individuals in living or dead wood or in insect galls. The timid workers live largely on honeydew, which they lap from the surface of plants. Some of the forms are crepuscular. Others, such as *rasis* Wheeler, *decipiens* Emery, and *nearcticus* Emery, have been recorded as infesting either beehives or houses, where they show a predilection for sweets.

*Camponotus (Myrmentoma) caryae* is of more than usual interest in that it is the first of 21 North American forms of the subgenus to have been described. A great deal of confusion has existed in the literature in regard to these. At various times they have been referred to *marginatus* (Latr.) or *fallax* (Nyl.) and more recently to *caryae* (Fitch); Emery, Buckley, and Wheeler, who described all the forms except one, overlooked Fitch's *caryae* until 1917, when Wheeler (*Psyche* 24 : 26-29), who had examined Fitch's cotypes in the United States National Museum, declared the ant described by Emery as *Camponotus marginatus* var. *nearcticus* (*Zool. Jahrb. Syst.* 7 : 675, 1893) to be synonymous with *caryae*. He also stated that all the North American forms closely allied to *caryae* should be removed from their previous assignments to *fallax* (Nyl.) and be associated with *caryae* as subspecies or varieties. His studies and suggestions have been commonly accepted. Recently I had an opportunity to compare cotypes of *caryae* with cotypes of *nearcticus* (loaned me through the kindness of Dr. Carlo Menozzi); and I found that, although these two forms are very similar structurally, they are not identical. The worker and female of *caryae* have numerous elongate, piligerous foveolae on their cheeks, clypeus, and mandibles; these parts consequently have an opaque, rough, bristly appearance. Such sculpturing and pilosity are not exhibited by the worker and female of *nearcticus*, although each of these has a few long, erect hairs on the clypeus.

The form which should have been synonymized with *caryae* is that described by Emery as *Camponotus marginatus discolor* var. *cnemidatus* (*Zool. Jahrb. Syst.* 7 : 678, 1893). I have been able to compare worker cotypes of *cnemidatus* (also loaned me by Dr. Menozzi) with worker cotypes of *caryae* and have not been able to find any difference of significance; I am therefore synonymizing *cnemidatus* under *caryae*. The cotypes of *cnemidatus* were collected at Washington, D. C., by Theodore