

apparently recorded the form from North America entirely on the basis of Roger's original statement. Not only had our workers failed to find *testacea*, but even another North American species, *Ponera gilva* (now *Euponera gilva*) described by Roger in 1863, was not collected again until 1919. The authors do not believe that either species is so rare that it should not have been collected on numerous occasions during this time. Credit for collecting the first *Discothyrea* since Roger's time, though, should go to the junior author, who found a single worker on August 29, 1948, while collecting from soil humus by means of a Berlese funnel about three miles from Holly Springs (Wake County), North Carolina. Less than a year later (April 29, 1949) H. T. Vanderford found three workers of *Discothyrea* adhering to the roots of a swamp fern growing on the edge of an old salt marsh lake at Savannah, Georgia. Approximately two months later he collected two additional workers and a dealated female from almost the same spot, an area of approximately six square feet. Vanderford kindly permitted us to study all his specimens except one worker, and we came to the conclusion that they represent the same species as that of the individual collected in North Carolina which we believed to be Roger's *testacea*.

Realizing that Roger's types should be in the Zoological Museum of the University of Berlin, we sent H. Bischoff one worker each of the North Carolina and Georgia individuals to be compared with the type. At the same time we requested Dr. Bischoff to furnish us with as detailed information as possible concerning specific locality, date, and collector of the types. After comparing our individuals with the type Dr. Bischoff pronounced them to be the same species. He also stated that there were no original labels of Roger's attached to the type, but only labels by Gerstäcker as follows: "*Discothyrea testacea* Rog.*, Amer. Sept." The asterisk following Roger's name is interpreted as indicating type designation. No further information was available, but it is Dr. Bischoff's opinion that the type specimens may have been sent to Roger by Christian Zimmerman from one of the Carolinas. Upon reading the biography of Dr. Zimmerman we learned that he was a German who migrated to and lived in the United States from 1832 to 1867, mostly in Georgetown and Columbia, South Carolina. He had been a teacher of music and drawing