

miles due west of the Panama Canal, and about 670 miles southwest of the nearest part of the Mexican coast. Most of the island is barely 10 feet high, but it rises to about 70 feet at one point. The vegetation consists of grasses, shrubs, and wild tobacco and there are several coconut groves.

The island is now uninhabited but it was occupied by a Mexican garrison from 1879-1917, and by about 100 phosphate miners from 1906-1917. Both of these groups received regular supplies from Mexico. Clipperton was occupied by the United States Navy during the Second World War.

The ants listed below were collected for the Museum of Comparative Zoology by A. M. Peterson and C. F. Harbinson during August 1958; the collection is almost certainly fully representative.

*Odontomachus insularis* (Guérin)

This species is widespread in Central America and the West Indies, and ranges north to Florida and Georgia. It also occurs on Cocos Island and the Tres Marias Islands in the Eastern Pacific. It is noteworthy that the Island of Clarion in the Revillagigedo group is occupied by a second species, *O. clara* Roger (= *haematoda clarionensis* Wheeler), which is widespread in Mexico and the West Indies. A third far ranging species, *O. bauri* Emery (= *haematoda div. auct.; nec haematoda* L.), occurs on the Galapagos. All of these exclusively New World species are to be distinguished from the closely similar Indo-Australian *O. simillimus* Fr. Smith, (= *haematoda div. auct.; nec haematoda* L.), which ranges eastwards only to Tahiti. Three series collected.

*Tetramorium simillimum* (Fr. Smith)

Like *T. guineense* this is a pantropical tramp species of African origin, widespread both in Central America and Polynesia. Its total range closely approximates that of *guineense*. Ten series collected.

*Triglyphothrix striatidens* (Emery).

A species of tropical Oriental origin, spread by commerce throughout the Pacific, and established in North Africa and Queensland, Australia. Seven series collected.

Like Raoul, Clipperton has a depauperate ant fauna, consisting entirely of species which have probably been introduced by man.

SAINT HELENA ISLAND

Saint Helena (S. lat., 15.57, W. long., 5.42) is a small volcanic island 47 sq. miles in area, lying in the south Atlantic about 1,800