

sac-like vestige (Fig. c) of a wing from forms similar to Fig. c would fall into the third group. The third group apparently represents the stage just preceding total aptery and is, therefore, phylogenetically, the most recent condition.

In addition to the pseudogynes found in this nest another interesting group of four specimens was noted. These were supposedly workers possessing vestiges of both fore and hind wings. On examining a specimen of this form the writer finds it to be a deälated female, the stubs of wings giving the impression of vestigial wings. However, this particular specimen is extremely interesting from another point of view, as it possesses a propodeal spine on the right side of the body and none on the left. (Fig. d) Since spines do not occur on this particular species this specimen may be classified as a freak, since it is probably an atavistic form.

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