

After waiting in this position for a considerable time, it rose, extended its antennae and vibrated them rapidly, then crouched again. This was repeated two more times before the ant, as if impatient after $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour, walked up to the springtail and seized it.

Winged phases were taken from nests in mid August.

Strumigenys (*Cephaloxys*) *missouriensis* M. R. Smith

Four colonies and numerous stray workers were found in a cedar thicket in western Pike County. The first workers were seen in and around some little-used galleries of *Aphænogaster fulva aquia* var. *picea* Emery under a small stone, and the colony was located about 30 cm. away just beneath the humus. Two other colonies were likewise in the soil, not more than 4 cm. below the surface. The latter, however, were not visibly associated with any other ants. Scattered, stray workers were found just under the top layer of the humus. The cedar grove was located on the gently sloping base of a hill. Mingled with the cedars were a few small oaks and an occasional maple sapling. The soil was a black clay from 5 to 15 cm. deep above the limestone bed rock. Above the clay was a thick, springy layer of loose decaying cedar needles, leaves and grass. Abounding in this debris were *Ponera coarctata* subsp. *pennsylvanica* Emery, *Myrmecina graminicola* (Latr.) subsp. and hordes of Collembola, as well as *Strumigenys*. Here, in an area of 3 by 9 meters, were found *S. missouriensis* M. R. Smith, *S. manni* new species, *S. deitrichi* M. R. Smith, and *S. venatrix* new species.

On careful comparison of our specimens with 2 worker cotypes loaned by Dr. M. R. Smith, we find that, although some of the workers agree closely with the cotypes, there is quite a perceptible amount of variation both among workers from the same colony and among the 4 colonies found. This variation lies almost entirely in the direction of forms which differ from the cotypes in the following details: (1) the head is slightly more robust; (2) the clypeus is slightly depressed in the middle; (3) the antennal scapes are somewhat more angulate; (4) the sculpture is distinctly coarser; (5) the hairs on the head are larger, especially on the clypeus, and are fewer in number.