

with sparse, moderately long, thin, reclinate hairs. Petiole, postpetiole and gaster with sparse, long, thin, curved, erect hairs. Legs with thin, moderately long, reclinate hairs. Spongiform processes approximately as in *S. pulchella*.

Color ferrugineous; gaster darker.

*Type locality*: Kitts Hill, southern Lawrence County, Ohio.

Similar to *S. pulchella* Emery and *S. creightoni* M. R. Smith. From *S. pulchella*, *S. venatrix* differs in (1) the narrower anterior portion of the head, and correspondingly a proportionately wider posterior portion; (2) the differently shaped clypeus; (3) the longer mandibles; (4) the different pilosity, particularly on the head. From *S. creightoni*, which it closely resembles in the shape of the head and mandibles, *S. venatrix* differs in (1) its entire and rounded clypeal borders; (2) the very different pilosity, especially on the vertex of the head and on the thorax.

Described from a colony containing about 60 workers.

Eight colonies and occasional scattered workers have been taken in Pike, Lawrence, Scioto and Adams Counties. The species is definitely a soil or humus dweller and forages for Collembola under the leaves and dead vegetable matter on the surface of the ground. So far as we can tell, it is not associated with other species for the purpose of obtaining the Collembola about their nest. Specific examples of the colonies may give a better idea of the habitus. A colony was found in a small opening near the edge of some young oak woods on a rather dry, gently-sloping hillside. The soil was a sandy clay. Several workers were first observed around a light cover of dead leaves. One of these, carrying a springtail in its mandibles, led to the nest, the entrance of which, was a tiny hole under a flake of stone in the middle of a small bare area 30 sq. cm. in extent. Just below the surface, this hole widened out into a spacious, elongate chamber 5 to 10 mm. in diameter and 10 cm. in length, which appeared to be the hollow interior of a dead and decayed root. Another colony was found in the grassy humus on the edge of a bushy thicket in a field. A colony of *Aphaenogaster fulva* was under an adjacent stone. Four colonies, including the type, were found in a grassy clearing in some dry, open woods. Two of these colonies were on the surface in the