

tangled roots of the grass, while the other 2 were in the soil 2 to 8 cm. below the surface. Galleries of *Camponotus castaneus* subsp. *americanus* Mayr ran close to one nest, but we were unable to find any connection between the two. Two colonies were found in the cedar thicket described above under *S. missouriensis*. One of these was nesting in an opening at the bottom of the humus, the other in a small cavity at the base of an old rotted cedar stump. Stray workers in these and other places were often found by pulling back the top cover of the humus in places where spring-tails were abundant.

***Strumigenys (Cephaloxys) abdita*, sp. n.**

Worker: (Pl. 3, fig. 6) : Length, 2 mm.

Head, exclusive of mandibles, 1.3 times as long as the greatest width across the occipital lobes, 2.4 times as long as the greatest width of the clypeus; sides of anterior portion of head very slightly convergent; clypeus short and broad, the anterior border strongly flattened or truncate but not so as to make the head appear sharply rectangular; mandibles rather long and slender, compressed dorso-ventrally, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{5}$ the length of the head alone, the internal border nearly straight, the external border straight on the basal half, gently convex on the apical half; mandibles with a pair of large basal teeth partially concealed by the clypeus when the mandibles are closed; basal teeth followed by a toothless space $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the portion of the mandibles anterior to them; terminal teeth comprising a compact row of 4 or 5 pair of large acute teeth, the second largest, the rest decreasing somewhat in length anteriorly, meeting and merging with little interruption into the apical series of a number of small teeth on the deflected tip of the mandibles; antennal scapes slightly angulate basally; first joint as long as the fourth; terminal joint $1\frac{1}{4}$ times as long as the rest of the funiculus. Humeri prominent, broadly angulate; median dorsal carina of thorax obsolescent; prominent lateral carinae present on base of epinotum terminating in the epinotal spines; epinotal spines somewhat longer than broad at the base, acute, flattened; infraspinal lamellae moderately wide dorsally, each suddenly expanding ventrally into a wide,