

or even concave behind, and passes above more abruptly into the long spine. It is shining, with only faint traces of rugæ on its anterior surface. In pilosity *pallens* resembles the var. *ruginodis*. The wings of the male are white, those of the female smoky.

This form was collected in several localities on Andros and New Providence Islands. It was common at Nicholl's Town, along Crawl Creek, on the keys along the course of the Southern Bight, and at Mangrove Key; on New Providence Island it occurred at Nassau, Fort Charlotte, Stanley (Menendez Sisal Plantation), Blue Hills, and West Bay. In several of these localities I took the males and winged females in the nests, May 18 to June 12. The nests are much larger than those of *ruginodis*, and often contain as many as 250 or 300 workers. They are flat and rather obscure mounds, one to two feet in diameter, built among the dead leaves in shady places, often about the roots of trees or shrubs. Sometimes the nests are found under stones or the trunks or leaves of palms. The workers of large colonies are very pugnacious and can sting severely. In one nest I found a very large Pselaphid myrmecophile, in another a peculiar myrmecophilous Blattid. The males, of which some colonies contained several, were sluggish and, like the males of *Pachycondyla harpax*, clung to the bottom of the stones covering the nest. I gained the impression that *pallens* is most frequently found in the 'pine yards,' that it is, in fact, one of the typical denizens of these forests. It occurs also in Cuba, whence I have received a number of specimens collected by Mr. C. F. Baker and Prof. C. H. Eigenmann.

Subfamily MYRMICINÆ.

8. *Pseudomyrma flavidula* F. Smith.

Worker. — Length, 3.5–5 mm.

Head, including mandibles, nearly twice as long as broad, slightly narrower behind than in front. Mandibles with two prominent apical and several smaller basal teeth. Eyes large, in front of the middle of the head, and nearly half as long as its sides. Clypeus slightly convex, longitudinally carinate in the middle; median lobe short, with a nearly straight anterior border, bounded on either side by a small notch. First joint of antennal funiculus much longer than broad, as long as joints 2–4 together; joints 2–10 about as broad as long; terminal joint as long as the three preceding joints together. Thorax slender, dorsal surface seen in profile rather flat, with pronounced but short mesoepinotal impression. Pro- and mesothorax together as long as the epinotum, the basal surface of which is distinctly longer than the declivity; pronotum from above a little longer than broad, with rounded humeri and slightly but distinctly marginate sides; mesonotum transversely elliptical, meso-, and metathoracic