

This species is common on both Andros and New Providence Islands. On the former it was seen wherever I landed and searched for it—at Big Wood Key, Mangrove Key, and on several of the uncharted keys along the course of the Southern Bight and about Crawl Creek. In New Providence I found it only near Fort Charlotte. It prefers to nest in the pure foraminiferous sand of the seashore at or just above high-water mark. Its nests, which are inconspicuous and are most readily found by tracking foraging workers, are surmounted by a very flat moundlet 1–1½ ft. across, with a single somewhat excentric entrance $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter. This opening leads down into a chamber about as large as an egg some 8 in. below the surface, and this is apparently connected at a lower level with other similar chambers, which, however, are reached through crevices in the Æolian limestone, and cannot be excavated with the trowel. In one of the superficial chambers I unearthed a poorly developed fungus garden, closely resembling that of *A. (T.) septentrionalis* McCook. Like this species *A. (T.) maritima* collects buds, small flowers, bits of dead and living leaves, and caterpillar excrement as a substratum for its gardens. When rudely touched the workers fall over and ‘feign death.’ There are hardly more than 150 ants in a colony. At first I was inclined to believe that the species must be restricted to the sea beaches, but on walking inland about two miles from All Saints’ Rectory at Mangrove Key, I found it nesting also in the clearings among the ‘coppets,’ wherever a small amount of soil in the cavities of the rough limestone has induced the negroes to plant maize, etc. Here the ants were busily engaged in cutting and collecting bits of green maize leaf, after the manner of the species of *Atta sensu stricto*. In other places, like Fort Charlotte, N. P., the ants were nesting in the dry, shady ‘coppets,’ but here, too, they inhabit inaccessible nests in the ubiquitous limestone.

A. (T.) maritima is very closely related to three other West Indian species of the subgenus *Trachymyrmex*: *urichii* Forel of Trinidad, *jamaicensis* E. André of Jamaica, and *smithii* of St. Vincent. It differs from the first and second in lacking the pair of prominent tubercles on the middle of the pronotum, from *urichii* also in its larger size, much longer scapes, and darker color. It is very closely related to *smithii*, and may prove to be merely a subspecies of this form, which I know only from Forel’s description. *A. smithii* is described as more robust than *saussurei* Forel, but *maritima* is certainly more slender and graceful than this species. In *maritima* the frontal and lateral carinæ do not unite in a single tubercle on the posterior