

is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as broad as the prothorax, and in smaller specimens is hardly broader behind than in front.

Worker minor (Fig. R). — Length 6–7.5 mm.

Head slender; including the mandibles, twice as long as broad, cheeks very straight and parallel, with prominent anterior angles. Clypeus broadly rounded in front, rather convex, and distinctly keeled. Thorax slender, in profile very low and flattened; basal surface of epinotum straight, almost concave, fully three times as long as the declivity, with which it forms a very obtuse angle.

Somewhat shining, body more coarsely, legs very finely, shagreened; mandibles punctate.

Erect hairs much less abundant than in the worker major, dense and short on the antennal scapes, but conspicuous on the cheeks, clypeus, dorsal surface of head, thorax, petiole, and gaster. Pubescence long and sparse on the head, prothorax, and gaster.

Reddish yellow, upper surface of head darker; gaster dark brown, with broadly yellow segmental incisures. Mandibular teeth black.

Female. — Length 11–12 mm.

Resembling the worker major. Epinotum with convex, rounded basal surface and flattened declivity. Petiole broad, compressed anteroposteriorly, with blunt dorsal edge; seen from behind the node is straight and transverse above, with rounded corners and slightly convex sides converging below.

Sculpture, pilosity, and color as in the worker major, but head more uniformly dark ferruginous above. Clouds on the mesonotum, scutellum, and metanotum brown. There is a black spot in front of the insertion of the fore wing. Wings pale yellowish hyaline, with yellow veins and stigma.

Described from specimens from some ten colonies collected both on Andros (Little Golding Key, Crawl Creek, Fish Hawk Key, and other keys along the course of the Southern Bight; Nicholl's Town) and New Providence (Menendez Sisal Plantation, Hog Key). The colonies nest in and under old palmetto logs and stumps. The winged females were taken in one of the colonies on Crawl Creek, May 22.

At first glance *C. lucayanus* is readily confounded with *C. abdominalis* subsp. *floridanus* Emery, on account of its bright ferruginous red color and conspicuous pilosity, but closer examination shows that it belongs to the *maculatus* group and is allied to the subsp. *tortuganus* Emery. This form, however, has no erect hairs on the cheeks and antennal scapes, and all the major workers I have seen—including a number which I have taken from large colonies containing males and winged females at Miami, Florida—have much smaller heads than the major workers of *C. lucayanus*. Through the var. *tephronotus* it passes over into forms like the subsp. *picipes* and its var. *pilosula* Forel of Mexico. *C. maculatus* subsp. *soulouquei* Forel seems also

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