

which are very conspicuous on the upper, lateral, and lower surfaces of the head, upper surface of thorax, and on the edge of the petiole; sparse and inconspicuous on the gaster, especially on its upper surface, and almost entirely absent on the antennal scapes. Eyes distinctly hairy. Pubescence yellowish, almost absent, except on the antennæ.

Head, thorax, petiole, and appendages red; gaster black or very dark brown, with red anal region. Small workers usually have darker legs and in some specimens the upper surface of the thorax is more or less infuscated.

*Female* (deâlated). — Length, 7.5–8 mm.

Resembling the worker in coloration and sculpture, with the following differences. The red coloration of the head, thorax, petiole and appendages is somewhat duller, the posterior border of the pronotum, a large median mesonotal and two lateral parapsidal blotches, the greater portion of the scutellum and metanotum, dark brown. The gaster is smoother and more shining than in the worker. Hairs longer, tapering; somewhat flexuous on the head, thorax, and legs, conspicuous and erect on the antennal scapes and median portions of the eyes. Pubescence of head and thorax more distinct. Petiole very high with a sharp compressed edge.

Described from three females and numerous workers.

I have taken this species on three different occasions in the vicinity of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Rockford, Illinois. In a piece of woodland at Cudahy, south of Milwaukee, I found a flourishing colony, comprising three small mound-nests, strung along a well-worn path that had been made by the ants. This path was nearly an inch broad and in some places had been roofed over with dead grass and leaves for distances varying from several inches to two or three feet. Another colony was found at White Fish Bay, north of Milwaukee. It inhabited a single large mound-nest, possibly a natural hummock that had been enlarged by the ants, in shady woods. This colony, which seemed to be moribund or evanescent, comprised a few hundred workers and seven old deâlated females. A third colony found near Rockford, Ill., was very similar but yielded no female specimens.

*F. dryas* is certainly very closely related to *F. rufa* and its various subspecies and varieties. This is especially true of the female *dryas* which has a highly glabrous gaster like that of the pure European type of *rufa*. The worker *dryas*, however, differs from the workers of all the American and European forms of *rufa* and resembles such species as *F. dakotensis*, *montigena*, *exsectoides*, and the next species to be described, in the peculiar shining "watered" silk surface of the gaster.

Var. *gymnomma* var. nov.

To this variety I would assign some workers that I have taken at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., and in two localities near