of the species, *Monomorium pharaonis, Tetramorium guinēnse* and *simillimum, Tapinoma melanocephalum, Prenolepis longicornis* and *P. vividula itinerans,* are well-known tropical "tramps", evidently introduced by commerce within recent times. Not improbably three others, *Solenopsis geminata, S. sævissima* and *Camponotus sencx*, have been similarly introduced. Only nine species, therefore, would seem to be clearly indigenous to the islands. All of these are distinctly neotropical in their affinities and all but three, or possible four of them, namely *Pheidole williamsi, Pheidole* species, *Camponotus macilentus* and *C. planus,* are either well-known species, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical portions of America, or merely subspecies or varieties of such forms. Nevertheless, if we consider the distinct forms, no fewer than 26, or 72.2%, of the 36 are endemic, and these forms would undoubtedly rank as true species if the same estimate were applied to the subspecies and varieties of ants as is applied by the ornithologists and mammalogists to their taxonomic categories. This high percentage of endemicity agrees with what has been observed in other groups of organisms. Stewart[5] cites 615 species of plants from the archipelago, with 252, or 40.9%, endemic. Among the birds, according to Ridgway[6], 13.04% of the 46 genera are endemic; among the Arachnida, according to Banks[7], 31, or 57.4% of the 54 species are endemic; among the Orthoptera, according to McNeill[8] and Snodgrass[9], and among the Coleoptera cited by Linell[10], the percentage of endemicity is also very high, although the authors do not give precise percentages.

Many writers have noticed closer affinities between the Galapagos and Central American or West Indian species than between those of the Galapagos and the western coast

[5] *Stewart, Alban.* A Botanical Survey of the Galapagos Islands. Expedition of the California Academy of Sciences to the Galapagos Islands, 1905-1906. II. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. (4) 1, 1911, pp. 7-288, 18 pls.

[6] *Ridgway, Robert.* Birds of the Galapagos Archipelago. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 19, 1896, pp. 459-670, 2 pls.

[7] *Banks, Nathan.* Arachnida. Papers from the Hopkins-Stanford Galapagos Expedition 1898-1899, VII. Entomological Results (6). Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci. 4, 1902, pp. 49-86, 3 pls.

[8] *McNeill, Jerome.* Orthoptera. Papers from the Hopkins-Stanford Galapagos Expedition 1898-1899, IV. Entomological Results (4). Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci. 3, 1901, pp. 487-506, 10 figs.

[9] *Snodgrass, R. E.* Schistocerca, Sphingonotus and Halmenus. Papers from the Hopkins Stanford Galapagos Expedition. 1898-1899, VIII, Entomological Results (7). Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci. 4, 1902, pp. 411-455, 2 pls.

[10] *Linell, M. L.* On the Coleopterous Insects of the Galapagos Islands. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 21, 1898, pp. 249-268.