of South America, but no such difference in affinities can be detected among the ants, because most of the neotropical species to which the Galapagos forms are most closely allied, are very widely distributed and because our knowledge of the ants of Ecuador, Peru and Chili is less complete than that of the ants of the West Indies, Central America and Brazil. I suspect that a similar dearth of knowledge of the western South American species of other groups may account for the high percentage of West Indian and Central American elements recorded by several authors as obtaining among the Galapagos organisms, as e. g., by Banks, who mentions only five of the 54 Galapagos spiders as being known from Western South America as compared with 14 from Central America, Colombia and the West Indies.

Special interest attaches to the two species of *Camponotus, macilentus* and *planus,* as each of them is represented by distinct varieties on each of several of the larger islands. In fact, Albemarle Island possesses two varieties of *macilentus* and Indefatigable Island two of *planus.* The distribution of the various forms is shown in the following table:

	Islands.	
macilentus, typical....	Charles.....	*planus,* typical
	Chatham.....	var. *peregrinus*
var. *narboroënsis*.....	Narborough...	var. *fernandinensis*
var. *albemarlensis*.....	Albemarle.....	var. *isabelensis*
var. *vulcanalis*.....		
var. *duncanensis*.....	Duncan.....	var. *pinzonensis*
	Indefatigable..	var. *indefessus*
		var. *santacruzensis*
var. *hoodensis*.....	Hood.....	
var. *barringtonensis*...	Barrington....	var. *fidelis*
var. *jacobensis*.....	James.....	
var. *bindloënsis*.....	Bindloe.....	
var.....	Tower.....	

Although a similar "harmonic" distribution has been observed in birds, reptiles and plants, the only group of invertebrates in which it has been recorded, is, to my knowledge, the Acridians. Snodgrass cites three species of