

others like Scharff, very properly point to the lack of positive observations on any such method of transportation. The unbiassed worker can only conclude from what has been written on the subject, and, notwithstanding the many excellent monographs that have been produced on various portions of the fauna and flora, that we need a still more intensive and exhaustive exploration of the islands and above all a much better acquaintance with their geology than we now possess, before he can definitely accept either of the hypotheses.

Family FORMICIDÆ.

Subfamily PONERINÆ.

1. *Cylindromyrmex striatus* Mayr.

Cylindromyrmex striatus Mayr, Verh. zool. bot. Ges. Wien 20, 1870, p. 697 ♀; *ibid.*, 37, 1887, p. 546 ♀ (*nec* ♂, *nec* ♂); Emery, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 45, 1901, p. 53; Gen. Insect. Ponerinæ, Fasc. 118, 1911, p. 15.

Holcoponera whymperi Cameron, in Whympers, Travels Andes Equator, Suppl. Append. 1891, p. 92, fig. ♂.

Cylindromyrmex whymperi Forel, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 36, 1892, p. (2).

A large ocellate and a small nonocellate worker taken by F. X. Williams at Academy Bay, Indefatigable Island, agree perfectly with Cameron's figure of *Holcoponera whymperi* from Guyaquil, Ecuador. His specimen was taken indoors, which indicates that the species may occur about houses, unlike other Ponerinæ, and suggests that it may have been recently introduced into the Galapagos by vessels from the Ecuadorian or Peruvian Coast.

2. *Odontomachus hæmatoda bauri* Emery.

Odontomachus bauri Emery, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 60, 1891, p. 591 ♂; *ibid.*, 63, 1893, p. 476, fig.

Odontomachus hæmatoda bauri Emery, Gen. Insect. Ponerinæ, Fasc. 118, 1911, p. 115.

Worker. Length 9—11 mm.

Differing from the worker of the typical form in having the head proportionally narrower behind, slightly narrower