

mandibles, with longer preapical tooth, the smooth, shining portion of the occiput extending somewhat further forward and that of the sides of the head further dorsally. The longitudinal striæ of the pronotum and transverse striæ of the epinotum are somewhat coarser and the anterior surface of the petiole is rather coarsely, transversely striate. The pilosity, pubescence and color are much as in the typical *hamatoda*, but the body has a somewhat bronzy lustre and the antennæ and legs are darker.

Female. Length 10—11 mm.

Very similar to the worker and differing from the female of the typical *hamatoda* in the same characters. The wings measure only 7 mm. or somewhat less, however, whereas those of the typical *hamatoda* measure at least 8 mm.

Male. Length 6 mm.

Closely resembling the male of the typical *hamatoda*, except in color. The head, thorax, legs and antennæ are whitish yellow, with the epinotum, petiole and dorsal surface of the gaster dark brown, the venter brownish yellow. The mesonotum has a dark brown longitudinal spot on each side and a slightly paler median spot of the same color just behind its anterior border. Wings whitish, with pale brown stigma.

This form, which is extremely close to the typical *hamatoda*, so widely distributed in the tropics of both hemispheres, was described by Emery from a single worker taken by Dr. G. Baur on Chatham Island. I have redescribed it from a number of workers and females and a single male taken by Dr. F. X. Williams on the same island and at Cormorant Bay, Charles Island. The specimens were nesting under stones from sea-level to an altitude of 1100 feet.

Subfamily MYRMICINÆ.

3. *Pheidole williamsi*, new species.

Soldier. Length 2.3—2.6 mm.

Head small, subrectangular, scarcely longer than broad and scarcely broader behind than in front, with rounded posterior and anterior corners, feebly excised posterior bor-