

6. *Solenopsis sævissima* F. Smith.

*Myrmica sævissima* F. Smith, Trans. Ent. Soc. London (2) 3, 1855, p. 166 ♀. Pl. 13, Fig. 18; Bates, Natural. Riv. Amazon, 1863; Trans. Ent. Soc. London (3) 1, 1864, Proc. 214.

*Solenopsis geminata* Fabricius race *pylades* Forel, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 48, 1904, p. 172 ♀.

*Solenopsis pylades* Forel, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr. 1909, p. 268 ♀ ♀.

*Solenopsis sævissima* Wheeler, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, 1915, p. 395; Psyche, 23, 1916, p. 142.

A single worker from Indefatigable Island (F. X. Williams), unmistakably belongs to this species, though it is somewhat damaged. The hairs on the body, however, are more abundant, more flexuous and paler than in my specimens from Argentina, Brazil and British Guiana, but in this respect the Galapagos specimen agrees with a series taken by Silvestri at Talca, Chili. *S. sævissima*, as the foregoing localities show, is very widely distributed in tropical America. It was originally described from Brazil.

7. *Solenopsis geminata* (Fabricius).

Emery records this species as having been taken by Baur on Chatham Island. Perhaps the specimens belong to the following variety. I have omitted the long and tangled synonymy of *S. geminata*, much of which can be found in Dalla Torre's Catalogus Hymenopterorum 7, 1893, p. 76.

8. *Solenopsis geminata galapageia*, new variety.

Several workers and females taken by Dr. Williams on Charles Island "under stones near top of crater" average smaller than the corresponding phases of the typical *geminata*. The females are only 6—6.5 mm., the largest workers only 4—4.5 mm., whereas the females of the typical *geminata* measure 7—8 mm., the largest workers 6—6.5 mm. In color the Galapagos specimens are much like the typical Central