Somewhat paler and more uniformly reddish brown than the worker and female. Wings gray, with brown veins and stigma. Pilosity much as in the female, but the pubescence sparser and shorter than in the worker so that the body appears shining. Antennal scapes reaching about half their length beyond the posterior corners of the head. Genitalia much as in the typical *fulva*.

Described from several workers and males taken by Dr. Williams on James Island (2000 ft., under stones) and two females from Chatham Island (low altitude, under stones).

Cotypes, 8 specimens, No. 449, Museum California Academy of Sciences.

At first sight I took these ants to represent a form of *P. vividula* or a small form of *P. bourbonica*, like the var. *hawaiiensis* Forel, but the genital appendages proved on dissection to conform to the *fulva* type. The new subspecies is, however, smaller than any of the recorded forms (subspecies *pubens* Forel, subspecies *biolleyi* Forel, var. *longiscapa* Forel). The mesonotum in profile is much like that of *biolleyi*, but the epinotum is distinctly less convex.

In the colony taken on James Island, Dr. Williams found six specimens of a myrmecophilous Bethylid, which proved to be a new species of *Scleroderma*. This is described by Prof. C. T. Brues in an accompanying paper.

18. **Camponotus (Myrmobrachys) senex** (F. Smith).

Formica senex F. Smith, Catalog. Hymen. Brit. Mus. 6, 1858, p. 47 ☿ ♀.

Camponotus senex Mayr, Verh. zool. bot. Ges. Wien. 12, 1862, p. 676; *ibid.*, 27, 1877, p. 867, ☿ ♀ ♂; F. Smith, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1877, p. 83.

Camponotus (Myrmobrachys) senex Forel, Rev. Suisse Zool. 22, 1914, p. 271.

Frederick Smith cites this well known neotropical species as having been taken on Charles Island by W. E. Cookson, commander of the "Peterel" on her voyage to the Galapagos in 1875. As no specimens of it are among the collections of the California Academy or the "Albatross" Expeditions, and