English author says nothing about the bronzy pubescence of the gaster and describes the petiole as having a different form."

The omission to which Emery refers was probably due to the age of the specimen described by Smith, since it was taken by Darwin on the voyage of the "Beagle" and not described till 42 years later. Smith's description of the petiolar node as "incrassate, narrow, the sides nearly parallel, rounded above", is not so very inapplicable to specimens which undoubtedly belong to the true *planus*.

### 31. Camponotus (Myrmorhachis) planus isabelensis, new variety.

*Worker major.* Length 6.5—7 mm.

Somewhat larger than the typical *planus*, with the sides of the head decidedly more opaque and with larger, scattered punctures. The cheeks bear short, erect, blunt hairs. The hairs on the front, vertex and thoracic dorsum are more abundant, and those on the gaster are somewhat shorter, the pubescence on the legs, especially on the tibiæ, is distinctly longer and less appressed.

*Worker minor.* Length 4—5.5 mm.

Very similar to the worker major in sculpture, pilosity and pubescence. The base of the epinotum is more concave in profile and much more distinctly bidentate posteriorly than in the worker minor of the typical form, and the border of the petiole is distinctly more acute.

*Female.* Length about 8 mm.

Resembling the worker major and differing from the female of the typical *planus* in pilosity. The pubescence on the gaster is noticeably longer and denser and more as in the worker. The petiolar border is entire.

*Male.* Length 5—5.5 mm.

Indistinguishable from the male of the typical form.

Described from eight major and three minor workers taken by Dr. Williams in 1905 on Cowley Mt., South Albemarle, and 16 major workers, 13 minor workers, five females and 27 males taken by the "Albatross" in 1899 (U. S. Nat. Mus.) on the same island.