

snake reported by Townsend this lizard and the birds are the only native land vertebrates known. Hogs have been introduced and now run wild on the island. Insects are very scarce. One *Cicada* occurs but is rare. We obtained one nymph of it in July but saw no adults. A fly, *Leucomelina pica*, is somewhat plentiful. There is one ant, *Tetramorium auropunctatum*, that is extremely numerous, occurring in great numbers on the leaves of all the vegetation. It is minute but its bite is excessively annoying, causing an almost unendurable irritation of the skin. Its presence makes traveling on the island exceedingly disagreeable."

Forel in 1892⁴ published the first and up to the present time the only account of the ants of Cocos Island. Among the specimens collected for him by Mr. P. Biolley he recognized only four forms: *Tetramorium guineëse* Fabr., *Wasmannia auropunctata* Roger., *Prenolepis guatemalensis* var. *cocoënsis* Forel and *Camponotus biolleyi* Forel; the latter two being peculiar to the island.

Several months ago Dr. E. C. Van Dyke, at the request of Dr. F. X. Williams, sent me for study the Cocos Island ants which he collected during November, 1905, while a member of the California Academy Expedition to the Galapagos. The specimens comprise seven forms, four of which are identical with those recorded by Forel, but the three others, *Euponera* (*Trachymesopus*) *stigma* Fabr., *Odontomachus hæmatoda* L. subsp. *insularis* and a new *Camponotus* (*C. cocosensis*) constitute a significant addition to the ant-fauna of the island. With the exception of the tropicopolitan "tramp", *Tetramorium guineëse*, of Old World origin, none of the forms is known to occur in the Galapagos Islands and all are neotropical or have strongly neotropical affinities. *Camponotus biolleyi* and *cocosensis* are related to *C. lindigi* Mayr and *C. novogrenadensis* Mayr respectively of Central and South America. The *Wasmannia*, *Euponera* and *Odontomachus* are well known species abundant and widely distributed through the neotropical region, and the var. *cocoënsis* is merely a form of *Prenolepis vividula* Nyl., which is also widely distributed in the American tropics and occurs even in the hot-houses of North America and

⁴ Forel, A. Quatre Notices Myrmécologiques. II Fourmis de l'île de Coco, etc. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 46, 1902, pp. 176-178.