

*Crematogaster* from a paper nest found by E. S. Snyder on a willow tree, two feet above the ground, on Paradise Key, Fla., and on critically examining the large series of *Crematogaster* that have been accumulating in my collection for more than twenty years, I find specimens of the same ant and of a yellow variety from several localities in Florida, Georgia and North Carolina. Prof. J. H. Comstock gave me Atkinson's original photograph of the nest described from North Carolina. I reproduce it in the hope that the more modern half-tone process may bring out the texture of the carton even more clearly than in the original article. I also reproduce a photograph of the Paradise Key nest kindly loaned me by Dr. Mann.

The new *Crematogaster* and its variety are herewith described.

***Crematogaster atkinsoni* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 1 b.)

*Worker.* Length 2.5–3.3 mm.

Similar to the typical *lineolata* Say, but smaller, the latter measuring from 3 to 4 mm., with the thorax, especially the pro- and mesonotum more slender, the promesonotal suture more indistinct, the mesonotum more flattened and with more indistinct longitudinal carina. Head smaller and proportionally narrower; the frontal groove much less distinct. Antennal scapes longer, reaching about twice their greatest diameter beyond the posterior border of the head. Epinotal spines decidedly longer, straight, more slender and more acute, longer than the base of the epinotum and as long as the distance between their insertions. They are widely divergent and directed less backward and somewhat more obliquely upward than in the typical *lineolata*.

Surface smooth and shining, the thorax above without traces of the distinct puncturation and rugulation of *lineolata*, except the base of the epinotum, which is longitudinally rugulose. Mesopleuræ opaque, finely and densely punctate. Epinotal declivity very smooth and shining as are also the upper surfaces of the petiole and postpetiole (opaque or subopaque in *lineolata*). Head and gaster highly polished, except the mandibles and cheeks which are subopaque and finely striate, and the clypeus, which is indistinctly striate and somewhat less shining than the front and vertex.