

different color and with much more opaque and sculptured thorax and pedicel.

After renewed study of the North American Crematogasters in my collection, and of most of the forms in the field, I incline to regard those that have been cited as subspecies of *lineolata* by Emery and myself, namely *pilosa* Pergande, *læviuscula* Mayr, *coarctata* Mayr and *opaca* Mayr, as worthy of specific rank. This is merely a return to the position of Mayr, who described the three latter forms as separate species. The complete list of Crematogasters known to inhabit America north of Mexico, and including the two described above, would run as follows:

- C. lineolata* Say.
- var. *cerasi* Fitch
- var. *lutescens* Emery
- var. *subopaca* Emery
- pilosa* Pergande
- læviuscula* Mayr
- var. *clara* Mayr
- var. *californica* Emery
- coarctata* Mayr
- var. *mormonum* Emery
- opaca* Mayr var. *depilis* Wheeler
- var. *punctulata* Emery
- atkinsoni* Wheeler
- var. *helveola* Wheeler
- ashmeadi* Mayr
- vermiculata* Emery
- arizonensis* Wheeler
- victima* Smith subsp. *missouriensis* Pergande
- minutissima* Mayr

Additional data on the habits of *C. atkinsoni* would be of considerable interest. Consultation of the atlas shows that, with the exception of Belmont, N. C., all the localities cited for this ant and its variety are near the sea-shore, where the species seems to be confined to swamps, or, at any rate, to regions subject to periodic inundation. This may account for the fact that its nest has been so seldom seen, although the ant may be a rather rare relict of a time when the Southeastern States had a more tropical climate.