

with the larger abdomen, was paler in color than the workers, with higher petiole and more pubescent legs and gaster. He regarded this individual as an ergatoid female and the other as a form transitional to the normal worker. That he was correct in his assumption is shown by the foregoing observations on *kirki*. Whether such ergatomorphic females ever co-exist with winged forms in the same species or colony will have to be determined by future observations.

I insert here a list of the American species and varieties of *Acanthoponera* with their synonymy and known distribution:

*Acanthoponera* (*Anacanthoponera*) *carinifrons* (Mayr)

*Heteroponera carinifrons* Mayr, Verh. zool. bot. Ges. Wien 37, 1887, p. 533 ♀; Dalla Torre, Cat. Hymen. 7, 1893, p. 43 ♀.

*Acanthoponera carinifrons* Emery, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 39, 1895, p. 347 ♀; Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital. 37, 1906, p. 112 ♀ ♀; Gen. Insect. Ponerinæ 1911, p. 36 ♀ ♀.

Type locality: Valdivia, Chile.

Chile: Coipué, San Vicente (F. Silvestri); Corral (R. Thaxter, my collection).

*Acanthoponera* (*Anacanthoponera*) *dentinodis* Mayr.

*Ectatomma* (*Acanthoponera*) *dentinode* Mayr, Verh. zool. bot. Ges. Wien 37, 1887, p. 541 ♀ ♀ ♂; Emery, Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital. 26, 1894, p. 143, 144 ♀.

*Ectatomma dentinode* Dalla Torre, Cat. Hymen. 7, 1893, p. 24 ♀ ♀ ♂.

*Acanthoponera dentinodis* Emery, Gen. Insect. Ponerinæ 1911, Op. 36, ♀ ♀ ♂.

Type locality: Santa Catharina, Brazil (Hetschko).

Bolivia (L. Balzan); Brazil: Novo Friburgo.

Var. *inermis* Emery. . .

*Ectatomma* (*Acanthoponera*) *dentinode* var. *inermis* Emery, Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital. 26, 1894, p. 143 ♀.