

hind tibia stouter, less reclinate and more conspicuous. Pubescence much as in the true *fusca*, but finer and somewhat more dilute on the upper surface of the gaster, but distinctly longer on its sides and venter. The gaster is somewhat more shining and metallic, more as in the North American var. *subaenescens* Emery. The color is a deeper black than in *fusca* and the legs and palpi are more blackish, the mandibles and antennæ somewhat deeper red. One of the specimens has distinct bluish reflections like the Mexican *F. subcyanea* Wheeler. The male and female, when discovered, will probably exhibit additional differences.

We must, I believe, regard the var. *fairchildi* as a true tropical relict and not as a recent importation. Its occurrence in a remote locality, at a considerable altitude and among pines makes the latter supposition very improbable. It is quite different from the var. *japonica* Motschulsky from Japan and China, a form which we might, perhaps, expect to find in Indonesia. The present wide distribution of *fusca* and its many varieties throughout northern North America and Eurasia, and its very close relationship, if not identity, with *F. flori* Mayr of the Baltic Amber (Lower Oligocene Tertiary) suggest an even wider distribution during the geologic past. Further investigations at high altitudes in Sumatra and possibly also in Java and Borneo may show that *fusca* has survived also in other localities in these tropical islands. A somewhat similar case is presented by *F. picea* Nylander, a peat-bog ant which is widely distributed over northern Eurasia and as far south as Switzerland and Thibet, though it is not known to occur in North America or Japan. In 1913 Forel described from Taihorin, on the island of Formosa, a variety of this ant (*formosæ*) which like the above described *fairchildi* would seem to be a tropical relict.