

Leptogenys, Odontomachus, Pseudomyrma, Cardiocondyla, Xenomyrmex, Antillomyrmex, Wasmannia, Cryptocerus, Cyphomyrmex and Iridomyrmex—which are either absent or rather rare in our other Southern States, a unique harvesting ant, *Pogonomyrmex badius*, with polymorphic workers, and a Crematogaster, *C. atkinsoni*, which is also unique among its North American congeners in building large carton nests on plants. The Florida ant-fauna is peculiar, moreover, because fully a third of its species, subspecies and varieties regularly nest in plant-cavities—twigs, weed-stems, branches, sedge-culms, interstices between the over-lapping leaves of certain “air-plants” (*Tillandsias*), probably an adaptation to edaphic conditions since the soil, at least in the southern part of the peninsula, is either absent or very shallow and poorly drained. Both entomologists and botanists will therefore find the search for the concealed nests in the vegetation of the hammocks, everglades and cypress swamps a fascinating occupation and will be astonished at the variety and abundance of ants in a region which the casual observer may be inclined to regard as possessing a very meager and uninteresting fauna.

For generous aid in visiting many localities in southern Florida and securing most of the new data recorded in the following pages I am indebted to my friends Dr. David Fairchild, his son, Mr. Graham Fairchild, and Mr. Fred Burgess, grandson of an illustrious American entomologist and yacht-designer.

*Family Formicidae*

*Subfamily Dorylinae*

- (1) *Eciton (Acamatus) opacithorax* Emery—St. Augustine, (C. T. Brues).
- (2) *Eciton (Acamatus) schmitti* Emery.

According to Dr. M. R. Smith, “this species undoubtedly occurs in the state as it is common in the adjoining states.” For some reason the genus *Eciton* is more poorly represented in Florida than in the other Gulf states or even in the Carolinas.

*Subfamily Ponerinae*

- (3) *Stigmatomma pallipes* Haldeman — Dunedin (W. S. Blatchley).