

The worker of this species, as Mayr observed, is very variable in color. My specimens from northern Florida and the other Gulf States as far west as central Texas are red or even yellowish, with the tip or posterior half of the gaster more or less infuscated. Some specimens are entirely yellowish red. The male of this form also has a yellow gaster. In southern Florida the workers are decidedly darker, the head, thorax, pedicel, base of gaster and the appendages being usually dark reddish brown or castaneous with most of the gaster black. This form is obviously transitional to the following variety:

(35) *Crematogaster (Acrocoelia) ashmeadi* var. **matura** var. nov.

WORKER. Length 2.8–3.5 mm.

Differing from the typical form of the species in having distinctly longer and more tapering epinotal spines and a broader postpetiole, with more strongly separated dorsal tubercles. The thorax is somewhat more shining and more distinctly punctate-striate, the color is much darker, being black, with the antennæ and petiole very dark brown, the mandibles, tarsi, trochanters, bases and tips of femora paler and more reddish.

This variety is based on specimens which I collected near Miami. Others which I took on Cocoplum Beach near Coconut Grove and on Paradise Key have the thorax castaneous brown. In those from the former locality the peculiarity of the petiole is very pronounced.

(36) *Crematogaster (Acrocoelia) atkinsoni* Wheeler—Ft. Myers (type locality); Royal Palm Park (W. S. Blatchley); Long Pine Key and Big Cypress Swamp, near Pine Crest (Wheeler); Tallahassee.

All three castes of this species are very similar to those of the typical form of our northern *C. lineolata*, but as was pointed out in my original description, its habits are very different since it makes nests of very coarse gray or blackish carton on sedges or bushes half a meter or more above the ground so that the colonies are well out of reach of high water in the everglades and cypress swamps. Nests were found both on Long Pine Key and near Pine Crest, but were most numerous in the latter locality. The largest seen was taken by Messrs. Graham Fairchild and Fred Burgess in the former region. It was somewhat triangular in shape and flattened, measuring $30 \times 15 \times 9$ cm. The numerous nests which I examined along the road through the Big Cypress