black hairs. The are evident especially on the mound between the back ocelli near the sight from front (fig. 1a).

Pronotum with many more little black hairs. Looking from above they create the regular seam on the boundary between the pro-and mesonotum (fig. 1b). Mesonotum arch, dead, scutellum glimmerer. Tibiae downy on lower part with row of bristles.

The front part of the squama petioli usually plane, with close little black hairs. They are often several long bristles (fig. 1c) on the top.

All the ants are black, antennae black-brown, the legs and phallus yellow.

The phallus shows a much relationship with *F. fusca* L. The most part of *F. fusca* r. *lemani* is identical with Clausen's »B« type of *F. fusca* (fig. 43, p. 88 of quote treatise). It is remarkable by its stronger volsella and shorter lacinia. Biometrical examination of 50 pieces of *F. fusca* L. and 50 pieces of *F. fusca* r. *lemani* Bondr. did'nt bring remarkable results. I publish them howerer for casual comparison. I leave the unnecessarilly toilsome process of Clausen, bat the drawing brings in the work various inaccuracies. The measures are draw in the fig. 9. I have been anxious to bring the numbers into proportions, whose most likely demonstrante relations and difference than bare numbers. I used the following proportions:

1. stipes: $\frac{100\ a}{b}$
2. volsella + lacinia: $\frac{100\ d}{c}$
3. sagitta: $\frac{100\ f}{e}$

By the comparison with the *F. fusca* we get the next table:

	Formica fusca	Formica f. r. lemani
$\frac{100\ b}{a}$	30,1	28,3
$\frac{100\ d}{c}$	25,8	28,6
$\frac{100\ f}{c}$	57,1	61,8