Odontomachus hæmatoda (Linné) subspecies **insularis** Guérin variety **pallens** Wheeler

WHEELER, 1905, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXI, p. 82, ☿, ♀, ♂.

Bahamas:—Eleuthera (Bluff).

Cuba:—Mina Carlota; Piedra Gorda; Baracoa; Guantanamo.

This is the commonest form of the species, both in Cuba and the Bahamas.

Odontomachus hæmatoda (Linné) subspecies **insularis** Guérin **wheeleri**, new variety

Near var. *pallens*, but distinguished by having the dorsal surface of the epinotum and the entire petiole yellow in color in contrast to the red of the thorax and head. The legs are yellow, with the tarsi fuscous. The specimens are undoubtedly mature and fully colored and I consider them a local and very distinct color variety.

Four workers from Baracoa, Cuba (V. J. Rodriguez Coll.), given to me by Prof. Wheeler, are very characteristically colored.

MYRMICINÆ

Pseudomyrma elongata Mayr

MAYR, 1870, Sitz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LXI, pp. 408–413, ☿.

Bahamas:—Andros Island (Mangrove Cay); Eleuthera (Bluff).

Pseudomyrma elongata Mayr variety **cubaensis** Forel

FOREL, 1901, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., XLV, p. 342, ☿.

Cuba:—Havana; Cienfuegos; Limones; Santiago de Cuba; Cristo; Guantanamo; Baracoa, Felton; Pinares, San Blas, Guane.

Common and widely distributed. It is known as the "mordehuya," a name meaning "bite and run," very descriptive of its habits.

Pseudomyrma flavidula F. Smith

SMITH, 1858, Cat. Hym. Brit. Mus., part 6, Formicidæ, p. 157, ☿.

Bahamas:—Andros (Mangrove Cay); Eleuthera (Bluff).

On both visits to the Bahamas I have found the sexual phases of this species living with workers of *P. elongata*. Wheeler, who found the two species associated in a similar manner, but with workers of *flavidula* also present, on New Providence, has placed the record among cases of mixed colonies of exceptional or problematic character (Ants, p. 504). The females from these mixed nests are much smaller (length 4–4.25 mm.) than queens from ordinary colonies in the same localities (length 6 mm.) None are deälated and some are not fully colored, evidently recently transformed individuals, which shows that they have developed in the same nests, indicating that *flavidula* is an occasional temporary parasite of *elongata*.