

**Tetramorium guineense** Fabricius

FABRICIUS, 1793, Entom. System., II, p. 357, ♀.

Bahamas:—Andros.

Cuba:—Throughout the island. One of the commonest ants attending Coccidæ.

**Macromischa**

The genus *Macromischa*, besides containing some of the most exquisitely structured and beautifully colored species of ants, is of much interest in being the only one of what may be considered as truly Antillean genera that is well developed. The two ponerine genera, *Spaniopone* and *Emeryella* from Hayti and the myrmicine *Nesomyrmex* from Grenada, each known from a single species, as well as *Aphaenogaster relictæ* and its variety *epinotalis* from Hayti, are undoubtedly relicts of an ancient and now almost extinct ant fauna, which has been replaced by numerous more recently introduced species. But *Macromischa*, belonging to this same endemic fauna, instead of dying out, has developed both in habit and structure into one of the most diversified myrmicine genera.

One-half, or fourteen, of the known species live in Cuba, the center of distribution; the others are scattered, two or three to each locality, on Hayti, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, the Bahamas, Central America, and one even as far as southern Texas. The number of undescribed, as compared with the known, species must be considerable and careful collecting in the West Indies, Central America and northern South America will surely yield many new forms. The species are extremely sporadic and often rare locally and hard to find. On New Providence, in the Bahamas, I searched for two days in the identical locality in which Wheeler found four colonies of *M. splendens* without finding it, but taking instead *M. allardycei*, new species. On Andros Island I found *M. pastinifera*, which was not taken by Wheeler, who found its variety *opacipes* and *M. androsana* on the same island. Of the six species taken during my five months in Cuba, only two species are referable to any of those taken by Gundlach and Poey, and described by Roger in 1863 and Wheeler in 1913.

The most usual nesting place for the known species is in hollow twigs. Some, as *affinis*, nest in rotten wood, and others, especially the small group that I separate as the subgenus *Antillamyrmex*, in the ground. *M. sallei* and its variety *haytiana* build beautiful carton nests, which have been figured by Guérin (1852, Rev. Mag. Zool., II, Pl. iv) and Wheeler and Mann (1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXIII, p. 36). The habits of the greater number of species are unknown.