

times into its length. Posterior angles rounded, while below the eyes the sides round gently to the bases of the mandibles. Clypeus drawn out below into a medium pair of prominent teeth separated by a shallow indentation. (In some workers from the same nest these clypeal teeth are not prominent enough to be called teeth.) External to each tooth a long bristle, while a shorter bristle arises on median line of edge of clypeus. Clypeal carinae leading to the two teeth not conspicuous. Eyes small, 2-4 facets. Antennal funicle with nine segments the last two of which form a club. The second segment of funicle is nearly equal in length to total length of segments 3 and 4. (In *molesta* segments 2, 3 and 4 of funicle are of equal length.)

Thorax as in the worker of *molesta*. Petiole, viewed from above, slightly narrower than the post-petiole. The petiole and post-petiole not as definitely indented as in these parts of the queen.

Surface glassy smooth with pilose punctation. Distribution of hairs and punctation as in the queen but hairs on thorax and legs much less abundant. See description of female (queen). Petiole with 2 erect hairs above and scattered lateral hairs. Post-petiole with 6 erect hairs and a few lateral hairs. Gaster sparsely clothed in long hairs. See fig. 2.

Color: The worker is a pale straw yellow, slightly deeper in color on head, and dorsum of thorax and gaster. (In some large workers a trace of rose pink was present in material alive. This color was, as in the queens, inside the first and second segments of the gaster.)

*Paratype material.* This consists of four nests. No. 526 one queen, collected August 6, 1931, in or near a nest (No. 525-1) of *Aphaenogaster fulva aquia* Emery. This nest was in moist coarse sand at the top level of the beach along the west shore of Pelee Point, Ontario. The queen was discovered crawling over the pile of sand after digging the *Aphaenogaster* nest.

Nest No. 1372 was taken June 25, 1934, eight inches to one side of a nest (No. 1371) of *Iridomyrmex analis pruinosus* Emery in coarse sand on the sand plain along west side of the sand-spit on the south shore of Pelee Island, Ontario. Nest very moist. One chamber was dug around a rotten weed stem, which had channels chewed lengthwise in it. This cavity was one half inch by one inch in size. The sand was so crumbly that no tunnels or other chambers were noticed. Twenty winged queens, 6 males and 12 workers were taken, and were later injured in the collection by fracture of the bottle neck.

Nest No. 1376, as was the next No. 4-84, in the Talbot collection, was taken on the same sand plain June 25, 1934, about 18 inches from a nest of *Formica pallide-fulva Schaufussi* Mayr. The deeper cells (12 inches or more down) of the *Formica* nest were being dug when the two nests of *rosella* were shovelled out on the large pile of loose moist sand. No nest cavities were identified. No 1376 produced 6 winged queens, 10 males and 14 workers. Nest No. 4-84, now in the Talbot collection contained 3 winged queens, 9 males and 14 workers. The workers are so minute we probably found but a fraction of them.

The writer has studied no *Solenopsis* material beyond the very common *Solenopsis molesta* Say. *Rosella* appears to be close to *molesta* from which spec-