

The ants (workers) from this nest checked with Smith's description and with Miss Hoke's figure<sup>4</sup> except for the position of the eyes, which in the type material are visible from the dorsal side of the head as is shown in our Fig. 5. In the first study of the Tennessee material all the specimens examined had the eyes under the head as is shown in our Fig. 6. Doctor Smith examined the Tennessee material and decided it was *dietrichi* and sent the authors a cotype for comparison. Mr. Thomas Park sent a worker of the Urbana, Illinois, material. On comparing these it was noticed that the cotype had the eyes visible from above, the Urbana specimen had the eyes only slightly more underneath the head and that both specimens were darker and slightly larger than the majority of the workers in the Tennessee nest. It was found that the few larger and darker (more robust) individuals of the Tennessee nest had the eyes at the edge of the head or actually protruding beyond the lateral contour. Thus the position of the eyes appears to be a matter of the size and vigor of the worker, the more robust having the eyes farther out from the gular suture.

#### THE MOUTH-PARTS OF *Strumigenys dietrichi*.

While making this study the following notes on the structure of the mouthparts of *Strumigenys dietrichi* were made. The parts were boiled in KOH, dissected in glycerine under a binocular at a magnification of 87.8 times. They were then studied under a compound microscope. The figures shown are composites of seventy-six camera lucida sketches. Owing to the minute size few views were obtained *in toto*. The entire insect is only 2 mm. long, the mentum and submentum one two-hundredths of an inch and the labial palp one-thousandth of an inch in length.

*The clypeus* is the large triangular area in front of the antennal fossae. It has on its apex a group of long hairs that project like vibrissae. See Figs 3 and 4.

*The labrum*, Fig. 9, is cleft almost to its base, its two prongs usually projecting beyond the apex of the clypeus. The amount of protrusion varies from individual to individual and it was not determined whether the labrum could be thrust forward. In some dissections it appeared to be rigidly attached to the clypeus.

<sup>4</sup>Smith, 1931. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 24, Pl. II, Fig. 6, p. 708.