

of gula glabrous. Thoracic dorsum with fine, longitudinal rugae interspersed with small punctures; pleurae of the same texture except that the punctation is more evident. Epinotal base and sides punctato-rugulose; declivity transversely striated. Petiole coarsely, and postpetiole finely punctate. Gaster smooth and shining.

Pilosity: Hairs abundant and clavate on the upper surface of the head, thorax, petiole, postpetiole, and gaster, and arranged in transverse rows at the posterior margins of the abdominal segments; present though less numerous on the gula, pleurae, coxae, femora, and tibiae. Pubescence sparse and most easily detected on the head, gaster, and legs; long and closely appressed.

Color: Head and gaster dark brown, thorax lighter; legs and mandibles yellowish to yellowish brown; eyes and cutting edges of mandibles black.

Host.—*Leptothorax acervorum* subsp. *canadensis* Provancher.

Morphotype.—Present in the author's collection.

Additional specimens of the worker caste.—In the author's collection and deposited at the U. S. National Museum.

Described from one specimen in a colony of 16 adult individuals (10 workers and 6 ergatoids). Twenty-two winged, female pupae and 15 male pupae were present in the same nest which was collected from a rotting log (stage 2) in a tamarack-spruce bog near Duluth, Minnesota. Additional specimens were obtained by Messrs. A. Wiljamaa, R. Freeman, and J. Zygmanski; one of these records is from a maple-basswood forest. In no case was a large colony found, and most of the collections were represented by isolated ants. In the nest from which the worker is described a number of individuals of the host species of ant were present, and were sufficiently like the slave-maker that the mixed state of the colony was not noticed until after the return to the laboratory. Unfortunately, no males were obtained, though, as indicated, male pupae were secured and no doubt would have emerged in a few days.

Localities from which *H. canadensis* is known to date are as follows:

Quebec, Province of Quebec, Canada (Jos. I. Beaulne)—Type locality. (3 queens and 9 ergatoids).

Kentville, Nova Scotia (R. P. Gorham). (1 winged female).

Ponsford, Minnesota (W. F. Buren).

Duluth, Minnesota (R. E. Gregg). (1 queen, 17 ergatoids, and 13 workers).

The worker of *H. canadensis* differs from the worker of *H. americanus* in that the head is larger, rugose instead of punctate, subopaque, and lacks a median frontal ridge. The antennal scrobe is slightly shallower, and the masticatory border of the mandible forms a smooth cutting edge rather than being dentate. The anterior clypeal margin is broadly concave in the middle instead of sinuate, and the posterior clypeal margin extends between the frontal carinae as a more quadrate (or less rounded) lobe. The petiole is wider and the node is entire whereas in *americanus* it is distinctly notched in the specimens before me. Epinotal spines are a little longer and straighter in *canadensis*. Thoracic dorsum is rugose, while in *americanus* it is punctate with only the epinotum rugose in the latter. Color of thorax is noticeably lighter brown, and even the head and petiole are a shade lighter in *canadensis*.

LITERATURE CITED

- Smith, M. R. The North American ants of the genus *Harpagoxenus* Forel, with the description of a new species. Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 41:165-172, 2 fig., 1939.