

confused with *pallidefulva schaufussi incerta* Emery. The worker can be distinguished from that of *incerta*, however, by the peculiar subopaque appearance of its body and very dark, almost black color. Although the worker of *moki* Wheeler also has a subopaque body it can be readily distinguished from that of *archboldi* by the absence of erect hairs on the thorax, on the under surface of the head, and on the petiole, and by the bronzy luster given off in certain lights by the gaster and posterior portion of the head. Moreover, *F. moki* is known to occur only in the Western States.

A nest of the new subspecies was found beneath a clump of grass, where it was concentrated in sandy loam and rootlets, 7 inches above the waterline and over a space not more than 1 foot in diameter. The general nesting site was in an open sandy area surrounded by palmettos and bushes but near the edge of a swamp. The colony contained about 1,000 workers, 400 individuals in the brood, and a queen. On several occasions Dr. Schneirla collected foraging workers from low-growing bushes in sandy areas.

This subspecies is named in honor of Richard Archbold, the owner of the Archbold Biological Station, who not only encouraged Dr. Schneirla in a study of the ants of the station but who showed a special interest in the habits of this particular ant.

---

### THE MOURNING CLOAK BUTTERFLY IN FLORIDA

In 1917, the writer published in the Florida Buggist, Volume I, Number 1, a notice of the discovery on February 25th, of a mourning cloak butterfly, *Aglais antiopa*. None have been seen since until February of this year when one was taken. This first observation, made about a mile west of the campus of the University, was the farthest south the insect had ever been recorded. This year's, on February 9th, was made on the shores of Newnan's lake about three miles east and a mile south of Gainesville, so this becomes the "furthest south" of any record of this butterfly in Florida. The only other record from Florida is St. Augustine, where, according to the record of Grossbeck's "Lepidoptera of Florida" it is rare. The caterpillar feeds in willows and elms. There are two broods in the northern states — how many in Florida we do not know, but it may be of some significance that the only two records we have have both been in February.

J. R. WATSON