

oval, in profile slightly convex. Postpetiole much wider than petiole, with straight anterior border (in *wroughtoni* the anterior border is concave), the lateral borders slightly convex. Gaster oval, truncate in front.

"Mandibles and head glossy, with sparse, finely pointed hairs. Thorax moderately dull, punctate-reticulate. Pedicel and gaster shiny, with fine, sparse punctures. Head, mandibles, pedicel, gaster and legs with a yellowish pubescence, prostrate and relatively long. Thorax naked. No erect pilosity. Color pale, testaceous-yellow. Gaster fuscous-yellow."

*Male*.—Length 2 mm. Head approximately one and two-tenths times as long as broad, with rounded posterior border, and sides strongly convergent above eyes. Ocelli small, situated on a very slight protuberance. Eye prominent, rather strongly convex, placed close to base of mandible. Antenna 13-segmented, all segments longer than wide; scape approximately as long as the combined lengths of the first 5 or 6 funicular segments. Clypeus not projecting above base of mandibles so prominently as with worker, and also with less well developed lateral laminae. Mandible with 4 or 5 teeth, the 2 apical teeth rather prominent. Prothoracic humeri distinct. Parapsidal sutures but no Mayrian furrows. Middle of anterior border of mesoscutum somewhat angularly projecting into the prothorax. Pronotum, from above, not concealed by mesoscutum. Epinotal spines about as in worker. Legs moderately long and slender. Anterior wing pale, with small but distinct stigma, and a single cubital cell. No discoidal or radial cells. Petiole, postpetiole, and gaster similar to those of worker. Genital appendages small, usually not exposed. Sculpture, pilosity, and pubescence like those of worker. Color differing from that of worker mainly in that the head is somewhat darker, and that the funiculus, with the exception of the first segment is infuscated.

The above description is drawn from a specimen from Havana, Cuba, collected by "Baker" and deposited in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Arnold (1916, *ibidem*, p. 202) states, "scape about as long as the first 8 joints of the flagellum." This is not true for the Cuban specimen or for a specimen from Makapun, Hawaii, collected by O. H. Swezey. In these ants the scape is approximately as long as the combined length of the first 5 or 6 funicular segments.

The worker of *emeryi* can be readily recognized by its very characteristic petiole, the short, stout epinotal spines, compressed promesonotum, prominent humeral angles, distinct but not strongly pronounced mesoepinotal constriction, and color. Both color and sculpture are variable, however.

This seems to be one of the best known and most widely distributed species of the genus. The ant no doubt owes a great deal of its distribution to commerce. Wheeler (1908, *Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Bull.* 24: 128), writing of the presence of *emeryi* in Puerto Rico, remarked, "the colonies of this ant are small and occur in sandy places, especially in river or creek bottoms and on sea beaches." The author has found that although such situations are commonly inhabited by *emeryi* in Puerto