

Female.—Length 2.5 mm. Larger and stouter than worker but similar except for the following: Very small ocelli. Thorax of the usual female type but rather subrectangular. Mesonotum prominently projecting into pronotum. Anterior wing pale, with small stigma and an incomplete or poorly defined cubital cell. Most of first gastric segment so deeply infuscated that the lateral spots are either poorly defined or are absent.

Described from specimens taken at Bradenton, Fla. (G. D. Reynolds).

Male.—Undescribed. Will very probably prove to be an ergatoid of the (*a*) type, such as is known for *wroughtoni* Forel, and also for its variety *hawaiiensis* Forel.

The worker of *bimaculata* can be readily distinguished by its color, spots on the gaster, pronounced mesoepinotal constriction, somewhat subglobular petiolar node, moderately long and rather stout epinotal spines, and the last segment of the antennal club, which is approximately 3 times the length of the preceding segment.

The author has not been able to examine cotypes of the variety *hawaiiensis* or of *bimaculata*, but if the specimens from the Wheeler collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology are typical of both varieties, it would seem that the variety *bimaculata* is scarcely distinct from *hawaiiensis* and that eventually the name *bimaculata* may have to be relegated to synonymy.

Wheeler (1932, *ibidem*) remarked that two colonies of *bimaculata* were collected from the hollow culms of sedges at Royal Palm Park, Fla. He also stated that this ant, which was probably introduced from the Orient in living plants, "closely resembles the var. *hawaiiensis* Forel, except that the two spots on the sides of the first gastric segment of the worker are large and dark brown. Sometimes there is a third smaller and paler brown spot in the middorsal line." G. D. Reynolds who collected specimens at Bradenton, Fla., had the following to say concerning it, in a letter: "I found *C. wroughtoni* var. *bimaculata* nesting in flowerpots at the base of plants, and at the base of concrete footings; I also have seen them present under decaying fruits of peppers and tomatoes. Whether these ants were nesting or feeding there I cannot be sure. This species attends aphids, root and aerial forms. * * * The ants were found feeding on dead or dying insects. They were attracted to sugar-honey syrup (1-1-3)."

Type locality.—Karashisho, Formosa (F. Silvestri).

Other localities.—Florida: Royal Palm Park and Paradise Key (W. M. Wheeler), Winter Garden and Port Ogdon (D. E. Read), Bradenton (G. D. Reynolds), and Archbold Biological Station 10 miles south of Lake Placid (T. C. Schneirla).