

It is possible that *smithi* may be confused with *Aphaenogaster mutica* described by Pergande (1895), from San José del Cabo, in Mexico. However, Dr. Smith has compared *smithi* with type specimens of *mutica* in the United States National Museum, and has found that the two forms are absolutely distinct. I have examined specimens of *smithi* in conjunction with the original description of *mutica*, and agree with his conclusion that the new subspecies is not a synonym of the latter ant. *Smithi* is larger in size than Pergande's species (*mutica* is 5 mm.), and it differs also in that the epinotal base is less than twice as long as the declivity whereas in *mutica* this distance is two times or more the length of the declivity. Further, the posterior half of the mesonotum is angled with respect to the plane of the epinotum. The pro- and mesothorax of *smithi* are definitely punctate throughout, while the prothorax and the anterior dorsal portion of the mesothorax in *mutica* are highly polished, with little or no trace of sculpturing. The petiolar and postpetiolar nodes of *smithi* are shagreened and subopaque, in contrast to *mutica* in which they are polished. The gasters of the two ants are similar except that in *smithi* the entire structure is shagreened, though not enough to destroy its shining appearance. In color, the ants are also similar except that in *smithi* the mandibles are reddish instead of yellow, and the nodes are of a deeper shade than the thorax.

*Aphaenogaster floridana* was described by M. R. Smith (1941), in the same paper with *boulderensis*, and while these ants have characters which link them closely in the same group, such as an elongated, tapering head, with occipital flange, generally attenuated body, and spineless epinotum, they are obviously distinct species. Nevertheless, it seems desirable to separate *floridana* from *smithi* also, even though the latter is considered a subspecies of *boulderensis*. *Floridana* differs from *smithi* in its smaller size, certain structural details, and color. The epinotum is more abruptly angled, with barely any trace of spines; the relation of the basal face to the declivity, however, is about the same as in *smithi*. The petiole is elongate with a low node that slopes gradually anteriorly and posteriorly, and grades into the peduncle; the postpetiole is distinctly swollen, considerably larger than the petiole, elliptical in shape from the side, elongated pyriform from above, without a distinct node dorsally, and twice as long as high. A minute spine present between the middle and hind pairs of coxae on *boulderensis* and *smithi*, is absent on *floridana*. The antennae have broad, tooth-like expansions at the proximal ends. The head and thorax are finely shagreened so that these parts are rather shining, and rugulae are