

*topum*, but none of the known specimens are sufficiently well preserved to warrant this conclusion. In 1921 Cockerell described an ant (no. 66932, U. S. N. M.) from the Green River shales as *Eoformica eocenica*, for which he established a new genus. At the end of his description he suggested that this species might be identical with Scudder's *Liometopum pingue*, and my comparison of the two types shows that this really is the case. Cockerell attempted a restoration of the frontal view of the head of this species, although the only specimen which he saw presented a lateral aspect of the insect. Through the courtesy of the National Museum I was able to make a careful study of the fossil which Cockerell used as the basis of this restoration, but could not discern any definite indications of the eyes or mandibles shown in his figures. If either of Cockerell's drawings (which do not agree in certain details) represent the true characteristics of the ant, the species can have only the remotest affinities with *Formica* or *Liometopum*.

Regardless of the vague relationships of this insect, there are several noteworthy features associated with it. Although none of the other Green River ants is known from more than a single specimen, I have seen twenty-six individuals of *E. pingue*, all of which are males. The wide distribution over the various outcrops of the Green River formation is also remarkable. Scudder's specimens were collected at Fossil Cañon, White River, Utah (Denton), and Green River, Wyoming (Packard); and the one described by Cockerell as *Eoformica eocenica*, at Cathedral Bluffs, Colorado. The additional fossils which I have examined represent the following localities: Wagon Hound Cañon, Uinta County, Utah (Douglass); White River Cañon, Uinta County, Utah (Kay); White River, Uinta County, Utah (Douglass); Roan Mountains, Rio Blanco County, Colorado (Winchester and Cockerell); Dripping Rock Cañon, Rio Blanco County, Colorado (Douglass); and Green River, Wyoming (Winchester). If the species were not so common at the localities mentioned, which are spread over an area of about 34,000 miles, one might easily assume that the relative abundance of individuals was due to the drowning of a number of specimens of a single nuptial flight, which happened to be directed over the lake. But the regular occurrence of the species over so large an area is conclusive evidence that this ant was in reality the commonest in the vicinity of the Green River lakes. That the species also existed in the region for a long period is evinced by the presence of specimens at various levels of the shales, which at some exposures exceed a thousand feet in thickness.