This species, based on one specimen consisting of a forewing, was originally described by Scudder as a braconid, but it is really a formicid with uncertain generic affinities.

Holotype.— Canadian Geological Survey.

2. The oil shales at Elko, Nevada, have contributed one fossil ant, which, although poorly preserved and much distorted, is nevertheless described below because it represents a new locality for the family, and even for the insects as a whole.

Formicinae

Pseudocamponotus, gen. nov.

Similar to *Camponotus* but with the eyes and antennal insertions farther forward on the head; antennae consisting of twelve segments in the female.

Genotype.— *Ps. elkoanus*, sp. nov.

Pseudocamponotus elkoanus, sp. nov.

Plate **2**, fig. 2

Female.—Length, 7.0 mm. Head quadrate, a little longer than broad; mandibles massive, triangular; clypeus large, the anterior border with a small tooth on each side of a median notch, the posterior margin with a lobe extending back nearly to the middle of the head; eyes small, situated at about the middle of the sides of the head; scape just reaching the posterior margin of the head, slender; funicular segments subequal, about as long as broad; thorax about as long and as broad as the head; petiole apparently rather wide; gaster small, only a little longer than the head, rounded. Length of head, 1.8 mm.; scape, 122 mm.; funiculus, 1.8 mm.; thorax, 2.0 mm.; gaster, 2.4 mm.; forewing, 6.0 mm. Width of head, 1.3 mm.; thorax, 1.2 mm.; gaster, 2.0 mm.

Locality.— Near Elko, Nevada, "20 miles or more northeast from the station, from a shaft sunk by the Central Pacific Railroad Company." (S. W. Garman).

Holotype.— No. 2940, M. C. Z.

The obscurity of the petiole and venation of this species prevents the generic affinities from being accurately determined. The habitus is nearest to that of the Camponotini, with the exception of the position of the eyes and the antennal insertions, so that until additional material