

kindly made the necessary examination, writes me as follows:

"I have compared your specimens of *Acamatus* with the types of *wheeleri* Emery in my collection. They differ from these types in having a somewhat shorter head with less produced posterior angles and both the head and promesonotum are distinctly smoother and more shining. In the typical *wheeleri* the whole thorax is sculptured and subopaque. I believe, therefore, that your form may be regarded as a new subspecies or the hereto unknown worker of one of the Texan species known only from males."

It is much to be regretted that no males were present in the colony since their absence reduces any attempt to correlate this form with a previously described male to pure speculation. It had best, therefore, be regarded as a subspecies of *wheeleri* until the time when the discovery of a nest containing all the castes will definitely settle the question. In any case the female warrants description since it is markedly different from those of the three North American species of *Acamatus* in which this caste is known.

***Eciton* (*Acamatus*) *wheeleri* subsp. *dubia* subsp. nov.**

Worker: Head shorter than that of the typical *wheeleri*, the posterior angles less produced; head and promesonotum smoother and more shining. Otherwise as in the type.

Female: (Plate III, figs. 1, 2 and 3.) Length 13.5 mm. Head, thorax and petiole 4 mm. Gaster 9.5 mm.

Head subquadrate, the sides straight and very slightly convergent in the anterior half, feebly convex in the posterior half. Occiput produced behind into two well-marked lobes each of which passes ventrally to a blunt but distinct angle at the inferior border of the occiput. The middle of the occiput with a prominent, rounded, median groove. Ocelli absent. Eyes consisting of two or three indistinct, unpigmented and depressed facets which lie a little behind the middle of the side of the head. Anterior border of the clypeus evenly concave. Antennal carinæ rather short, the anterior portion partially encircling the antennal fossa, the posterior part fusing with the front a short distance behind the insertion of the antenna. A long, depressed triangular area between the carinæ extends well back behind the pos-