

✓ *Stigmatomma pallipes montigena*, new subspecies

WORKER.—4.5–5 mm.

Differing from the worker of the typical *pallipes* as follows:

Head much narrower, the sides somewhat more evenly converging toward the occiput, the occipital border slightly concave. All the funicular joints except the first and last are notably broader than long, joints 2–5 almost twice as broad as long. The mandibles always appear to have five double teeth, the outermost pair never being imperfectly divided or single as is frequently the case with the typical *pallipes*. In addition there is frequently a small tubercle between the large, basal tooth and the first double tooth. Thorax more slender than in the typical *pallipes*, the sides of the epinotum seen from above broadest at the middle. Basal face of the epinotum slightly concave, more shining and much more lightly marked with transverse striae than in the typical *pallipes*. Node of the petiole seen from above much narrower. Clypeus with 9–11 teeth, of which seven form a rather strongly projecting central lobe which is flanked at either side by a more or less divided lateral tooth. Ventral lobe of the petiole somewhat larger than in the typical *pallipes*. Entire insect slightly more shining due to the smaller and shallower punctures. Body hairs finer, more even in length and more golden in color, particularly on the gastric segments. Color usually lighter than that of the typical *pallipes* but there is considerable variation in the degree of infuscation.

The female of *montigena* shows most of the differential characteristics which mark the worker. There is, however, less difference in the proportions of the thorax. One point may be added in connection with a statement made by Santschi concerning the female of *wheeleri*. According to Santschi the eyes of the female of *wheeleri* are much smaller than those of the typical *pallipes*. As the worker of *montigena* appears to show, to a more extreme degree, most of the differences which were used to separate *wheeleri* from the typical *pallipes*, one might expect that the female of *montigena* should have very small eyes indeed. Actually the eyes of the *montigena* female appear to be no smaller than those of the typical form. I take it that Santschi was misled by the fact that the total number of facets in the eyes of the female often varies so that by selecting suitable specimens it would be possible to set up what appear to be striking differences in eye size between individuals coming from the same nest series.

Holotype (female), ergatotype and a series of paratypes of *montigena* deposited in the collection of The American Museum of Natural History. Additional paratype material in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy and the collection of the author. This subspecies is based upon a series of specimens taken by the author at Little Switzerland (elevation 3400 ft.) near Spruce Pines, North Carolina. Other specimens were secured at Blue Ridge (elevation about 3000 ft.) about five miles east of Black Mountain, North Carolina. I have also seen workers taken by Dr. P. J. Darlington on Mt. Mitchell and by Mr. Nathan Banks on Greybeard Mountain in the same state.

Stigmatomma pallipes oregonensis
Wheeler

1915, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXIV, p. 389, ♂ ♀.

The size of the worker of *oregonensis* appears to be fairly constant with the majority of the individuals measuring 5.5–6 mm. in length. The tendency to produce small individuals is less marked than in the typical *pallipes*, although it is not impossible to find workers which are scarcely 5 mm. long. I find several of the distinctions given in the original description of this subspecies somewhat confusing. If one selects individuals of comparable size for comparison it is difficult to see that the eyes of *oregonensis* are any larger than those of the typical *pallipes*, nor is it clear that the head of the first subspecies is shorter. The node of the petiole, seen from above, appears to be definitely bulkier in *oregonensis* but this difference is clearly shown only by the largest workers. On the other hand there is very little likelihood of confusing *oregonensis* with any of the other variants because of its unique mandibular structure. As noted in the key the inner margin of the mandible of *oregonensis* is almost straight. The mandible narrows, of course, at the base of the large, apical tooth, but the marked convexity of the inner margin, which is present in all the other subspecies, is lacking in *oregonensis*. The antennal scapes of *oregonensis* are