

slightly longer than those of the other subspecies and the anterior edge of the clypeus is quite characteristic. The edge of the clypeus is virtually straight with the large flanking tubercles on the same level as the finer teeth which they enclose. The number of the fine, central teeth varies from six to nine. A similar condition is found in the clypeal margin of the subspecies *subterranea* but in the latter form the middle of the clypeus is usually slightly convex and bears fewer teeth. The color of the worker of *oregonensis* is very similar to that of the darker specimens of the eastern *pallipes*. In fully colored individuals the head and thorax are blackish brown with the gaster and legs a clear, yellowish brown.

The size of the female of *oregonensis* is rather variable. Most of the specimens are the same size as the larger workers but, in the same nest series, the length of the female may vary from 5.5-7 mm. The cephalic characters which distinguish the worker of *oregonensis* are found also in the female. The male of *oregonensis* is unknown.

The material belonging to the above subspecies which the author has been able to examine comes from the following localities:

Oregon: Marion County (P. J. Schmitt), type locality for the worker; Duncan, Blodgett (P. J. Darlington); Benton-Lane

Park, Corvallis (H. A. Scullen); Forest Grove (M. C. Lane, A. C. Burrill)
Washington: Olympia (Kincaid), type locality for the female
British Columbia: Vancouver Island, Royal Oak (collector, J. T. D.)

***Stigmatomma pallipes subterranea*, \checkmark
new subspecies**

The worker of this subspecies differs from that of the typical *pallipes* as follows:

The occipital border is more strongly impressed in the middle; the posterior half of the head has the sides sloping inward more sharply. The six small teeth which occur at the middle of the clypeal margin are smaller and more sharply set off from the flanking tubercles. The color is a clear yellowish brown without any trace of infuscation. The sculpture is everywhere lighter and the whole insect more shining. The pilosity is a little sparser, particularly on the head and thorax.

Described from fifteen workers taken by the author at Elmo, Kansas, on September 6, 1927.

Holotype (worker) and a series of paratypes deposited in the collection of The American Museum of Natural History. Additional paratypes in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy and the collection of the author. Besides the type material I have seen three workers taken by W. P. Hayes at Winfield, Kansas, and a single specimen from Shoal Creek, Texas (Wheeler collector?), which appears to be an intergrade between *subterranea* and the typical *pallipes*.