material is available, which permits a revaluation of some of the forms already described.

On February 7, 1952, the writer took a colony of *Xenomyrmex* in the state of Nuevo Leon, Mexico. This colony was secured 20 miles northwest of Montemorelos. It should be noted that the above station lies 140 miles north of the Tropic of Cancer and 500 miles north of the previous northernmost record for *Xenomyrmex* in Mexico. The latitude of this station is approximately 25° 40′ N., hence is within 100 miles of the latitude of the northernmost station at which specimens of *Xenomyrmex* have been taken in Florida (Lake Placid, T. C. Schneirla). The discovery of the Nuevo Leon colony indicates that the northern limit of the range of *Xenomyrmex stolli* cannot be greatly different on opposite sides of the Gulf of Mexico. On this basis a much more acceptable explanation can be given for the absence of representatives of *Xenomyrmex* in northern Florida, the central Gulf States, and southern Texas. The Nuevo Leon colony is closer by several hundred miles to the forms that occur in central Mexico than it is to those that occur on the eastern side of the Gulf of Mexico. Nevertheless, the structural relationship of the Nuevo Leon colony is clearly with the latter group of forms. In both the thorax is sculptured, a feature not found in the southern representatives of *Xenomyrmex stolli.* It is therefore reasonable to suppose that at some previous time there was a population of a form of *Xenomyrmex stolli* with a sculptured thorax, whose range extended entirely around the northern boundary of the Gulf of Mexico. As far as is known this sculptured population survives at present only in northeastern Mexico and in southern Florida and the adjacent islands. The isolation of the two segments of this sculptured population on either side of the Gulf has produced much more pronounced subspecific differences than the minor variations which occur in the units of the eastern population that have been cut off in Florida, the Bahamas, and Cuba. As is shown below, these variations consist of no more than slight differences of color. The writer believes that these color differences are without geographical significance and that Wheeler's subspecies *lucayanus, cubanus,* and *rufescens* should be considered as synonyms of *floridanus* Emery. If this view is correct, there are only two geographical races in the northern part of the range of *Xenomyrmex stolli,* the eastern subspecies *floridanus* and a western subspecies described below as *nodosus.*

Xenomyrmex stolli nodosus, new subspecies

WORKER: Length, 1.7–2.4 mm.

Head distinctly longer than broad, with the sides feebly convex and