fined to the anterior corners, the remainder feebly sculptured and rather strongly shining. Postpetiole and gaster smooth and strongly shining. Sparse erect hairs are present on the mandibles, upper surface of the head, thorax, petiolar nodes, and the gaster. The few erect hairs on the femora are distinctly shorter than those elsewhere. Most of the body hairs are appressed and short. Funiculi, tibiae, and tarsi with numerous short, close-set, erect hairs.

Color blackish brown; mandibles, antennae, tibiae, and tarsi brownish yellow to clear yellow.

FEMALE: Length, 5.3 mm.

Larger than the female of *floridanus* but otherwise very similar. A low, rounded projection is present on the upper surface of the petiole, but this projection is much smaller than that of the worker.

Described from 61 workers and a deälated female which were nesting in a live oak limb and unassociated with any other ants. The station where this colony was secured was situated at an elevation of 1400 feet in the eastern foothills of the Sierra Madre Oriental, 20 miles northwest of Montemorelos in the state of Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

Worker and female types and worker paratypes are deposited in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

As already noted, the subspecies *nodosus* differs from any of the southern forms of *stolli* in the presence of sculpture on the sides of the thorax. It differs from *floridanus* in its transverse postpetiole, which is clearly wider than the petiole. The postpetiole of *floridanus* is much more nearly square and at most only very little wider than the petiole. The well-developed projection or node on the dorsal surface of the petiole of *nodosus* appears to distinguish this subspecies from any other form of *stolli*.

I wish to discuss certain characteristics of the sculpture of *nodosus*, for these features seem to be true of all the sculptured forms and they have been a source of confusion in the past. The visibility of the sculpture of these insects is largely dependent upon the angle of illumination. For the most part the sculpture is shallow, and the rugae, reticulations, and the areas between them are all strongly shining. Hence the angle at which the light falls will determine, to a surprising degree, whether the surface appears densely sculptured or smooth and shining. It is unusually difficult to determine the extent of such sculpture, and the situation is made much more confusing because the amount of sculpture varies notably in different individuals. But it may be said that even in the most heavily sculptured individuals there are always areas on the sides of the epinotum and the mesopleurae which are free from sculpture. These