

The word "Perg." occurs in the lower right-hand corner of this label and also in the lower left-hand corner, where it occupies the space marked "Type" in the other labels. Dr. Smith informs me that Pergande noted in the type book of the National Museum that he had marked three specimens of *vasliti* as types. It would appear that when he did so he altered the locality labels of these three specimens, probably because he realized that the original labels were not holding up as well as might have been wished.

The importance of the above data will be appreciated when it is realized that there are four different species present in the 13 specimens from the type series of *vasliti*. These are as follows: (1). Four majors (one marked as the type of *vasliti*) are the insect which W. M. Wheeler described in 1908 as *Ph. cockerelli*. There can be no doubt whatever about this nor, in my opinion, is there room for doubt that these four specimens were the source of Pergande's description of the major of *vasliti*. They agree in every particular with his description, even to the two faint longitudinal grooves which Pergande stated were present on the dorsum of the postpetiole.

(2). Three minors (one marked as the type of *vasliti*) are Wheeler's *crassicornis tetra* which was also described in 1908. These workers have a quadrate head with an almost straight posterior border. They are sparsely provided with short erect hairs and have acute, erect epinotal spines. They seem to have furnished Pergande with some of the features included in the description of the minor of *vasliti*.

(3). Four minors (none marked as a type of *vasliti*) appear to be Emery's *Ph. hyatti*. These minors are clearly the main source of Pergande's description of the minor of *vasliti*. Their heads are elongate, with the convex sides passing to the curved occipital border through very much rounded angles. Most of the thorax is densely granulated and there are feeble transverse rugae present on the pronotum. They are abundantly provided with long erect hairs. The epinotal spines are slender but slope to the rear.

(4). Two majors each bearing the U.S.N.M. type label No. 4488 are the most puzzling of the lot. One of these specimens is badly damaged, both the head and thorax having partially collapsed. The light color of this specimen indicates that it was a callow