

West China, in pine-oak forest, and then compares the collections of *Tetramorium* obtained with the results of a deliberate search for *Tetramorium* in similar vegetational zones in Pennsylvania, New Jersey or Massachusetts. In West China, *T. caespitum* tends to occur uniformly throughout the pine-oak forest, regardless of roads, villages, etc., which are very sparsely distributed in the areas I am recalling. In ecologically equivalent areas in the eastern United States, I have found the same species established only on or near the sites of more or less actively maintained human works. Clearly, the density of nests and individuals seen in North America is in large part proportional to the degree of urbanization of the area occupied, although the real extremes of urbanization, where almost all space is covered by concrete or asphalt, are certainly not favorable locales for colonization by this or any other ant species that lives largely in the open. In my opinion, the local, detailed distribution of *T. caespitum* in North America is that expected of an historically introduced, not a native ant.

The second point of evidence, that concerning the presence of the workerless, and therefore obligatory parasite, *Anergates atratulus*, certainly seems on the face of it a real sign of long occupancy of North America by both host and parasite. Creighton emphasizes the difficulties facing trial colonists of the parasite species: first, the species seems to be relatively rare in Europe; second, it is unlikely that the parasite female could survive a long trip; third, a female arriving in North America would be hard put to find a suitable nest of the host species to enter. To take these difficulties one at a time, we should first recognize that, while *Anergates* is not the commonest of ants in collections, it is nevertheless likely to be locally very common in restricted localities. Even in Europe, host populations are normally concentrated in gardens and waste places within towns and cities, including seaports, and these are accordingly very likely places for *Anergates* to occur unnoticed by primarily country-searching myrmecologists. In the United States, *Anergates* is known chiefly from East Coast localities in urban areas near the sea — exactly the kind of place from which colonists might be expected to be exported most easily. It should be added that *Anergates* females may be produced in very large numbers