

least 200 species within the United States, a large portion of which still remain undescribed. We think Texas alone contains more than 100 species.

1. *Formica Nova Anglae*, n. sp.

*Female*. Length 0.32 inch.—Wings extend about a line beyond the abdomen, and have one marginal, two sub-marginal and one discoidal cells; head subquadrate, slightly rounded above, occiput emarginate, with its posterior angles rounded; eyes rather small, circular, placed near the sides and near the occiput; antennæ rather short, slightly clavate, inserted a little in front of the vertex; mandibles enlarged in front, curved inwards, toothed, apical tooth long and acute, inner margins tinged with black; clypeus subcarinated, under surface of the head rounded, with a very slight, longitudinal depression; prothorax nearly equal in width to the head, rounded, smooth above, somewhat compressed at the sides and divided by a narrowed band, slightly depressed into an upper and lower portion; mesothorax short, not depressed, its upper surface sub-piceous; metathorax narrowed posteriorly, descending gradually to the pedicle; scale large, slightly inclined forwards and wedge-shaped; abdomen sub-truncate in front, round-ovate, subobtus; legs long and slender; whole ant smooth and shining; posterior part of the abdomen sprinkled with a few hairs.

*Worker*. Length 0.22 inch.—Head wider than the prothorax, and but slightly emarginate; mesothorax depressed and strangulated; metathorax raised, narrowed upwards, and rounded above; otherwise like the female.

*Hab*.—Maine, (Norton).

2. *Formica Nortonii*, n. sp.

*Worker*. Length 0.23 inch.—Upper surface of thorax and abdomen and the back part of the head, dark reddish-brown, the rest yellowish-red or pale yellow; head subtriangular, round above, not emarginate, posterior angles rounded; eyes large, subelliptical, lateral, placed on the upper surface, a little behind the middle; mandibles rounded at base, then subtriangular and many toothed, apical tooth long, curved in and acute; antennæ inserted near the base of the clypeus, subclavate, long, filiform; clypeus slightly carinated; under surface of the head not channelled, prothorax little narrower than the head, round in front, at top and sides, and widest posteriorly; mesothorax slightly depressed in front, somewhat strangulated at its junction with the metathorax, and narrower than the pro- or metathorax; metathorax slightly compressed and inclined gradually to the pedicle, which is inserted