

prothorax round above, in front and at the sides, widest in the middle; mesothorax narrowed behind, a small strangulation between it and the metathorax; metathorax raised, widened behind, truncate; abdomen small ovate; legs long, slender; otherwise like the female.

*Male.* Length 0.34 inch.—Trochanters, tibiæ and tarsi pale yellow; head very small and one-third narrower than prothorax; eyes very prominent, large, lateral, and gray; abdomen oblong-ovate; the rest like the female.

Dwells in trees. Texas.

21. *Formica festinata*, n. sp.

*Female.* Length 0.50 inch.—Honey-yellow, with dark brown on the abdomen, thorax and head; wings projecting but little beyond the abdomen, with one marginal and two submarginal cells; head oblong-subtriangular, rounded and smooth above, emarginate behind, posterior angles rounded; eyes black, large, prominent, placed on the sides of the head near the anterior portion of the occiput; ocelli situated back of the vertex on the upper part of the occiput; antennæ long, filiform; mandibles brownish-black, short, large, curved inwards, having each seven blunt teeth on the inner margins; thorax about equal in width to the head, its sides compressed and narrowed posteriorly; posterior margin of the prothorax and entire upper margin of the mesothorax, blackish-brown, the margins being slightly raised, metathorax lower, oval, smooth and rounded; pedicle short, scale large, erect and somewhat compressed; abdomen oblong-ovate, with a few scattering hairs on the margins of the segments which are brown or brownish-black; legs long, slender. The entire insect is smooth and shining.

*Worker.* Length 0.28 inch.—Honey-yellow, or colored like the female; ocelli none; head wider than the thorax; thorax smooth, with the divisions well marked; abdomen ovate, pointed; the remainder like the female.

The workers of this species vary in size and somewhat in color, the largest being often tinged with brownish-black like the females. Those tinged are probably the oldest, and this may be the cause of the difference. The length given is that of one of the smallest. Both sizes work in common. They are very active, travelling beneath rocks or sticks where they have cells and galleries in the earth to the depth of twelve or eighteen inches. They are not war-like, and rarely bite when caught, nor are they often seen in the open air, hence they probably seek food by night.

Common in Central Texas. Winged females caught in September.