

Article XXIII. — ANTS FROM CATALINA ISLAND,
CALIFORNIA.

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The following eight species of Formicidæ were collected on Catalina Island, California, during the spring of 1904, by Prof. C. F. Baker of Pomona College, California. Half of these belong to well-known forms from the adjacent mainland, while the other half exhibit certain peculiarities probably of geographical significance.

1. **Monomorium minutum ergatogyna** subsp. nov.

I base this subspecies on numerous workers and eight females taken from three different nests. The workers are merely somewhat smaller (1.5 mm.) than the common var. *minimum* Buckley, which is known to occur throughout the United States as far north as Massachusetts and Illinois. All the females, however, are ergatoid, *i. e.*, they show no traces of having had wings; they are smaller (only 3.25–3.5 mm.) and have somewhat smaller eyes and more slender thoraces than the winged females of the typical form. The latter measure 4–5 mm. in length. I am led to believe that these females may represent an adaptation to life on an oceanic island. Recently I have received from Mrs. Annie Trumbull Slosson several specimens of a form of *M. floricola* Jerdon collected at Biscayne Bay, Florida. Among these I find three ergatoid females, all from the same nest and similar in structure to those of *M. ergatogyna*.

2. **Solenopsis texana catalinæ** subsp. nov.

Several workers and dealated females hardly differing from the typical pale Texan form except in the more uniform coloration. There is no infuscation of the gastric segments. The pilosity of the worker is sparser and somewhat less conspicuous. The nodes of the pedicel are of very nearly equal breadth. In the female the node of the petiole is decidedly

more compressed anteroposteriorly, and the greatest width of this segment seen from above is behind the middle instead of at the middle as in the female of the typical *texana*. The postpetiole of this sex in *catalinæ* is also shorter and its anterior angles much sharper.

3. ***Pheidole hyatti* Emery.** Soldiers and workers from four nests, and all belonging to the typical yellow Californian form.

4. ***Crematogaster lineolata coarctata* Emery.** Several workers indistinguishable from the typical form from California.

5. ***Stenammas* (*Aphænogaster*) *patruele bakeri* subsp. nov.**

Workers from two colonies. Whole ant shining, the sculpture on the head being confined to rather irregular longitudinal rugæ on the anterior two-thirds, with very indistinct interrugal sculpture. Upper surface of thorax glabrous, meso- and metapleuræ longitudinally, basal surface of epinotum transversely, wrinkled. Ventral portions of petiole and postpetiole punctate. Pro- and mesothorax convex, hemispherical, basal surface of epinotum evenly convex in profile. Epinotal spines very small, acute, much further apart than long. Whole body yellow or yellowish red, except the following portions: there is a large brown blotch on the vertex; the inner borders of the mandibles, the summits of the nodes of the pedicel, the gaster with the exception of the incisures, and in some specimens also the middle portions of the femora and tibiæ, are more or less infuscated.

Forel and Emery regard *patruele*, which was originally described from the island of Guadalupe, off the coast of California, as a subspecies of *S. subterraneum*, but I am inclined to separate it as a distinct species on account of the striking difference in the shape of the thorax. In *subterraneum* and its western form *occidentale* Emery, the pro- and mesothorax are much less hemispherical, and the basal surface of the epinotum is straight or even somewhat concave in profile. There seem to be several forms of *subterraneum* in the Western States, so that it will be an advantage to separate out *patruele*, although we may still regard it as belonging to the *subterraneum* group. The new subspecies is very striking on account of its glabrous surface, yellow color, and the conspicuous blotch on the head.

6. **Stenamma (Messor) andrei** Mayr. A single worker of the typical form, which appears to be rather common in California and Nevada.

7. **Camponotus maculatus vicinus** Mayr var. **nitidiventris** Emery. One soldier and four workers.

8. **Camponotus hyatti** Emery var. **bakeri** var. nov.

Media. Length: 5.5 mm. Differing from the typical form in coloration, which is like that of *C. marginatus* Latr. var. *discolor* Buckley except that the basal two thirds of the first gastric segment are also red like the head, thorax, and appendages. The sculpture is quite as sharp as in *marginatus*, and the surface of the body and head quite as opaque. The mandibles and cheeks are coarsely punctate. In profile the thorax is like that of the typical *hyatti* except that the basal surface of the epinotum has a transverse impression behind.

Female. Length: 7.5-8 mm. Resembling the female of *C. marginatus* var. *discolor*. Head longer than wide, with nearly straight posterior border and prominent posterior angles; cheeks converging in front, distinctly concave. Mandibles 5-toothed. Whole body more shining than in *discolor*, though it is throughout distinctly shagreened. Mandibles, cheeks, and front coarsely punctate. Body and appendages yellowish red, teeth of mandibles, anterior border of clypeus and cheeks, scutellum, mesonotum, a narrow band across the posterior portions of the first and second gastric segments and the remainder of the gaster, black. All the gastric segments are edged with yellow. There is a more or less distinct brown cloud on the anteromedian, and in some specimens also on the lateral surface, of the mesonotum. Wings yellowish gray with brownish yellow veins.

Described from two *mediæ* and two female specimens.

