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ANTS FROM HISPANIOLA AND MONA ISLAND

Ph

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The specimens are distinctly darker than the cotype of *schmitti* in my collection and the specimens collected by Mann at Cape Haitien, Furcy and Diquini, but as they exhibit no other perceptible differences I have not described them as a distinct variety.

Pogonomyrmex (Ephebomyrmex) schmitti sublaevigatus Wheeler and Mann. Port Terre Rouge, 2000 ft. \$\mathbb{Q}\$ (Darlington).

A single specimen which may belong to a distinct variety. It differs from the cotypes of *sublaevigatus* in being darker and in having the peduncle of the petiole and the anal segments black instead of reddish yellow. The rugæ on the petiolar node are few, longitudinal and rather vague. I believe that *sublaevigatus*, originally described as a variety, should be raised to subspecific rank.

POGONOMYRMEX (EPHEBOMYRMEX) SCHMITTI ATERRIMUS subsp. nov.

Worker. Differing from the typical schmitti in being coal-black throughout, with only the apical portions of the mandibular blades and terminal tarsal joints brown, whereas the typical schmitti is brown-black or reddish brown, with red mandibles, and brown legs and tips of epinotal and metasternal spines. Moreover, the whole body of aterrimus, except the posterior half of the first gastric segment and the following segments is decidedly more opaque, the thoracic rugosity coarser, the dense punctuation of the petiolar node, postpetiole and anterior half of the first gastric segment decidedly sharper. Epinotal spines longer; petiolar node narrower, less expanded anteriorly, with the anterior end more acuminate and pointed and its dorsal surface more coarsely and irregularly rugose.

Described from three specimens taken by Dr. Darlington between La Visite and Kenscoff, Haiti, at an altitude of 5000-7000 ft. The altitude and deep coloration suggest that *aterrimus* is a distinctly subalpine form.

POGONOMYRMEX (EPHEBOMYRMEX) SCHMITTI DARLINGTONI subsp. nov.

Worker. Resembling aterrimus in its opacity and coal-black coloration, but with even longer and more slender epinotal spines (twice as long as the metasternal spines). The petiolar node is similarly narrowed (fully one and one-half times as long as broad) and pointed anteriorly. The thorax in profile is less convex than in the other forms of schmitti, with less regularly arcuate outline and its coarse dorsal sculpture is more irregular, vermiculate-reticulate, without

longitudinal trend of the rugæ. The whole gaster is opaque, finely and densely punctate. Tips of epinotal and metasternal spines, petiolar peduncle, dorsal surface of postpetiole, except posteriorly, and the anterior half of the dorsum of the first gastric segment, yellowish red. Anal segments reddish; sting yellow. Mandibles dark brown.

Described from six specimens taken by Dr. Darlington in the north-eastern foot-hills of the Massif de la Hotte at an altitude of 3000–4000 ft. This beautiful ant might be regarded as a distinct species were it not that the subspecies aterrimus seems to connect it with the typical schmitti and its subsp. sublaevigatus. P. saucius and schmitti constitute an isolated "Formenkreis" which is confined to Haiti.

Veromessor relictus epinotalis Wheeler and Mann. Haiti: Mt. Trou d'Eau, 4500 ft. Q (Darlington).

Pheidole fallax jelskii Mayr var. antillensis Forel. Haiti: Ennery 2 9 (Darlington). Dominican Republic: San Lorenzo 2 9 and Sanchez 9 (Watson).

Pheidole megacephala Fabr. Haiti: Northeastern foot-hills of the Massif de la Hotte, 3000 ft. 24 \$\circ\$ (Darlington); Top of Mt. Rochelois 24 \$\circ\$ (Eyerdam). Dominican Republic: Samana, San Lorenzo and Sanchez 24 \$\circ\$ (Watson).

Pheidole moerens Wheeler var. creola Wheeler and Mann. Haiti: Northeastern foot-hills of the Massif de la Hotte, 3000 ft. 25 (Darlington).

The soldier differs from that of the typical jamaicensis in having the rugules on the front and sides of the head distinctly finer and more delicate and the median portions of the femora and flexor surfaces of the tibiæ dark brown. The worker and female show the same color differences of the legs and also have the antennal clubs brown. The specimens from Petionville, Haiti, referred by Mann and myself to the typical jamaicensis, really belong to this variety.

Five soldiers, six workers and two winged females taken by Darlington in the northeastern foot-hills of the Massif de la Hotte, 3000–4000 ft.,

PHEIDOLE DARLINGTON sp. nov.

Worker. Length 1.3 — 1.5 mm.

Head subrectangular, slightly longer than broad, as broad in front as behind, with nearly straight sides and feebly concave posterior border. Eyes small, consisting of only about a dozen unequal ommatidia, situated just in front of the median diameter of the head. Mandibles rather large, with two larger apical and several minute basal teeth. Clypeus convex, with distinct median carinula and