Several collections of ants have been made recently in the West Indies by various members of the staff of the American Museum of Natural History. Those specifically credited in the following paper were collected by Dr. F. O. Hovey; those recorded from Jamaica by Mr. J. A. Grossbeck; and the remainder by Prof. H. E. Crampton, Dr. F. E. Lutz and Mr. Roy W. Miner of the 1911 expedition of the Department of Invertebrate Zoology. Of special interest among this last collection is a series from the island of Dominica, on which heretofore very few ants have been taken.

**FORMICIDÆ.**

**PONERINÆ.**

1. *Platythyrea punctata* F. Smith. Several workers from Montego Bay, Jamaica, “under and in old logs, etc.; under fermenting “chowchows,” under bases of cocoa-nut palm leaves.”

2. *Euponera (Trachymesopus) stigma* Fabr. Several workers and dealated females from Montego Bay, Jamaica; Long Ditton, near Roseau, and Fore Hunt Flat, Dominica, “under and in old logs.”


5. *Ponera ergatandria* Forel. Four workers from Long Ditton, near Roseau, Dominica “from siftings about roots of epiphytes on tops of trees.” These are more brownish than the typical form and may, perhaps, represent a distinct variety.


7. *Odontomachus hæmateda* L. Several workers of the large, dark, typical form of this tropicopolitan species from Roseau, Grand Bay and Laudet, Dominica, “under stones in citrus orchard”; and from Guadeloupe and St. Vincent (Hovey).
8. *Odontomachus hæmatoda* L. subsp. *insula*ris Guérin. Two workers from St. John, Antigua and Roseau, Dominica "under stones and boards."


**Myrmicinæ.**


12. *Pseudomyrma brunnea* F. Smith. A worker and a deëlated female from Lapland, Catadupa, Jamaica. These are darker than my specimens from Texas, Florida and Georgia and probably belong to a distinct, undescribed variety.


15. *Tetramorium guineense* Fabr. A single worker from Montego Bay, Jamaica "in stable debris" and a few workers from Roseau, Dominica "from sweepings in river flat."

16. *Wasmannia auropunctata* Roger. Many workers and females, both winged and deëlated, from Long Ditton and Roseau, Dominica, "under bark of old logs, in sweepings from river flat, etc."

17. *Solenopsis geminata* Fabr. Workers and males from the following localities: St. Vincent (Hovey); Christiansted, St. Croix; Martinique; Point a Pitre, Guadeloupe; Port Castries, St. Lucia; Roseau, Dominica; and Montego Bay and Kingston, Jamaica.

18. *Solenopsis castor* Forel. Several workers and deëlated females and two males from Long Ditton, near Roseau, Dominica, "from siftings of leaves in forest."


21. *Pheidole maren* *Wheeler dominicensis* subsp. nov.

**Soldier.** Differing from the soldier of the typical *maren* of Porto Rico in having the epinotal spines stouter and blunt at their tips, the petiolar node less, the postpetiolar node more compressed anteroposteriorly; and in sculpture, the rugosity of the head being more irregular and reticulate and extending back over its posterior corners so that these are opaque. The epinotum is not distinctly transversely rugose, the petiolar and postpetiolar nodes are more opaque and the same seems to be true of the base of the first gastric segment. The color is like that of the typical form.

A single soldier from Long Ditton, near Roseau, Dominica.


23. *Crematogaster brevispinosa* *Mayr.* Five workers from Roseau, Dominica, "attending a scale-insect on fan palm."

24. *Rhopalothrix* (*Octostruma*) *lutzi* sp. nov.

**Worker.** Length 1.5–1.7 mm.

Head, excluding the mandibles, but slightly longer than broad, its posterior border very feebly and broadly excised, its sides slightly convex, its transverse diameter shorter through the eyes than at the posterior corners, without a transverse ridge at the level of the eyes. Clypeus flat, slightly broader than long, with straight anterior border. Mandibles slender, pointed, with numerous unequal teeth. Antennae 8-jointed the basal dilalation of the scape rather broadly rounded, and only about ½ as broad as the length of the joint, less angular than in *Rh. balzani* Emery and *Rh. batesi* Emery. Joints 2–5 of the funiculus narrow, broader than long, sixth joint as long as broad. Thorax in profile rather evenly rounded above, with distinct mesoepinotal suture. Epinotum as long as broad, with subequal base and declivity, its spines about half as long as the base, acute, longer than broad at their insertions, scarcely compressed, directed backward and slightly upward. Petiolar node from above transversely rectangular, about 1½ times as broad as long; postpetirole nearly twice as broad as long and half again as broad as the petiole, with concave anterior and broadly convex posterior border. Gaster rather broadly elliptical. Legs stout.

Body opaque, densely punctate; mandibles smoother but scarcely shining; head and pronotum indistinctly rugulose.

Body, legs and antennal scapes covered with flattened, subappressed, whitish hairs and, with the exception of the legs, beset with very sparse, larger, club-shaped, erect, yellowish hairs, which are regularly arranged on the anterior border of the scapes and upper surface of the head, thorax, pedicle and gaster. The appressed hairs are longer on the legs, especially on the tibiae, than on the body.

Dark ferruginous red throughout, posterior half of gaster and in some specimens also the upper portion of the head, somewhat darker; mandibles, clypeal border, antenna and legs slightly paler.

**Female (dealted).** Length 2 mm.
Closely resembling the worker, except in the shape of the thorax. The epinotal spines are stouter, the mesonotum is blackish and the erect, club-shaped hairs are more slender.

Described from a single female and numerous workers taken at Laudet and Long Ditton, near Roseau, Dominica (Lutz) from three different colonies, obtained by "sifting leaves in forest and among bananas and tree-ferns along the edge of it."

This species is very close to Rh. balzani of Bolivia, but judging from Emery's description and figure of the head, the antennal scape has a more rounded and much less prominent dilatation at the base and the mandibles are much more slender. From Rh. batesi of Amazonas it differs in the same characters and in its much smaller size.

25. Strumigenys alberti Forel var. intermedia var. nov.

Worker. Intermediate in color between the typical form from St. Vincent and the var. nigrescens Wheeler from Jamaica, in having the body of a deeper ferruginous or brown color than the former and the gaster more extensively black.

A single specimen from Long Ditton near Roseau, Dominica.

26. Cyphomyrmex rimosus Spinola subsp. minutus Mayr. A male and several workers from Long Ditton, near Roseau, Dominica, "under stones." These are somewhat paler than the subspecies in most localities but I hesitate to describe them as a distinct variety.

Dolichoderinae.

27. Dorymyrmex pyramicus Roger. Several workers of the typical brown form from Montego Bay, Jamaica, "in open fields," and St. Vincent (Hovey).


29. Iridomyrmex melleus Wheeler var. dominicensis var. nov.

Worker. Differing from the worker of the typical form only in color, the yellow tint of the body being slightly brownish and the head darker than the thorax and sometimes quite as dark as the gaster, which is usually more blackish than in the typical melleus.

Numerous specimens from Long Ditton, near Roseau and from Laudet Dominica, "under and in dead stalks of bananas and plantains."

30. Tapinoma melanocephalum Fabr. Several workers from Montego Bay, Jamaica and Roseau, Dominica, "under stones in a grassy citrus orchard."
31. *Azteca delini* Emery subsp. *antillana* Forel var. *guadeloupensis* Forel. Several workers from Roseau, Dominica, agreeing in all respects with cotypes in my collection. These workers were “running in narrow files up and down the trunk of a large tree.”


*Worker.* Approaching the typical delpini of Brazil in color and much darker than the preceding variety. The median dorsal surface of the head, the whole thorax, except the sutures and in some specimens the sides of the pronotum, the petiole, legs and antennal funiculi, dark brown.

Several specimens from Long Ditton, near Roseau and from Laudet, Dominica, taken while “beating moss-covered branches of lime trees, and from epiphytes on tops of forest trees.”

**Camponotini.**

33. *Prenolepis longicornis* Fabr. Several workers from Martinique (Hovey).

34. *Prenolepis vividula* Nylander. A single worker from Roseau, Dominica.


36. *Camponotus chazaliei* Forel. A single worker minor from Port Castries, St. Lucia.

37. *Camponotus pittieri* Forel. Several workers, both major and minor, from Laudet and Long Ditton, near Roseau, Dominica, “from epiphytes on tops of forest trees.” This species has not before been taken in the West Indies, but the specimens agree perfectly with a single cotyle from Costa Rica in my collection.


39. *Camponotus sexguttatus* Fabr. Several workers from the following localities: St. Vincent (Hovey); Charlotte Amelie, St. Thomas; Port Castries, St. Lucia; Grand Bay, Laudet and Long Ditton, near Roseau, Dominica, “under rock at edge of sulphur springs.”

40. *Camponotus hannani* Forel. Numerous workers from Montego Bay and Cinchona, Jamaica, “in old trees and under bark.”
41. Camponotus maculatus Fabr. subsp. dominicensis subsp. nov.

Worker major. Length 11–13 mm.

Head decidedly longer than broad, slightly narrower in front than behind, with straight sides and feebly and broadly excised posterior margin. Eyes elliptical, moderately convex. Mandibles 7–8-toothed. Clypeus strongly carinate, its anterior border produced as a rectangular lobe, slightly emarginate in the middle. Antennal scapes slender, terete, reaching about ½ their length beyond the posterior corners of the head. Thorax long and slender, laterally compressed, in front about ⅓ as broad as the head; in profile the dorsal outline is feebly arcuate, with a pronounced, but very short incision at the mesoepinotal suture; base of epinotum straight, nearly twice as long as the declivity, into which it passes without a distinct angle. Petiole narrow, as high as the epinotum, its posterior surface flat, its anterior surface in profile perpendicular below, and bevelled off obliquely above to the border, which is moderately sharp, evenly rounded and entire when seen from behind. Legs long and slender; posterior tibiae distinctly compressed but not grooved, without a row of graduated bristles on their flexor surfaces.

Whole surface of body shining, very finely shagreened and with small scattered, piligerous punctures, which are most distinct on the mandibles, clypeus and cheeks.

Hairs yellow, long, slender, erect or suberect and abundant on all parts of the body, including the cheeks, short but suberect on the scapes and of the same length but oblique on the tibiae.

Head, thorax, petiole, tibiae and tarsi red or yellowish red; scapes, mandibles, anterior border of clypeus and cheeks, blackish; femora and gaster yellow or brownish yellow, each segment of the latter with a transverse brown band which is broadened into a point anteriorly in the mid-dorsal line.

Worker minor. Length 8–9 mm.

Resembling the worker major except in the shape of the head, which is nearly twice as long as broad, a little broader at the anterior border than through the eyes, and gradually narrowed behind the eyes but with a distinct, though short, occipital border. The hairs on the scapes and tibiae are shorter and more reclinate and the brown bands on the gaster are less clearly defined.

Described from numerous specimens from Long Ditton near Roseau, Dominica (Lutz) "abundant about houses, and in siftings of leaves in forest."

This subspecies is strongly marked. In pilosity and color it resembles the subsp. lucayanus Wheeler from the Bahamas, but the hairs on the body are longer, the surface is shining and the head of the major worker is much narrower and has straight instead of moderately convex sides.