NEW NAMES FOR SOME ANTS OF THE GENUS
FORMICA.

BY WILLIAM MORTON WHEELER.

Bussey Institution, Harvard University.

While revising the North American ants of the genus *Formica*, I find that both Prof. Carlo Emery and myself have inadvertently created several homonyms. The liability of doing this is, of course, unusually great in the case of species of *Formica*, both because all ants were originally included in this single genus and because many of the old specific names have been long since either included under other generic names or have been relegated to the limbo of unrecognizable species. I propose the following new specific, sub-specific and varietal names for seven of our *Formicæ*:

1. *Formica criniventris* nom. nov. for *F. crinita* Wheeler (1909). Fred Smith described in 1858 a *F. crinita* which has been referred by Mayr to the genus *Lasius*.

2. *Formica rufa* L. subsp. *aggerans* nom. nov. for *F. rufa rubiginosa* Emery (1894). Latreille in 1802 described a *F. rubiginosa* from a female specimen, which has not since been assigned to any known species.

3. *Formica flammiventris* nom. nov. for *F. rufiventris* Emery (1894). An ant described in 1804 by Fabricius under this name has been recognized as identical with *Camponotus fulvopilosus* De Geer (1778).

4. *Formica fusca* L. var. *argentea* nom. nov. for *F. fusca* var. *argentata* Wheeler (1902). *F. argentata* described by Fabricius in 1804 is a synonym of *F. sexspinosa* Latreille (1802), which is a *Myrma* (*Polyrhachis*).

5. *Formica rufibarbis* Fabr. var. *occidua* nom. nov. for *F. rufibarbis* var. *occidentalis* Wheeler (1910). Buckley described in 1866 a *F. occidentalis* which has not since been recognized.

6. *Formica lasioides* Emery var. *vetula* nom. nov. for *F. lasioides* var. *picea* Emery (1894). A European variety of *F. fusca* was designated as *picea* by Nylander in 1846.

7. *Formica pallidefulva* Latr. subsp. *schaufussi* var. *dolosa* nom. nov. for var. *meridionalis* Wheeler (1904). A Siberian variety of *F. rufa* was called *meridionalis* by Ruzsky in 1889.