

BIFORMIS A PREOCCUPIED NAME.

Nasutitermes (Obtusitermes) biforma Snyder was described in 1924 (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., Vol. 26, no. 1) from Panama. The species name was later corrected to *biformis* (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., Vol. 26, no. 7). However, there already is a *Nasutitermes (Trinervitermes) biformis* Wasmann from Ceylon, described in 1902 (Zool. Jahrb. Abt. Syst. Bd. 17, Heft 1). Hence I shall change *Nasutitermes (Obtusitermes) biformis* Snyder to *Nasutitermes (Obtusitermes) panamae* Snyder.

—Thomas E. Snyder.

NOTE ON ARREMONOPS SUPERCILIOSUS CHIAPENSIS NELSON.

Through an inexcusable oversight this form was omitted from consideration in preparing my paper on *Arremonops* (in these Proceedings, Volume 36, 1923, pp. 35–44), and has apparently been relegated to synonymy even by the original describer himself, since I find the type-series all labeled *superciliosus*. It is a good race, however, readily separable from *superciliosus* by the grayish suffusion of the upper parts, the median crown-stripe and sides of the head in particular being decidedly grayish by comparison, instead of buffy, while the lateral crown-stripes are paler brown. The under parts have much more buffy suffusion on the breast and sides. It is still more different from *sumichrasti*. Its known range is confined to the valley of the Chiapas River in the Mexican State of the same name.

For the privilege of examining the specimens on which the above remarks are based I am indebted to the authorities of the Bureau of Biological Survey.

—W. E. Clyde Todd.

THE "PSEUDO-FLIGHT" OF TERMITES.

In 1919, the writer observed maturely pigmented, brachypterous, colonizing adults of the termite *Reticulitermes virginicus* Banks emerging from a stump during the "swarm" of the winged sexual adults. These brachypterous adults, it was believed, had inherited the instinct to fly or swarm from the period when all termites were winged; having no wings they can only run about, and it was thought possible that this was the manner in which they emerged from the parent colony to establish new colonies!

It is now regarded more probable that brachypterous adults normally leave, with workers and soldiers by subterranean passages, since these forms must be fed by the workers, in order to survive.

On April 25, 1925, this "pseudo-flight" of a few, mature, brachypterous adults of the same species of termite, was again observed. These forms came from an infested building in Washington, D. C., during the swarm of winged adults at 3 P. M. This was the third swarm of winged adults from this building during the spring of 1925; previous swarms had occurred on April 11 and 14.

This "pseudo-flight" then occasionally occurs in colonies and probably is a reversion manifested only by a few adults.

—Thomas E. Snyder.