- 2. We also present many new locality records for this tropical rain-forest species, which do not essentially alter the already known distribution. New is the southward extension of the range, in central Mato Grosso State, Brazil, where G. destructor has left its proper territory and adapted itself to the more densely tree-covered savanna region in the Paraguay river drainage.
- 3. Excavations of two nests in the Utiariti area showed that fullgrown colonies number over 1000 individuals. Nuptial flight, at least south of the Amazon river, takes place in spring, i.e. october or november. Completely unexpected was the discovery of parabiosis between G. destructor and Paraponera clavata, the highly feared and gigantic stinging ant of the American tropics. In fact, both species were found in a state of mutual toleration, which has reached the point of G. destructor occupying part of the nest of Paraponera clavata. Although this association does not seem to be obligatory, where both species live side by side, there seems to exist, nevertheless, a natural tendency toward it. Gigantions destructor was seen feeding on small Diptera of families Chironomidae, Drosophilidae, Phoridae, Dolichopodidae and also on termite workers. Collecting of caterpillar droppings and resin secreted on leaf axils of trees of family Guttiferae was also observed. Contrary to its companion, Paraponera clavata, G. destructor never seems to show any aggressiveness always seeking its only defence by hiding and running away. As regards symbiotic arthropods, small apterous cockroaches and several free-living acari were found in the nests of Gigantiops destructor.

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