

to others of the same colony it does not generally associate with one particular individual more than with others, but Ernst observed that two isolated ants showed an attraction for each other, remaining together much of the time, and when one died the other showed signs of much uneasiness. In the case of two females and a worker of *Tapinoma erraticum* which were kept isolated, the former seemed much disturbed at the death of the latter, licking and feeling of the body. These actions were more pronounced in one of the females than in the other. A female of *Formica rufibarbis*, after killing two females of *F. pratensis*, received a third without signs of hostility, and the two lived amicably together. Different species of ants vary in their aptitude for making friends, and the females form the association more quickly than the males. Ernst observed a Dipteron, *Farnia manicata*, in company with ants, in the act of "milking" aphids and sipping up the drop of exuded liquid. The fly stroked the gaster of the aphid with its forefeet, which are provided with a brush of hairs.

Besides ants and this interesting dipteron, a Lycaenid butterfly in Ceylon is known to milk aphids.

Hungerford and Williams (17) in Kansas observed that the great majority of nests of *Pogonomyrmex occidentalis* have their openings on the southeast side or more toward the east. A heliotropic influence is suggested.

A special disgust was shown by the workers toward certain Scaraboeid beetles. When one of these was placed on the nest it was attacked by as many as ten workers, and when it had ceased struggling was carried to a distance of ten or twelve feet from the cone. The ant was seen carrying the myrmecophilous beetle *Cremastocheilus saucius*.

Hunter (18) notes that in fields infested with the agricultural ant, *Pogonomyrmex barbatus* var. *molefaciens*, the plants in a circle just outside the cleared areas of the nest grow with increased luxuriance, a condition he thinks, caused by the loosening of the soil through the underground tunnels of the ants, which has somewhat the effect of deep plowing. This increased growth is, in a way, compensatory for the cleared areas which the ants make, and though it does not entirely offset the loss caused by them, reduces the economic importance of the insect.