

Leonard (22) observed workers of *Messor andrei* after a heavy rain carrying out members of the colony which were covered with mud and quite lethargic. After these had remained in the warm sunshine for a time they returned into the nest. Leonard assumes that they had suffered from the wetting and the nest-mates had carried them out where they might revive.

Lucas (23) notes that in a colony composed of about twenty workers, without a queen, of *Formica fusca* in an artificial nest, eggs were deposited pathogenetically. These were either eaten or neglected by the ants, so none developed.

Malloch (25) in a monographic revision of the dipterous family Phoridae lists sixteen North American species that are known to be associated with ants. Most of these are parasitic, though one species, *Metopina pachycondylae*, is known to live as a commensal with *Pachycondyla harpax* in Texas.

Mann (26) observed the Proctutrypid *Mimopria ecitonophila*, with *Eciton hamatum*, the host ant. The parasite runs along with the army of workers in an ant-like manner, and is sometimes picked up and carried by the ecitons.

Mann (27) found in Brazil a Ponerine ant, *Odontomachus affinus* subsp. *mayi*, living in company with *Dolichoderus debilis* var. *rufescens*, in an arboreal earthy nest constructed by the latter species. *Odontomachus* generally nests in damp places such as beneath stones or logs. In the earthy nest of *Dolichoderus* this variety finds a suitable arboreal environment, and being a powerful, stinging ant, is very probably useful to the *Dolichoderus* in defending the nest.

Newcomer (28) in California studied the caterpillars of *Lycaena fulla* and *L. pseudargiolus* var. *piasus* in their relation to ants. The latter species in the third and fourth instars is very generally attended by *Tapinoma sessile* and *Prenolepis imparis* and occasionally by *Crematogaster* and *Camponotus*. An ant, on discovering a larva, proceeds to stroke its posterior segments with the antennae, and to feel about with its palpi. If the ant touches the evaginable organs of the eleventh segment it immediately becomes greatly excited and runs about as though irritated. The sharp projections on the setae of these organs evidently irritate the sensitive antennae, and thus act as a repellent when the caterpillar is not able to exude the liquid which the ant desires. A caterpillar may be disturbed several