



FIG. 3. Cloud of migratory locusts migrating over the Sudd, Upper White Nile River, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The birds are the common cattle egret.

*Pheidole megacephala* (Fabr.), ssp.

Numerous workers and soldiers of this species were taken July 9 and 10, and on the 13th, the day following our emergence from the Sudd. The species appear to be one of the commonest here and is of such a small size as to easily find nesting space in small masses of vegetation. Workers were taken from the front of the boat after encountering floating papyrus and were found in the papyrus heads themselves. The workers are of a bright ferruginous in color and the soldiers darker. Because of their size and color they blend well with the vegetation as seen by the human eye.

*P. megacephala* is a common tropicopolitan species and a dozen forms from Africa are described. The ants nest usually in the soil. The Sudd form resembles the subspecies *punctulata* somewhat but is smaller and darker; it is darker than the typical form.

*Crematogaster* (C.) *menileki* Forel, ssp.

Numerous workers were taken on every day except the first during our passage and on the following day below stream from the village of Bor when we brushed against more papyrus and grass. This ant is doubtless one of the commonest and most widespread ants in the Sudd. A winged female was found in the bathroom in the evening, July 10. Workers were often found on heads of papyrus as well as on the boat after brushing this plant.

The Sudd form of this species is the third known to live in the crowns of papyrus. Santschi (Wheeler, '22, pp. 154-5) has described *C. menileki prosperpina* and *C. menileki prosperpina pluton* from nests found in papyrus in

the Belgian Congo, the former at Malela, the latter at Zambi. They formed carton nests, as do *Crematogaster* species in general, and *prosperpina* was reported to sting furiously, as is the habit of workers of this aboreal genus. The Sudd form is close to one I found on the east lower slopes of the Imatong Mts., Sudan, but is paler and with much more reduced epinotal spines than any of the described forms. The color of the Sudd form is uniformly pale ferruginous, a color blending well with papyrus to the human eye.

*Leptothorax* (*Goniothorax*) *angulatus* Mayr

A single alate female was found at the base of a papyrus head July 10 in the afternoon. Another female, though dealate, was taken from papyrus at 7:30 the same morning. Between 7:30 and 10 P.M. July 8 a male *Leptothorax*, probably of this species, came through the screen of my cabin to the light. The female is a pale ferruginous in color with the thorax and gaster slightly infuscated as is customary in female ants. Workers of this species in my collection from Victoria Falls, S. Rhodesia (Arnold), are even paler and more uniformly ferruginous. This color is common in *Leptothorax* (e.g. *echinatinodis* of S. America, *curvispinosus* of N. America). The species was originally described from the Sinai Peninsula, Egypt and has been recorded from Tunis and East Africa.

*Xiphomyrmex* sp.

This species was taken only in the alate female caste, the ants coming through the screen of my cabin to light July 8 between 7:30 and 10 P.M. They are uniformly ferruginous in