

the later date. One mango, then in flower, had scattered nests over the entire crown and the ants clearly dominated the tree. Their bite was perceptible and their swarming aggressiveness made investigation difficult. In one nest an alate female, pieces of a bee, a grasshopper, a dipteran, ponerine ants and a larval myrmecophile were found. In addition to the anomaly described below there were 505 workers (305 maxima, 200 minima) and 70 larvae.

Another mango was the next in a row of trees and was 92 feet away. It was also controlled by the ants. Several nests at a height of seven feet were removed but contained only workers. 218 workers were collected (167 maxima, 51 minima). It appeared that when these nests naturally age, dry, and wither the ants abandon them. They then move to adjacent green leaves and make nests but when the sites on an entire branch are exhausted the colony moves away. As they appear to start from the proximal portion of a branch and move distally they eventually find themselves out on a barren limb. Evidence for this was the fact that proximal nests were abandoned, distal ones still green. A fresh green nest contained a number of males, an adult fly and a dipterous larva 12 mm. x 3.5 mm. when freshly chloroformed. There were no remains of food and no brood. Another nest from the same mango contained alate females, 50 larvae, 556 workers (298 maxima, 258 minima) and parts of a medium-sized beetle.

In life the workers would run to the typical *longinoda* in Wheeler's key (1922). The mandibles were of the same ferruginous color as the head, thorax and pedicel. The gaster, however, was distinctly a paler ferruginous. After being chloroformed for three hours the gaster became darker than the rest of the body and became distinctly ringed, the distal portion of each segment being paler than the remainder. After six years the dried workers are largely pale ferruginous and concolorous with the dorsal surface of the trunk slightly darker than the remainder of the body. The color is essentially like that of Accra, Gold Coast and Mafia I., Tanganyika specimens. According to the

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I

FIG. 1. Nest of *Oecophylla longinoda* of mango leaves. Leaves fastened together with silk fibers from the ant larvae. Single entrance below. Torit, Equatoria, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (N. A. W.).

FIG. 2. Dorsal view of maxima worker showing normal thorax and petiole. Body length 8.0 mm., thorax 2.35 mm. From colony in mango tree, Torit, Sudan.

FIG. 3. Dorsal view of anomalous maxima worker from same colony as worker in Fig. 2 showing petiole fused to thorax and compression of segments. Thorax with petiole 2.99 mm.

FIG. 4. Lateral view of maxima worker of Fig. 2 showing manner of measuring thorax length by arrows and habitus of normal thorax and petiole.

FIG. 5. Lateral view of anomalous maxima worker of Fig. 3.

FIG. 6. Lateral view of minima worker from colony of Figs. 2-5. Body length 4.5 mm., thorax 1.25 mm.

FIG. 7. Graph showing frequency distribution of body lengths of 100 ants from each of three colonies from mango trees at Torit, Sudan, including the colony from which came the ants of Figs. 2-6.

FIG. 8. Graph showing frequency distribution of the body lengths of the 300 ants from the three colonies of Fig. 7.