

Venezuelensis is of average size and therefore is smaller than *curiapensis*. The type locality is a few miles downstream from Ciudad Bolivar.

The ants nested under an old log on the moist sand on the edge of the Orinoco beach, a site probably just above high water level since cacti were growing nearby. The general area was characterized by mesophytic to somewhat xerophytic vegetation.

The nest was a Y-shaped depression in the sand with a maximum length of 90 mm. and breadth at the forking of 40 mm. The depression was excavated deeper in some places than in others. In the most shallow was the brood, kept separate from the fungus garden. The latter appeared to be developed on insect cylindrical, ribbed excrement. There were also heads of a termite, *Nasutitermes* (*N.*) sp. and other insect carcasses. In the portion of the colony which was collected were 175 workers and, since no female was taken, the colony probably consisted of at least 200 adults. With the brood were what appeared to be Hymenopterous semi-pupae with bead-like 12 segmented antennae which may have been myrmecophilous. These were somewhat larger than the ant semi-pupae.

MYCOCEPURUS

Representatives of this small and spiny genus were not taken but may well occur along the river. The ants are most inconspicuous and nest in clay soil. They may be discovered by looking for tiny heaps of soil grains after rains, when they may be re-opening their nests. *M. smithi* Forel may be the species here.

MYRMICOCRYPTA

Species of this small and inconspicuous genus doubtless will be discovered along the lower Orinoco. The ants appear more adaptable than those of *Mycocepurus* and may be found nesting in clay soil, in humus or in rotted wood of standing trees or wood on the ground. Among the species which may occur here are *M. buenzlii* Borgmeier, *M. spinosa* Weber and undescribed species, *M. urichi* Weber was taken by Dr. P. Hummelinck on Isla Margarita.