

*myrma* in the *Curatella*, of a *Camponotus* tending Aleyrodids on the *Trachypogon* and of the termite *Nasutitermes* (*N.*) *pilifrons* (Holmgren), det. Emerson. *Atta laevigata* occurred a few kilometers away.

The figure (Plate II, left) in the Wheeler mosaic book is from one of my photographs which, however, does not show the nest superstructure (Fig. 1). This was in the form of a striking turret a few centimeters high of grass section which resembled those of certain *Trachymyrmex* except that it was not of clay. At a depth of 140 mm. from the soil level was a chamber 95 mm. high x 95 x 155 mm. in lateral diameters, being elliptical in form. A perpendicular tunnel about a centimeter in diameter led directly from the turret to the side of the chamber. The tunnel continued directly down to a second and smaller chamber which was at a depth of 400 mm. from the soil level. This was 48 mm. high x 50 x 85 mm. Another tunnel led down from the first chamber and past the second chamber, somewhat paralleling the other tunnel and not appearing in the photographs. Also not appearing were the openings in the floor of the first chamber, being four in number and of variable diameter. To one side of the second chamber a tunnel led downward and may have indicated the beginnings of a third chamber but time was lacking for further excavating.

The fungus gardens in both chambers were sessile or supported from rootlets of the *Trachypogon plumosus* grass. The substrate consisted of sections 3-10 mm. long of this and other grasses, some quite woolly. The sections were partly in fascicules, these aggregates having the densest fungal growth. The fungus was in the form of a whitish, loose mycelial network with somewhat circular white cottony patches, small in size and suggesting a loose form of bromatia. Occasional small bodies of a light amber color were interspersed with these (freshly manured bromatia?). These latter were more dense than the white cottony form and may have represented a higher development of bromatia.

Many of the ants were covered with a whitish bloom composed of tiny whitish patches, chiefly on the back of the head, thorax and pedicel. The ants were not vicious and