nests. Their existence would never have been suspected from casual collecting. The functions of the maxima were foraging for food and protecting the colony. The minima tended the brood in the nests and probably also the scale insects feeding on the leaves forming the nests; they were also seen to tend adult males and drag them about when the nest was disturbed. While both were aggressive, it was only the maxima that was effective or had the usual opportunity since the minima were confined to the nests many feet above the ground. The maxima rapidly crawled up the trouser legs or coats and viciously bit the unprotected skin. When biting they were hard to dislodge. No particular reaction followed the bites, however.

The food was found to consist chiefly of the carcasses of other insects and the secretions of scales. They also took pieces of fruit from our camp. Among the prey were termites, both the sexual forms from dissemination flights following the rains, and workers, when the ants had access to them. One such case was that presented when a truck wheel damaged a terrestrial termitarium and the ants took the opportunity to seize worker termites engaged in repairing the damage to their nest. These were later found many feet away and up in the arboreal ant nests. One nest had parts of four large and heavy sexual termites (*Macrotermes natalensis*?). These had been obtained from the ground and carried many feet away to the tree. At this time of year sexual forms were maturing. Probably many of the males had flown away at the time of the first rains several days before, following the long dry season which started in December.

Other arthropods associated with *Oecophylla* here were predatory Hemiptera with a coat of debris like the ant-nest debris, and a myrmecophilous spider. These were in a shelter of leaves attached by silk as in the true nests and housing scale insects only.

Bondo, Uele River, Belgian Congo, March 14. Nesting on a coffee tree of about twelve feet in height. There were scores of nests of variable ages on the bushy crown of the tree, which was in fruit. The ants bit painfully and were exceedingly aggressive. A myrmecophilous spider and tiny Coleoptera were in one nest. Male brood and adult males were present.

Of the large numbers of ants swarming over the tree and on the ground beneath, all were maxima. They were the brown form recorded also under Ndouti, French Equatorial Africa.

Zemino, Mbomu River, French Equatorial Africa, 5° N. Lat., 25° 10′ E. Long., March 4–8. A colony was nesting on a mango at the river band. One large nest at a height of seven feet which was examined had a large quantity of larvae with a few pupae. There was also prey consisting of dead worker ants of the genera *Odontomachus* and *Dorylus* (*Anommna*) and a female *Brachyponera sennaarensis* Mayr. A maxima was taken carrying part of a lepidopterous insect carcass. Large numbers of workers were out at 2:30–3:00 P.M. over the tree and forming dense files extending out over the ground beneath. All were of the maxima caste.

Our camp was pitched under mango trees which were dominated by the ants. The long dry season had begun in December and no trace of rain fell in January. Showers on six days in February amounted to slightly over one inch (30 mm.). This season was broken by an inch (28 mm.) of rain March 3, a shower (8 mm.) March 5 and an inch and two-thirds (42 mm.) on March 6. The result was a great influx of winged insects to our lanterns in the evenings of March 6–8, the remainder of our stay here. Among these were the winged sexual forms of *Oecophylla* whose workers were busily engaged in capturing insects falling to the ground. Hordes of insects lost or damaged their wings or were otherwise incapacitated and at dawn the following morning the *Oecophylla* and other predators were still engaged in dragging away the remnants. The chief sufferers were male ants of various genera (*Dorylus, Crematogaster, Camponotus, Oecophylla,* etc.) and termite alates.

The ants evidently foraged twenty-four hours of the day. Only maxima were abroad and these slowly stalked about with their antennae directed stiffly forward with an angle of about 90° between them. The gaster, "knees" and tarsi were noticeably paler than the head and thorax. The whole tone of color was a brownish ferruginous. Other forms in the genus are markedly green.

Djema, French Equatorial Africa, 6° 5′ N. Lat., 25° 15′ E. Long. March 6. *Oecophylla* formed part of the ant fauna of the typical savannah vegetation which was liberally sprinkled with low, gnarled trees and bushes. North of here the savannah vegetation gradually thins out to the Sahara Desert. About 50 miles south on March 9 the ants were taken in a small area of gallery forest with much more humid edaphic conditions.

Barroua Village, French Equatorial Africa, 5° 30′ N. Lat., 24° 40′ E. Long., March 9. Maxima workers only, from a mango tree.

Rafai, French Equatorial Africa, March 10. Nesting in a mango tree. A nest at a height of seven feet was particularly neatly sewed together and contained workers and male adults with a very few larvae and pupae. The ants were tending scales on the green leaves forming the nest. The workers inside were mostly the minima caste of unusually small size.

Ndouti Village, about 60 miles east of Bangassou, French Equatorial Africa, March 10.