

Gallery forest. A much darker and browner form than previously taken and darker than the Rafai form some miles east which lived in a region noticeably dryer and with less luxuriant vegetation. Only the maxima caste found.

Bangassou, French Equatorial Africa, March 12. Nesting in a coffee tree about twelve feet high and in numerous mango trees. Only the maxima caste seen foraging outside of the nest, up and down the tree trunks and on the ground below.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Dimorphism in the worker *Oecophylla*, consisting of maxima and minima castes, is clearly correlated with division of labor. The dimorphism involves chiefly the general size of the ant and the maxima has not evolved as far as the large-headed soldier in some other dimorphic ants. The maxima caste forages day and night as a predator on small arthropods and is a vicious and effective defender of the nest. It brings food into the nest to the minima brood. The minima caste remains within the numerous nests forming one arboreal colony and does not emerge until the nest is disturbed. It tends scale insects on the green leaves forming the nests and cares for the brood.

#### LITERATURE CITED

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#### ADDENDUM

Dimorphism has recently been found in the other species of the genus, *smaragdina* (Fabricius) of Indomalaya. (Cole, A. C., Jr., and Jones, J. W., Jr., *Amer. Midl. Nat.*, 39: 641-651, 1948). Graphs from measurements of the workers show a bimodal curve similar to that of the African species. The measurements of the castes show that they are identical in size with their African congeners (thorax length of minima caste 1.26 mm.-2.01 mm. with greatest frequency 1.50-1.60; thorax length of maxima caste 2.16-3.30 mm., with greatest frequency 2.60-2.65 mm.).