

tubero-affinis a worker pupa of *L. Nylanderi*, and they took care of it. These ants never attempted to escape when I opened the box. They impressed me by the delicacy of the sense of touch in their antennæ, as they felt of little particles with remarkable precision and distinguished their qualities (one of the eggs of their queen, a grain of dust, a particle of honey, etc.). June 21 I gave them some pupæ of *Tetramorum cæspitum* which they killed and ate. On June 25 the pupa of *L. Nylanderi* had hatched, and the resulting worker lived on good terms with the *tubero-affinis*, working with them. June 28 I lost several workers through carelessness; there remained only the queen with five worker *tubero-affinis* and the worker *Nylanderi*; the small larvæ had grown considerably and began to pupate. June 29 one of the older pupæ hatched and the other soon followed, so that two worker *tubero-affinis* were added to the colony. The same day I gave my ants worker pupæ of *T. cæspitum*. They cared for two or three of the younger ones and killed the others which were about to hatch, or rather allowed them to die through neglect. July 15 three more small larvæ made their appearance. July 16 one of the two pupæ of *T. cæspitum*, which they had continued to foster, hatched and lived thenceforth with these ants of a different genus, on the best of terms. July 18 the second pupa of *T. cæspitum* followed suit, but this worker was somewhat malformed and died in a week. The first *Tetramorium*, on the contrary, prospered apace; it was larger than any of the *Leptothorax* workers and was conspicuous on account of its activity. It ran about continually in all parts of the box, but kept returning from time to time to the *Leptothorax*. By July 29 a fresh batch of little *tubero-affinis* larvæ had grown up, and the pupæ of the second generation began to hatch. August 16 I placed the seven surviving *tubero-affinis* workers and their queen in alcohol, as the colony had suffered considerably during my trip from Zurich to Vaux. It had lived in captivity four months. . . .

"June 25, 1868, having found a formicary of *L. acervorum* in the bark of a pine, with a winged female and some female pupæ, I captured and preserved it in a box till August 16. Several females hatched in the box. The females of this species are not larger than the workers. I often saw these little females carrying the larvæ and pupæ about like the workers. Strange to say, nearly all of them lost their wings within two or three days from the time of hatching. I even saw one of them obviously endeavoring to rid herself of her wings by twisting them about. As they were born in a box containing no males, they could not have been fecundated. Hence I cannot conceive why they removed their wings. Can it be that the formicaries of *Leptothorax*