

ever the nest is disturbed, and carried away like the very slender larvæ and cocoons, with their bodies tucked away between the legs of the workers. The males leave the nests at night, like the peculiar males of *Eciton* — another genus in which the females are apterous — and are often lured into the houses by the electric lights during the late spring and early summer months, especially during the latter part of May and early June. It would be extremely interesting to learn something of the mating habits of these highly heliotactic males and wingless females. Do the males, during the breeding season, seek out and enter strange nests of their own species in order to fecundate the virgin females? This seems improbable when we stop to consider that male ants are so very stupid that they are unable to find their way back to their parental nest when once they have strayed away from it. Are the wingless females fecundated by the males of the same colony, *i. e.*, by the offspring of the same mother? This is possible but improbable, since this would be a flagrant case of inbreeding. It seems more likely that the virgin females leave the parental nest and wander about as pedestrians, till they are found and fecundated by the winged males, as in the case of the Mutillidæ. The same problems and answers seem to be suggested by the large winged males and dichthadiiform females of *Eciton* and *Dorylus*.

My former paper contained no account of the feeding habits of *L. elongata* in a state of nature. In my artificial nests the insects and their larvæ were fed on termites. I have since found that these ants, under natural conditions, feed very largely, if not exclusively on the common wood-slaters (*Oniscus* and *Armadillidium*) which abound under stones and logs in the shady places where the formicaries are excavated. I have repeatedly seen workers of *L. elongata* returning to their nests, carrying dead slaters in their mandibles. The earth surrounding the entrances to the nests is invariably white with innumerable bleaching limbs and segments of the crustaceans, showing that great numbers of these animals must be habitually destroyed by the ants. Their long, toothless mandibles resemble scissors and seem to be admirably adapted for cutting through the intersegmental membranes of their prey and exposing the