

foundations of my house, at Goa. From the nest there is a well marked "road," crossing a broad gravel path, and then ramifying all over the tennis ground. They issue after sunset, and march along one of the main branches, or break up into parties and take different routes. When they come to a place where the termites have thrown up new earthworks, and are busy eating the dead grass underneath, they collect in dense masses, waiting for an opportunity of breaking in, which they very likely find when the termites attempt to extend their works on any side. Then the slaughter begins. Sometimes the poor termites are killed far faster than they can be carried off; and on one occasion, as late as 7 a. m., I saw the ground still heaped with slain, and an unbroken stream of ants, fifty-six yards long, carrying them away. Each ant had two or three in her jaws. If these ants cross the grounds of a community of 'harvesters' (? *Holcomyrme*) after the latter are up in the morning, they have to flee in their turn. A *Lobopelta*, when once a worker major has laid hold of her by the leg, appears to be perfectly helpless, she can neither kill her enemy nor shake her off. Sometimes another *Lobopelta* will come to her assistance, and, after vainly trying to tear off the aggressor, will pick up her comrade and carry her and her enemy off together.' "

Apparently some of the American species of *Leptogenys* also prey on termites. The nest of a single colony of *L. Wheeleri* Forel which I observed at Cuernavaca, Mexico, was almost embedded in a *Eutermes* nest, and I have no doubt that the ants were in the habit of using their neighbors as a convenient larder.

The only other *Leptogenys* of which I find the habits recorded is *Lobopelta diminuta* Smith var. *bismarckensis* Forel from the Bismarck Archipelago. Dahl¹ compares this species with the amazon ant (*Polyergus rufescens* of Europe and North America). on account of the sickle-shaped, toothless mandibles. He says: "Although I have drawn a comparison between *Leptogenys bismarckensis* and *Polyergus rufescens*, I must clearly emphasize the fact that I never found the nest of the former species and

¹ "Das Leben der Ameisen im Bismarck-Archipel, nach eigenen Beobachtungen vergleichend dargestellt," Berlin, R. Friedländer und Sohn, 1901, p. 52.