

The kelep does not appear to have the art of regurgitating food as do the true ants, but it is the regular custom of the workers to gather up on their mouth parts large drops of nectar, syrup or honey, which are carried into the nest and freely dispensed to the remaining members of the community, as well as to the queen and larvæ.

To any one familiar with the structure of the mouth-parts of the kelep and with the behavior of ants while they are feeding one another, these statements can only mean that the kelep, like the higher ants, not only ingurgitates liquid food, but feeds the other members of the colony by regurgitation. Here, again, Dr. Cook makes a botch of an interesting observation in his desire to make the kelep out to be a most exceptional creature.

In another part of the paper he shows that this ant also feeds its young with pieces of insect food in exactly the same manner as I have described for other Ponerinæ and some of the higher ants (*Aphænogaster*, *Pheidole*), and as Janet has shown for *Lasius* and Adlerz for *Tomognathus*. Instead of drawing the natural conclusion that the kelep is allied to both the Ponerinæ and higher ants, Dr. Cook concludes that its relationships are 'with the parasitic wasps rather than with the ants.' It is evident that he will be satisfied with any relationship except the true one. As a matter of fact, every habit which he describes shows that the kelep is nothing more nor less than a ponerine ant. It differs from the Ponerinæ hitherto studied and approaches the higher ants in having the power of feeding by regurgitation and of forming polydomous colonies. These conditions merely serve to link the Ponerinæ more closely with the Myrmicinae, Camponotinæ and Dolichoderinæ. Dr. Cook destroys the value of his own observations by continually using them in support of his perverse speculations. I can see no reason, therefore, for revising my opinion in regard