



Fig. 1. — Pavilions of *Polyrhachis arachne* below bamboo leaves.

Abb. 1. — Pavillons von *Polyrhachis arachne* unter Bambusblättern.

grove, possibly due to insufficient insolation. The pavilions were found 1-15 m above ground. They were built with webs of larval silk. The silk subsequently was covered with coarse detritus particles on the outside of the pavilion such as dry material from the leaves or stems of bamboo or pieces of decaying wood. Individual particles were up to 3 cm long. The silk web was normally woven rather crudely so that the ants could escape at many sites of the pavilion when disturbed. In addition 1-2 distinct entrances were present at variable sites.

Pavilions normally covered the whole or nearly the whole width of the leaf and about 2/3 of its length. They were 4.5-25.0 cm long (median = 11 cm,  $\sigma = 11.4$  cm, SD = 4.8 cm) and 1.6-7.0 cm wide (median = 4 cm,  $\sigma = 3.7$  cm, SD = 1.2 cm) ( $n = 59$ ). Besides this normal type, pavilions were also built between two leaves. In one unusual case we observed a pavilion constructed around the stem of a young bamboo at the site, where the small branches inserted.

Workers numbered from 3-174 per pavilion (median = 32.5,  $\sigma = 48.5$ , SD = 39.4,  $n = 22$ ). Alate sexuals were found only rarely and in low numbers (females: median = 0,  $\sigma = 0.1$ , SD = 0.4; males: median = 0,  $\sigma = 0.1$ , SD = 0.3;  $n = 31$ ). Pupae numbered from 0-32 per pavilion (median = 0,  $\sigma = 8.4$ ,  $s = 9.1$ ), large or medium sized larvae from 0-8 per pavilion (median = 0,  $\sigma = 1.6$ , SD = 2.3). About 40 % of the pavilions contained no pupae and 20 % no larger larvae. Small larvae, which sometimes occurred in large numbers, and eggs were not counted.