

strewed with the mangled remains of both combatants; but he does not appear to have ascertained whether the *F. viatica* carries off the *Atta* in the pupa or perfect condition. Probably the former, since, judging from analogy, it would appear necessary that such should be the case, as under such circumstances the *F. fusca* in the nest of *F. sanguinea* appears to form, as it were, an absolutely necessary part of the community. Probably such perfect individuals as are sometimes carried off by slave-making ants, are not intended to form part of the living population. Mr. Bates, who resided several years in Brazil, communicated to me some very interesting accounts of the habits of various predaceous species of ants. Not only did he observe the slave-makers carrying off pupæ from the nests of more peaceable communities, but he also witnessed the slaughter of the defenceless species—their furious assailants tearing the larger and more weighty females limb from limb, and then carrying away the mangled remains to their own habitations. Such, probably, is the fate of such living examples as may be frequently observed vainly struggling with their more warlike invaders.

M. Roussel observed *Atta cephalotes* in great numbers, living in perfect harmony, in the nests of *F. viatica*.

FORMICA BRUNNEA. *F. fusco-nigra*, cinereo-micans; antennis pedibusque pallide testaceis; squama leviter emarginata.

Formica brunnea, Latr. *Fourm.* p. 169, pl. 6. fig. 35. ♀.—Formica timida, Foerst. *Hym. Stud. Form.* p. 35. 15.

A most widely distributed species, being found in England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Algeria, and also in Palestine. Specimens from North America have also been examined, which I am unable to separate from this species.

FORMICA BIPARTITA. *F. operaria*. Rufo-ferruginea; metathorace spinis duabus acutis minutis; abdomine nigerrimo nitido.

Worker. Length 2 lines. The head, thorax, and legs rufo-ferruginous, smooth and slightly shining, the eyes black; the thorax much compressed behind; the metathorax obliquely truncate, concave above; the lateral margins acute, terminating posteriorly in an acute angle, or short spine; the scale of the peduncle oblong, notched above, inclining forwards, and fitting into the oblique slightly concave truncation of the metathorax: when viewed sideways, it is wedge-shaped; the abdomen ovate, and shining black.

I at first sight mistook this very distinct, and apparently undescribed ant, for a species belonging to the genus *Myrmica*, to many of which it bears a strong resemblance. In size, general form, and more particularly its spinose metathorax, it approaches the *Myrmicidæ*; but its having a single scale, or node, at once points out its situation to be amongst the *Formicidæ*. I much regret having only workers for examination; and although upwards of thirty were captured, not one possesses an antenna. Had all the sexes been before me, I have a strong impression that this