

loiter for a few seconds and then retreat. June 13 through June 17 were cool enough so that raiding would not have taken place in any season. On June 18 the *Polyergus* showed their first preliminary activity. They kept coming to the surface, one to 5 at a time. Some retreated quickly, while others moved away from the entrance to circle about on the bare nest area. At least 3 ants moved away into the grasses, exploring back and forth. This was interpreted as the first tentative scouting of the season. Next day, June 19, the first raid occurred. On that day workers began coming out of the nest at 3:55 PM, when the first flickering shade reduced the temperature from 90°F to 84°F. As a few circled about, some went off individually in different directions, moving rapidly out into the grass. At 4:45 PM an ant came in from the northwest and went directly into the nest entrance. Within 2 or 3 seconds *Polyergus* workers began pouring out, covering the nest area with a moving crowd which, 5 minutes later, began traveling off to the northwest on the initial raid of the year.

The raiding season probably started late in 1965, since June had been cold. The earliest raid ever seen was on June 11, 1959. Raiding seems to begin at the time when *F. p. nitidiventris* are accumulating their first pupae. A few newly formed pupae have been collected as early as June 5, in 1963 but were not found in 1965 until June 14.

*Polyergus lucidus* matures its brood more slowly. A colony dug into on June 15, 1965, had larvae but no pupae; and the earliest record of pupae was June 22, 1964. It would seem that raiding begins when *F. p. nitidiventris* pupae are just becoming available and while most *Polyergus* larvae are still small to medium size. Once raids have begun, they continue on almost very afternoon that the weather permits. The urge to raid seems especially strong during the early part of the season, reaching a peak in early July when there are the most double raids, when ants travel the greatest distance to outlying nests, when more brood is brought in, and when more *Polyergus* workers participate in the raids. By mid-August there is a dwindling of the number of ants which go on a raid. By this time perhaps all of the *F. p. nitidiventris* in the neighborhood have been raided once, twice, or more times; and the number of available pupae and larvae is dwindling. By early September the raiding season is about over. *F. p. nitidiventris* do not overwinter as larvae, and by the last of August no more are present. Pupae have been found in their colonies as late as September 19, but only a few were left at this time; and in colonies raided by *Polyergus* they had probably all