

The parasites were first detected on June 25, 1969, when small males were seen coming from a nest of *F. obscuripes* near the end of the flying season of the latter species. In 1970 two more mixed colonies were located and all three were studied during the summer. By 1971 the two smaller colonies had disappeared, but the thriving one was watched until it was dug on August 16, 1971. By this date a fourth colony had been discovered, and it produced males and females until the end of the season but was not present in 1972. The fifth colony was found in July of 1974 and was still vigorous at the end of that year. During these years a great many nests of *F. obscuripes* were checked but no more parasitized colonies were recorded. Mixed colonies must be relatively short-lived since no worker pupae of either species were ever found. Thus a colony would become weak and depopulated as its *F. obscuripes* workers were killed during foraging or died of old age.

The first colony found ("cherry nest") was the smallest. Its mound was under the shading branches of a large choke cherry tree and was partly overgrown by trailing blackberry. This was an abnormally shaded location and the extensive overgrowth indicated a weak colony. The "cedar nest" was 25 yards away at the base of a red cedar tree. Its thatch was mostly dried cedar leaves and was almost flat. It was not overgrown and received good morning and evening sun. The "field nest" (the nest dug) was again 25 yards away and formed a rough triangle with the first two. It was the largest, had a good mound of thatch, and occupied a typical habitat. It lay in a high, sunny field of Canada bluegrass (*Poa compressa* L.) with numerous forbs, such as wild bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa* L.), daisy-fleabane (*Erigeron strigosus* Muhl.), orange hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum* L.), yarrow (*Achilles millefolium* L.), mullein (*Verbascum thapsus* L.), and goldenrod (*Solidago* spp.). Grass circling the mound was tall; and it, together with a small shrubby elm, a bergamot, and a goldenrod plant, gave climbing support for flying ants and furnished flickering shade for the mound during early morning and late afternoon. The fourth colony was almost as small as the "cherry nest." It lay in a lower field about 160 yards from the first three and was almost completely overgrown with trailing blackberry. The fifth colony, 12 yards beyond in the same field, was almost as large as the colony dug. Thus all five colonies