

While this female flight was going on at the Walk Nest, a male flight was occurring at the Dock Nest. Here not as many individuals succeeded in flying, most of the male activity consisting in darting out one opening and back into another. Workers were numerous about the holes and seemed partly successful in preventing the males from leaving the nest.

The second day flight was checked more closely for its beginning and duration. The Dock Nest was active at 7 A. M., at which time males were seen clustered about the entrances. By 7:30 they were crawling up grass stems and flying away, while by 8:30 the flight was over. The Walk Nest was a little slower in getting started. Only a few workers were out at 8:30. The female flight was well under way by 9 and had quieted down by 10. A slight difference in activity was observed on the shady and sunny sides of the nest. The females emerging into full sunlight rushed directly up grass blades and flew immediately. Those in the shaded area loitered before flying and many were found secreted under dead grass clippings on the ground.

On the third day (7-21-39) the flights proceeded in the usual manner. At 7 A. M. the males of the Dock Nest were appearing at the openings, by 7:30 they were flying, and by 8:30 flight was over. At the Walk Nest the females did not begin to fly until 8:30 and a few were still emerging by 11 A. M.

Nests were not observed the next day but on July 23 the Walk Nest was found to be raiding, with no further signs of flight then or later. On July 24 a dilatory flight of males and a few females occurred at the Dock Nest and on July 27 a few winged females were seen to leave its entrances. Thus the flights dragged to a close.

Twice within the next week dealate females were seen near the large nests. In both cases workers were massed about them pulling them in all directions. They also seemed to be licking them. When the females were freed they were found to be unhurt, but evidently they were not allowed to re-enter the parent nest once they had left it.

A flight observed July 6, 1936, and numerous records of the occurrence of winged forms in the nests indicate that flight time has varied from about July 6 to August 3. It is interesting in this connection to find A. C. Burrill's record of a *sanguinea* flight which occurred at 9:30 A. M., August 6, 1900, at North Brookfield, Mass.

The tendency toward a "male" colony or a "female" colony is quite common in other species of ants as well as in the *sanguinea*. In the Gibraltar colonies it was noted that the female nest produced a few males and that a few females emerged from the male nest on each day of its flight. It would be interesting to understand the mechanism behind this.

NEST STRUCTURE

Talbot and Kennedy dug one nest (No. 2136 on South Bass Island) to the bottom and Kennedy has dug three other nests. As *sanguinea subintegra* seizes and occupies *fusca subsericea* nests and has the help of these black slaves in enlarging nests, the *sanguinea subintegra* nest probably follows the forms of *fusca* architecture. The authors have