

movement of the colony which might otherwise have occurred on this last night of observation.

It seemed probable that Colony I had been bivouacked in the same site for some time, evidently passing through a statary (i.e., sessile) phase. There were indications of an impending nomadism, not only in the acceleration of raiding and in the occurrence of a persistent afternoon exodus of the last day, but also in the appearance of newly emerged callow workers at the time.

COLONY II: This colony was found at 11:00 A.M. on November 15, at a point about 3 miles to the west of the site of Colony I, and not far from the Boqueron River. When discovered, the colony was raiding vigorously on three tree-like systems of trails, each with a single base route to the bivouac, and large quantities of insect larvae and pupae were coming in. The bivouac was a plug-formed cluster within the interior of a hollow log hulk and near the broken end, where a considerable part of the mass was exposed. Within the cluster a large number of worker larvae was found, estimated to approach the brood magnitude common in *E. hamatum* and *rogeri*. These larvae seemed essentially mature, and numbers of them were being carried to and from places on the log as well as galleries and cavities in its wall where cocoon spinning was in progress. The bivouac cluster was ransacked rather thoroughly without any discovery of the queen, who may well have escaped with streams of larva-carrying workers into the inaccessible upper interior of the log. On the following day this colony was bivouacked at a point about 140 meters from the previous site, within a hollow tree from which the ants issued at a point about 3 meters from the ground. In mid-afternoon there was just one raiding system, with a single long, unbranched, base column extending to the bivouac tree.

This species may be termed a column raider, by virtue of the fact that its forays involve a tree-like system of raiding trails built up from early morning, much as in *E. hamatum*. Once a raid has developed, each trail system connects with the bivouac by a single base column as in *hamatum* and *rogeri*, and the peripheral branch trails end in small groups of foraging workers. The columns are characteristically narrower than those of *hamatum* and both in width and in the behavior of workers on them are roughly transitional between *hamatum* and *rogeri*. As in both of these species, the booty of the newly described species