

10 *curvispinosus* workers were killed and 4 or 5 so badly injured that they died in a few hours. No *duloticus* workers were killed or incapacitated. At first, the *duloticus* showed little or no interest in the *curvispinosus* brood, and did not pay any attention to it until they had complete possession of the nest. At 3:10 the first worker emerged carrying a pupa, and others followed singly soon afterward. Two *duloticus* workers, returning to the home nest with brood, brought back auxiliary files to the captured nest, the first comprising 6 *duloticus* and 4 *curvispinosus*, the second, 3 and 1. The *duloticus* continued to transport brood until about 4:30 at which time all pupae, larvae and eggs had been removed from the *curvispinosus* nest. The *duloticus* seemed reluctant to leave the nest, however, and 6 of them remained in it over night. During the following day the *curvispinosus* nest was gradually deserted.

The *duloticus* raid may well be compared with that of *Harpagoxenus americanus* (Wesson, 1939) which enslaves the same species as does *L. duloticus*. The raids of both species are very similar in form: a scout discovers a *curvispinosus* colony and returns to the home nest for an army. The army, led by the scout to the *curvispinosus* nest, kills or drives away the adults, bringing back the brood to the home nest at leisure. Both exhibit a reluctance to leave the captured nest after the *curvispinosus* brood has been removed. The raids of the 2 species differ, however, in many details: the *duloticus* scout is much more timid than the *americanus* scout, and consequently the *duloticus* depend more upon the concerted action of an army; an *americanus* scout will occasionally attack a small or poorly-defended *curvispinosus* colony without recourse to the home nest for assistance; the *duloticus* army moves in a loose, rather straggling file; the *americanus* move somewhat more slowly, but in a close, compact file; the *duloticus* army enters the *curvispinosus* nest by sheer force, biting and stinging the workers and driving them from their nest; the tactics of the *americanus*, on the other hand, consist in nipping at the *curvispinosus* and jerking them around, a worrying process which so excites the *curvispinosus* that they soon flee in a panic. This is more effective as it requires fewer workers and less time to rout the *curvispinosus* colony; *duloticus* workers show little interest in the *curvispinosus* brood until they have complete possession of the nest; *americanus* workers, on the other hand, begin to examine the brood almost as soon as they enter the *curvispinosus* nest; the *duloticus* take the entire captured larval brood to the home nest; the *americanus* usually neglect the very small larvae and eggs (but, in this connection, it should be recalled that *duloticus* begins raiding much earlier in the year than ameri-