

shallow, sandstone soil was thickly covered with dead leaves or pine needles. Independent *L. curvispinosus* colonies were numerous, but quite small, living for the most part in hollow acorns or twigs. The few *L. longispinosus* colonies, also quite small, were found principally in the bark or lichen at the base of the pine trees. Possibly the presence of numerous, small colonies of the host species is necessary for the survival of *L. duloticus*.

VI. OBSERVATION OF DULOTICUS QUEEN EATING EGG OF SLAVE.

On placing 1 of the *duloticus* colonies under a microscope on April 17, 1938, I observed a *curvispinosus* slave with gaster flexed forward between her legs in the act of laying an egg. When first seen the egg was about half extruded. The *duloticus* queen meanwhile was in front and a little to one side of the worker, and observing the act intently by continually examining the worker and the egg with her antennae. Not once during the several minutes required to extrude the egg did she turn from the worker. The queen snatched the egg from the worker as soon as it was laid, and devoured it on the spot. Holding the egg to her mouth parts with her fore tarsi, she consumed it in about 5 minutes. Since the eggs laid by unfertilized workers normally produce only males, and since no *curvispinosus* males appeared in the colony, it is evident that few or no eggs laid by *curvispinosus* workers survived, possibly because of being eaten by the *duloticus* queen. Whether this behavior by the queen is widespread among ants, or is a peculiarity of this species, I do not know. The observation is described for any interest it may have.

VII. DESCRIPTION OF MALE.

The following is a description of the male of *L. duloticus* which was not available at the time of the description of the worker and female (Wesson, 1937).

Male (Fig. 1). Length, 2.8-3.0 mm. Mandibles long, with broad blades, the terminal tooth sharply mucronate, penultimate tooth prominent, the basal teeth obsolete. Anterior border of the clypeus sinuate laterally, projecting and feebly emarginate in the middle; clypeal disk oval, slightly broader than long. Frontal carinae circular, partially enclosing the antennal insertions. Antennae 12 jointed, the scape as long as the first 4 funicular joints; first funicular joint pyriform, second to sixth funicular joints small, subequal, seventh funicular joint larger, the 4 terminal joints forming a distinct