

mandibles closed, antennae partially folded, she waits until the springtail, unaware of her presence, walks against her head. Then, seizing it with a quick snap of her mandibles, she quickly dispatches it with her sting. If, on the other hand, the springtail moves away from the ant, the latter repeats her approach. If the springtail shows no inclination to move within a few minutes, the ant often acts as though impatient, and tries to examine it with her antennae, or to take it in her mandibles.

### **Strumigenys (Cephaloxys) pulchella** Emery

We have found this species on about 15 occasions, each time in dead wood. A typical habitat seems to be a log or stump or dead portion of a tree trunk, well-decayed for 3 or 4 cm. beneath the bark, moist but not wet, warm but not in full sun. Such desirable situations are almost always inhabited by species of *Aphænogaster*, *Lasius niger* var. *americanus* Emery, or *Camponotus herculeanus pennsylvanicus* var. *ferrugineus* (F.). Whether *S. pulchella* is definitely associated with the other species, as is *S. pergandei*, or whether it is simply a matter of such a situation being a very favorable one for other reasons, we have not determined. Although we have seldom taken *pulchella* workers in the frequented galleries of other ants, the colonies have seemed to be much more definitely associated with a larger species than chance alone would account for.

Several times when logs and stumps were broken open *pulchella* workers were seen carrying dead springtails in their mandibles, and when kept in an artificial nest they readily captured and killed these insects. They would, however, accept bits of dead flies after having been starved for a few days. Their hunting methods are similar to those of *S. pergandei*, but the workers are less active. They walk less around the galleries and amid the woody debris provided them and often crouch for hours at a cranny. When a springtail approaches, the worker merely lowers its head, turns in the direction of the quarry and waits. Only when the springtail touches the fore part of its head and mandibles does the *pulchella* snap and seize it. Once a dead springtail was gently pushed close to a waiting *pulchella* worker. The latter crept up to about the length of its head away, then crouched, holding its antennae partially folded.