in turn almost every group of larvae in sight, ending by being accidentally shunted over the edge and killing a worker near the kitchen middens. There was only a single layer of larvae; in no case were they piled up, and when the platform became crowded, a new column was formed and hundreds taken outside. To the casual eye there was no difference between these legionnaires and a column bringing in booty of insects, eggs and pupae; yet here all was solicitude, never a bite too severe, or a blunder of undue force."

According to Wheeler and Bailey (1920, pp. 254–255) the stomach of the larval *E. burchelli* "is unlike that of any other known ant-larvae in being very long and slender and in having unusually thick, muscular walls. The larva is fed, apparently at considerable intervals, with rather large pellets consisting of the rolled up soft-parts of insects. These pellets are so compact that they retain their form in the narrow lumen of the stomach, where they lie in an irregular longitudinal series. Occasionally minute fragments of chitin or a few fungous spores are present, but owing to the feeble development of the larval mouth-parts so characteristic of the Dorylinae, it is evident that the worker must prepare these pellets by carefully trimming away the hard, chitinous portions of their insect prey and rolling up the denser, muscular portions of the flesh. The worker probably consumes much of the exuding juices while engaged in this operation and before stuffing the pellets into the gullets of the larvae."

The passage from Müller (1886, p. 87) referred to above in Schnerla's footnote under *E. hamatum* is as follows: "Der Punkt, wo der Wechsel eintritt, fällt ungefähr zusammen mit dem, wo sich die letzten Larven einspinnen, und dieses Zusammentreffen ist jedenfalls kein zufälliges. Larven brauchen ja im allgemein, besonders kurze Zeit vor der Verpuppung, bedeutend mehr Nahrung als die fertigen Insekten, und so scheint nichts natürlicher, als dass das Nahrungsbedürfnis der Gesellschaft ein geringeres wird und die Tiere entsprechend weniger auf Beute ausgehen, nachdem alle Larven eingesponnen."

Müller's paper bears the title "Beobachtungen an Wanderameisen (*Eciton hamatum* Fabr.)." Wheeler, however, has shown (1921, p. 293) that the species was in reality *E. burchelli*.

Müller described the larvae as "schlank" (p. 82). He observed (p. 89) that spinning and pupation of all larvae takes place within a comparatively short time; from this he concluded that all the individuals were of approximately the same age and that all eggs had been laid within the space of a few days. He also reported (p. 90) that the largest larvae spun first and developed into soldiers. Then followed the largest workers and after them the remaining workers; the younger the larvae were (or the later they pupated) the smaller were the emerging workers.

The specimens regarded by Müller (1886, p. 91 and fig. 2) and by Forel (1891, p. 163) as heteromorphic Eciton larvae are actually some ponerine larvae (Pachycondyla) which had been taken in a raid. (Emery, 1900, p. 513, and Wheeler and Long, 1901, pp. 168–172.)

Schnerla's discussion (1934, p. 319) of the influence of the larvae of *E. burchelli* upon the behavior of the colony may be found above under *E. hamatum*.