a stout finger-shaped projection bearing two apical sensilla. Labium subhemispherical, applied to the end of an inflated gula; anterior surface thickly beset with coarse spinules, those near the midline grouped in short arcuate rows, those at the sides isolated; palp a short peg with four sensilla. Hypopharynx densely furnished with both fine and coarse spinules. (Material studied: numerous larvae from Costa Rica and Panama.)

Text fig. 2—*Ectatomma* (*Gnamptogenys*) *tortuolosum* (F. Smith). A larva infested with two phorid maggots, ×9.

Cook, 1905: "It does not appear that the keleps have the art of regurgitating food for their larvae or for each other, but they have, instead, the curious habit of opening their mandibles wide and lapping up drops of nectar, moistened sugar, or honey on their mouth parts. The liquid is thus carried into the nest and dispensed to the other members of the community, old and young" (p. 17). "Workers occasionally lay eggs" which are "at once fed to the larvae" (p. 18). "Two larvae of unusual size were raised, one of which emerged as a normal winged queen. . . . The time required for the development of a queen is about three months, the larval and pupal stages being about one and one-half times as long as those of the workers" (p. 22). "The extent to which the keleps normally depend upon nectar has not been adequately learned as yet. It may be that they use it largely, if not exclusively, for feeding the very young larvae, since these do not seem to be regularly fed with animal food, captured insects always being given, as far as observed, to the large larvae. Colonies fed exclusively on sugar or honey have raised larvae to nearly the full size, but these seldom, if ever, pupate normally, and in some of the captive colonies very few pupae have survived to emerge as adults" (p. 42). The workers construct over the larvae which are ready to pupate "a cell of earth, if no other materials are at hand, but prefer pieces of old cocoons if these are obtainable" (p. 43). "The brood cells of the kelep are built over the larva as it lies on the floor" (p. 44). "The kelep larvae are not so completely helpless as those of bees and true ants, being provided with mouth parts adapted for eating out the soft interior tissues of insects, and long, flexible necks to enable them to reach inside and clean out the sections of boll weevils laid by the workers carefully on the fat stomachs of their baby sisters. Two such, lying side by side, each provided with a weevil's front leg to nibble, was the ludicrous sight observed in the nest of one of the captive colonies in Texas. Mrs. Cook has noted another instance of feeding which well illustrates the extent to which the social organization has developed in this respect. A worker seized a termite as soon as it was dropped into the nest and held it in its jaws for fully five minutes, the termite vigorously protesting with its anten-