nae. After it was dead, or at least motionless, the kelep took it below where other workers assisted in feeding it to a large larva. It was very hard to get the termite properly placed; time and again it fell from where it had been put, and was turned over and twisted in all sorts of ways in the effort to bring it into a position so that the larva might take hold of its head. The larva meanwhile moved its own head back and forth, evidently trying to get hold on its own account, and a little larva nearby did secure a hold on the other end of the termite, so that the keleps had to move both larva and termite in their further efforts to give the latter to the large larva. The little larva was almost as large as the termite. Finally the matter was arranged, the termite lying across the two larvae, which remained peacefully side by side, the big one eating at the head, the little one at the tail. A worker had to take the head of the big larva between his jaws and fore legs and put it in contact with the termite, and then stood over it as though to see that the larva did its duty. The weight of the small larva kept pulling the termite off the body of the large larva before it had become firmly attached, so a worker stayed by and kept pulling the termite back in position. Finally the large larva got to work in earnest, and the faithful nurse left to help another kelep with another termite" (p. 46).

Weber (1946, p. 5) refers to Cook's account as follows: "The slender larvae 'have long flexible necks which 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.' The workers covered the larvae with dirt when the latter were ready to pupate, pupation in colonies introduced into Texas taking one and one-half hours."

Cook also reported (p. 15) the emergence of a few specimens of *Isomerala coronata* Westwood from captive colonies. (Referred to by Wheeler, 1907, p. 17.) Presumably the eucharid larvae were parasitoid on the ant larvae. In this connection it is interesting to note that a larva of *tuberculatum* collected in Panama (Changuinola District, August 3, 1924, G. C. Wheeler, No. 169) has a planidium attached to the ventral surface at the junction of head and prothorax. The anterior end of the planidium is directed toward the posterior end of the host. The planidium is 0.1 mm long (exclusive of caudal spines), while the ant larva is about 5 mm long. The attachment to the host was so secure that it resisted boiling in potassium hydroxide solution.

Wheeler (1928a, p. 166; 1928b, p. 205; 1930) discussed mermithegates of this ant and inferred that the nematode larvae (Mermis) had been parasitic in the ant larvae.

Ectatomma quadridens (Fabricius).—Similar to *tuberculatum*. (Material studied: three larvae from Brazil.)

Mann, 1916, Fig. 54 on Pl. 7: larva in profile. (Copied by Gallardo, 1918, Fig. 6 on p. 35.)

Ectatomma ruidum Roger.—Similar to *tuberculatum*. (Material studied: four larvae from Panama Canal Zone.)