

solitary wasps than of ants, and are then allowed to lie singly on the chamber floor. Growth, under artificial conditions at least, is extremely slow. The larvae have never been seen to move, their complete immobility reminding one strongly of the behavior of many Myrmicine larvae, and contrasting strangely with their thoroughly entomophagous habits. No verifiable case has been seen by the writer in which any attempt was made by a nurse to feed the larvae by regurgitation, although the mouth and the first thoracic segments of the larvae were often assiduously licked, perhaps to obtain a minute quantity of saliva present with the exudates.

"When disturbed, the brood nurses eagerly seize both eggs and larvae and hurry away with them. When undisturbed, however, they showed an increasing tendency to neglect the larvae more and more as the latter grew older, and in every case the young when two or three months old were no longer placed on the insect material brought into the nest to be devoured by the adults. The young made no attempt to help themselves, but shriveled and soon perished, when they were either thrown away or devoured by the nurses."

*Proceratium crassicornе* Emery.—Plate V, figs. 17-19. The profile of this larva seems at first glance to be quite different from that of *croceum*, but we suspect that the difference is artificial, i.e., the result of preservation, and that the profile of *croceum* is the more natural.

The larvae of the two species are essentially alike, but since the specimen of *crassicornе* is in better condition than that of *croceum*, we append a few details better shown in the former: The bosses range in diameter from 0.04 to 0.17 mm in diameter; those on the dorsal surface are transversely elongate (i.e., subelliptical in dorsal outline); no bosses along the mid-dorsal line. On the ventral side the prothorax forms one large boss; the midventral surface of abdominal somites II-VII is raised into rounded transverse ridges which are subelliptical in ventral outline. The bosses are distributed as follows: prothorax, 13; mesothorax, 12; metathorax, 12; abdomen I, 12; II, 14; III, 16; IV, 12; V, 12; VI, 12; VII, 8; VIII, 4; IX, 2; X, 2. Integument of dorsal and ventral bosses spinulose; dorsal bosses with coarse isolated scattered spinules about 0.007 mm long, which grade posteriorly into short arcuate rows (up to 0.0018 mm long) of finer and shorter (about 0.002 mm long) spinules on the last three somites; ventral bosses with coarse isolated scattered spinules; lateral bosses practically smooth; integument adjacent to bosses with short arcuate rows of spinules (except on abdominal somites IV, V and VI, where such spinules are lacking). (Material studied: a single specimen from Alabama.) (To be concluded)