quiet, coming out during the morning and evening; but in several of the nests well-shaded, especially by the live-oaks, they are incessantly active throughout the day. In the nest here in the yard a continual incoming stream laden with food stuffs passes the procession going up the trunk and along the branches, and a careful search among the delicate twigs and leaves usually brings to light many individuals actively engaged in collecting food. This appears to be a waxy secretion which accumulates on the undersides of the leaves, on the stems and upon the buds of yet undeveloped leaves. It is certainly not the sap of the tree, for several twigs which I barked were passed over without notice. As many as ten individuals may occasionally be found at work on the underside of a single leaf, working their mandibles actively and gathering up small quantities of something which, as I have said, appears to be a waxy or resinous secretion. This is stored up by several individuals, possibly the majority, for the abdomens of those returning to the nest are as a usual thing somewhat larger than those of the members leaving it and appear more or less translucent. In perhaps one out of twenty the abdomen is twice the normal size, frequently giving such individuals a shaky, uncertain gait. The secretion has a sweet taste, sometimes also slightly acid, something like that of weakly acidulated honey.

"During the ascent of the tree several workers may stop as if resting and group themselves in a shaded fissure of the bark and remain for several minutes or even hours before proceeding on their journey, but so far as I have been able to observe, all of those *en route* for the nest never delay.

"Very frequently individuals are seen returning to the nest with withered oak-flowers or parts of insects. Their diet appears to be varied, as I have noticed in a colony kept in an artificial nest (Janet pattern), raw or cooked meat, insects and almost any substance with a sweetish taste being acceptable."

The late Rev. P. J. Schmitt, O. S. B., wrote me several years ago, that he had long been familiar with the replete habit of *Nylanderia*, and I have also had frequent occasion to see the ants visiting aphids and the extrafloral nectaries of *Ailanthus glandulosa* and other plants and returning to their nests with greatly distended gasters. The "waxy secretion" mentioned by Heath was probably honey dew or some substance analogous to that exuding from the galls of *Quercus undulata* in the Garden of the Gods. Kellogg (1905, p. 547, fig. 750) has recently mentioned the habits of *Nylanderia* and published a figure in which the distension of the gaster in the repletes is unduly exaggerated.

The replete habit is also observable in our North American species of *Prenolepis sensu stricto* (*P. parvula, bruesi, melanderi*) which are all much smaller insects than *Nylanderia* though of similar habit, except that they