the Puruni Trail. Many of them, varying from the size of a walnut or orange to that of a foot-ball, were within easy reach, but others, of greater dimensions and covered with a much denser and more luxuriant vegetation, including large Aroids and Bromeliads, were seen on the branches of tall trees 50 to 100 feet above the ground.

In British Guiana, at least, four different ants form flourishing colonies in the gardens, namely, *Camponotus* (*Myrmothrix*) *femoratus, Crematogaster limata* var. *parabiotica, Anochetus* (*Stenomyrmex*) *emarginatus* Fabr. and one or more small, black species of *Azteca,* not yet studied but apparently very closely related to if not the same as the species taken by Ule in Brazil. The *Camponotus* and *Crematogaster* are far and away the most frequent, occurring in fully 90 percent of the gardens; the Aztecas are rather sporadic and the *Anochetus* even less abundant. But what is of unusual interest, in more than 80 percent of the gardens the *Camponotus* and the *Crematogaster* live together in parabiosis!

FIG. 2. Closer view of one of the ant-gardens of Fig. 1, showing the earthen portion bearing the plants more distinctly. (Photographed by John Teevan.)

The habits of the two ants could be easily observed in a small clearing