

with which they repeated each twist and turn, must have been following odor trails. Several were carrying objects: a mite, an entomobryid collembolan, and two unidentified arthropod eggs. The mite and entomobryid were freshly killed and had evidently been captured as prey. This conjecture is supported by the fact that *Erebomyrma* workers were most densely concentrated at points where large numbers of entomobryids occurred. Later, in captivity, workers fed readily on a wide variety of larger moths and flies presented to them, but only after these had been killed and cut open. In the original nest over a hundred unidentified globular objects resembling arthropod eggs were found piled with the brood. These were cared for by the captive colony in the artificial nest and may have been used sporadically for food, although direct feeding was not observed. Similar structures were found by Eidmann (1936) in the nests of *Erebomyrma cidmanni*.

Surinam. On March 14 a *urichi* colony was found in open, dry, second growth forest at Bernhardsdorp, near Lelydorp. It was nesting in a small rotting log partly buried in moist leaf litter in a well-shaded part of the forest. The population consisted of a single dealate queen, four soldiers, an estimated 500-1000 minor workers, and a large quantity of brood in every stage of development. Adjacent to the *Erebomyrma* colony was a large colony of the termite *Armitermes minutus* Emerson (det. A. E. Emerson). The *Erebomyrma* colony and a fraction of the *Armitermes* colony were placed alive in separate but interconnected artificial nests. Within a few hours after establishment *Erebomyrma* workers entered the still chaotic termite chamber and began carrying off eggs. They were unopposed by the much larger *Armitermes* adults, and in turn did not molest the *Armitermes* adults or nymphs. While the response of the *Erebomyrma* workers was clear-cut in this instance, it does not necessarily mean that the species is termitolestic on undisturbed *Armitermes* colonies in nature. The colony was kept alive for only a few days and there was no opportunity to extend the experiment. In this connection it is worth noting that Emerson (in Wheeler, 1936) found evidence that *Solenopsis (Diplorhoptrum) laeviceps* Mayr collects and stores eggs of *Nasutitermes cavifrons* (Holmgren) and *N. costalis* Holmgren in British Guiana.

BEHAVIOR

The Trinidad colony was kept under observation in an artificial nest for two months and notes taken on selected aspects of behavior. The ethology of this species is of considerable interest because nothing