

The most conspicuous difference between the minor worker subcastes was that darkly pigmented non-repletes formed the bulk of the foragers. The repertoire data indicate several other differences in the frequency of behaviors (differences judged significant when $p < 0.05$ with chi-square test). Callow workers carried and licked eggs with greater frequency than did darker colored minors, but carried large immatures less frequently than did the latter. In comparison to darkly pigmented minors, callows rarely fed on solid foods and rarely allogroomed other workers. They also regurgitated to larvae more often than did the darker subcastes, yet apparently seldom regurgitated to other adult ants (difference in frequencies was not significant in the latter case).

Darkly-pigmented replete minors were intermediate between callow and non-replete minors in the frequencies of performance of many of those behaviors that varied most markedly between the minor subcastes. This suggests the possibility that these minors could be intermediate in age between callow minors (which were consistently replete) and non-replete minors.

Majors rarely foraged. During my observations only four majors were seen outside the nest of the captive colony, and one major was observed on a foraging route near the nest entrance in the field. Major workers apparently only fed by regurgitation.

The *O. overbecki* queen did not attract a large retinue of workers, but commonly one or two minors climbed onto her alitrunk or gaster. In addition, twice I observed replete minors briefly pulling on an antenna or mandible of the queen. Only rarely would a major climb onto the queen, and the density of majors was not noticeably greater near the queen than elsewhere.

Occasionally a major, minor, or the queen briefly appeared to try to grip or bite immatures, most commonly large larvae ("nip at brood" in Table 1). The function of this behavior is unclear, for although consumption of brood by minor workers was common, this biting behavior was most frequently performed by majors and apparently never damaged the immatures.

Larvae fed directly on fragments of insect corpses and from food regurgitated to them by minors.

Foraging Pattern and Diet: During my field observations columns of minor workers extended at least 30 cm from the nest on