the high forager densities and clusters of workers typical of larger colonies, did not locate baits as quickly, and were unable to catch large, active prey by group predation.

Group predation has arisen repeatedly in the ants. The most efficient group predators are the army ants (ecitonine and doryline ants ; see GOTWALD, 1982), as well as the few other ant species that have been shown to group hunt (e.g. MOFFETT, 1984). Other predaceous ants forage solitarily, but have been shown to recruit workers from a distance to mobile prey (e.g., *Aphaenogaster* (= *Novomessor*) : HÖLLDOBLER *et al.*, 1978 ; and *Oecophylla* : HÖLLDOBLER, 1983, and HÖLLDOBLER and WILSON, 1978). I found no evidence that recruitment plays a role during the initial phases in capturing large prey in *Proatta* (although recruitment trails can form after several workers have arrived at the prey). Rather, a *Proatta* worker finding a large arthropod seems to depend on other workers arriving at the same site by chance. This would appear to be a far less effective strategy than those involving recruitment. However, because of the high forager densities, assistance usually does show up within minutes.

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