Field Notes

Acanthomyrmex notabilis. A colony of *A. notabilis* (F. Smith) was discovered at an elevation of about 200 m in primary rain forest at the Tangkoko-Batuangus Reserve in Northern Sulawesi. The entrance to the nest was a simple, unadorned opening near one end of a 15 cm diameter log. Minors foraged on the mossy surface of the log and in the leaf litter at its side. All foragers located during two hours of behavioral observations were within 40 cm of the nest; no more than three ants were seen foraging at any one time.

The log was dissected with a machete. The wood was hard and in good condition. The nest entrance led into a single passageway, 6 cm long and 4 mm in diameter with smooth, hard walls. This was apparently a natural channel, modified little if at all by the ants. The colony contained three majors, 37 minors, and numbers of eggs, larvae, and pupae. Unfortunately no queen was found. If the nervous behavior of the *A. ferox* queen described in the next section is typical of the genus, it is likely the *A. notabilis* queen escaped while I chopped free the end of the log with the colony. However, few if any workers probably escaped, as no workers were observed even to approach the entrance during this time.

The captive ants were placed in a 8.5 × 13.5 × 3.5 cm high plastic box with a transparent lid and compacted soil substrate. The ants clustered together on the substrate, with the majors at the periphery of the cluster. Later the ants moved into a test tube with stoppered water supply. Before this emigration occurred, one to four minors usually foraged at any given time, but after the emigration no ants were observed to depart from the tube to forage.

Acanthomyrmex ferox. I collected *A. ferox* Emery workers in rain forest at Pleihari-Martipura Reserve Forest in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. I found foragers in the same area on two subsequent afternoons. These foragers moved largely on top of leaf litter, perhaps in this way avoiding the many relatively aggressive *Lophomyrmex* and *Pheidologeton* ants on the ground below.

A group of workers and males with a dealate queen was eventually located by following ants that carried sugar grains or sesame seeds from baits I had set out. The ants were clustered together between two small leaf fragments suspended above ground level within loose leaf litter. The ants and males were lined up side by