

Table 1. *Acanthomyrmex notabilis* ethogram. The actual numbers of acts recorded are followed in parentheses by the relative frequencies of performance of each act. When fitted to a lognormal Poisson probability distribution using a computer program written by R. M. Fagen (see Fagen and Goldman, 1977), the complete repertory of the minor workers is estimated to include 20 behavioral acts, with a 95% confidence interval of [20, 21] acts.

	MINORS	MAJORS
1. Allogroom minor	53 (.1541)	0
2. Allogroom major	17 (.0494)	0
3. Lick eggs	3 (.0087)	0
4. Lick larva	45 (.0131)	0
5. Lick pupa	29 (.0843)	0
6. Hold eggs	11 (.0320)	1 (0.5)
7. Hold larva	30 (.0872)	0
8. Hold pupa	14 (.0407)	0
9. Carry eggs	9 (.0262)	1 (0.5)
10. Carry larva	24 (.0698)	0
11. Carry pupa	14 (.0407)	0
12. Assist ecdysis to pupa	6 (.0174)	0
13. Feed larva	6 (.0174)	0
14. Regurgitate to minor	5 (.0145)	0
15. Regurgitate to major	1 (.0029)	0
16. Lick sugar grain	36 (.1047)	0
17. Eat dead insect	31 (.0901)	0
18. Hold dead minor	2 (.0058)	0
19. Lick dead minor	5 (.0145)	0
20. Carry dead minor	3 (.0087)	0
TOTALS	334 (.9999)	2 (1.0)

commonly held brood even under apparently quiescent conditions. Majors occasionally also held or carried immatures, even when the nest was undisturbed.

Only minors were observed to allogroom and to lick brood. Larvae fed on regurgitated food from minor workers.

NEST SHIFTS AND EMIGRATIONS

Acanthomyrmex notabilis. Before the *A. notabilis* colony had moved into the test tube nest, sudden, severe disturbances (such as shaking the box with the ants) caused the ants to rapidly disperse, with many of the workers carrying brood. Following such a disturbance, small groups of two to four ants usually formed within 10