

Foragers moved rapidly, often with sudden stops and starts. The ants are capable of pivoting in place, and can also move backwards short distances; these skills were used in tracking prey.

*Myrmoteras toro*. Out of a wide range of invertebrates aspirated daily from forest leaf litter, including many larger than the ants, workers of *M. toro* took a variety of prey their size or smaller (workers are 5.2-5.6 mm long). However, the ants only successfully captured soft-bodied arthropods, or teneral individuals of relatively hard-bodied species. The capture and consumption of the following arthropods was recorded: three tiny (2.0-2.5 mm) crickets; six 2-4 mm termite workers; four 2-3 mm teneral earwigs; a 4 mm diplurid; one 5 mm scolopendromorph centipede; a 3 mm entomobryid collembolan; one 3 mm beetle larva; and several wounded mosquitos.

*M. toro* workers respond rapidly to movements in their vicinity. The following describes the typical events leading up to prey capture. When a small arthropod approaches within 3 cm of a forager, the ant wheels toward it and moves rapidly forward. The mandibles are cocked back and the funiculi extend toward the quarry. As the worker draws close, its antennae contact the arthropod and the ant halts. Its antennae gently palpate the sides of the target, as if gauging its size (*fig. 3*). Within one second both mandibles snap forward, and, if the strike is successful, the long, sharp mandibular teeth sink deep into the target. The gaster is often shaken briefly before the strike.

If the quarry is in motion, the forager typically follows 0.5-1.0 cm behind, often for 10 cm or more. Workers rarely struck a moving target; if the quarry stops, the worker trailing it makes a final approach and strikes.

After stabbing the prey, the forager carries it directly to the nest. Prey are typically held far out in the mandibles, gripped in the most distal mandibular teeth, the same teeth that penetrated the prey during the strike.

*Myrmoteras barbouri*. Apparently *M. barbouri* eats mainly springtails. As with *M. toro*, the ants were provided invertebrates aspirated from litter, including some that would have fallen prey to *M. toro*. The ants came near numerous small, soft-bodied arthropods without attempting to strike them. Among these were geophilemorph and scolopendromorph centipedes, millipedes, mites, spiders, isopods, diplurids, isoptera, and orthoptera. Eleven out of twelve records of prey capture in captivity were of small (1-3 mm long) entomobryomorph collembolans (podurids were rejected). The only exception was a campodeid, which the ants captured and consumed after they were supplied invertebrates at the end of four days of food deprivation. In the field, food had been collected from two foragers returning to the nest: in both cases these were also entomobryomorph collembolans.

*M. barbouri* workers have long trigger hairs, which *M. toro* lacks. The ants appear to strike their quarry at the instant the tips of the trigger hairs