free from their severe attack. To keep the female from their attack, the writer picked the hostile workers one by one out of the cage. Thus she was successfully accepted and remained amicably in the nest with only seven workers of the host species.

The workers of *japonicus* are aggressive in disposition. Their attck was continued for pretty long time, but she was not hurt at all. On the other hand the *lamellidens* female also often took an attitude astride upon one of the workers, with her jaws holding its neck and simultaneously with her fore legs rubbing alternately both its and her own body surfaces. This behavior seemed to be characteristic of parasitic ants and was often observed till the middle of November of 1961, when low temperature condition made all members of the colony dull and immovable.

(B) Breeding of immature larvae.

(1) Eggs.

Egg laying of *lamellidens* began on Jul. 4, 1962. Eggs were collected and stuck together in lumps by the host workers. Tending of eggs such as licking eggs or carrying them to and fro was performed by the host workers. On the other hand, some of eggs were devoured by the nursing workers.

The female almost always attached herself to her immature progeny especially to egg lumps or younger larvae. She paid, however, a slight attention to her brood, for example, when the nest was artificially disturbed she quickly carried about them.

Eggs of *lamellidens* are pure white in color directly after oviposition, while the eggs of *japonicus* are pale yellowish white and larger than that of the parasite ant.

(2) Larvae.

The first larva hatched out from the egg on Jul. 19, 1962. The body of the larvae is elongated at its neck region curving ventrad. They are almost immovable. The head width was measured as for one larva, which hatched out and developed into fullgrowth at first. Larval period may be divided into 4 stages due to the condition of body hairs as shown below.

First instar larvae are almost bare and only with dorsal part of the body surface bearing long, curved hairs very sparsely. They stick with one another or to a cluster of eggs by the surface adhesion of their smooth body. The workers do not clearly separate them from a batch of eggs.

Second instar larvae have an entire body surface bearing hook-shaped hairs, by which they tightly gather themselves together in a mass. Short erect hairs and long curved hairs are also present but not so conspicuous.

Third instar larvae indicate a hair condition resembling that of the second instar larvae. Hook-shaped hairs are almost similar to that of the previous instar or somewhat degraded and short erect hairs mixed with them are more abundant than in the previous instar.

Fourth instar larvae or fullgrown larvae show almost the degeneration of hook-shaped hairs except the posterior part of the body. The long curved hairs are sparsely present and the short erect hairs cover entirely in such abundance that the body surface is slightly assumed velveteen gloss. Mandibles become deepest