example of these experiments is detailed in *figure 4 A*, in which 48 eggs or larvae are demonstrated. We obtained functionaly normal workers (mean 19.8 workers/colony) one or two months later *(table II)*. Note that the head width of these workers developed from worker laid eggs is almost the same as that of workers collected in field *(fig. 2)*. We could not identify any ergatoid queens or males.

Table II. — Reproduction by workers of *Pristomyrmex pungens*.

Table II. — Reproduction des ouvrières de *Pristomyrmex pungens*.

Colony	Workers collected in field	Progeny grown up from the eggs		
		Worker	Ergatoid queen	Male
1	100	50	0	0
2	100	4	0	0
3	100	8	0	0
4	100	3	0	0
5	100	15	0	0
6	100	10	0	0
7	100	19	0	0
8	100	20	0	0
9	100	24	0	0
10	100	14	0	0
11	100	28	0	0
12	100	43	0	0
Mean	100	19.8	0	0

These investigations suggest the occurrence of diploid parthenogenesis by workers. There is, however, an alternative possibility, i.e., workers might have been previously inseminated by males in the field, as known in *Diacamma* (WHEELER and CHAPMAN, 1922), *Rhytidoponera* (HASKINS and WHELDEN, 1965) and *Ophthalmopone* (PEETERS, 1982). To test this possibility, we used worker pupae instead of adults in further experiments. We used 50 and 44 worker pupae respectively from two different field colonies. These two groups were nursed by 10 marked adult workers, which were removed when the pupae eclosed as adults. The workers used in this experiment, therefore, were completely virgin (denoted here as virgin workers of the 1st experimental generation). The virgin workers laid eggs, from which 12 and 34 virgin workers (the 2nd generation) developed, respectively. In the same manner, 4 and 16 virgin workers (the 3rd generation) were obtained from eggs laid by virgin workers of the 2nd generation. The ergatoid queens can also lay eggs, but these did not yield pupæ for reasons unknown.