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|---|---|
| 2/8/71 | One cocoon destroyed by nurses. Pupa not recovered. (Two (Two cocoons; 3 large larvae.) |
| 2/10/71 | Fourth larva banked for spinning. |
| 2/11/71 | Fourth cocoon spun (3 cocoons; 2 large larvae). |
| 2/16/71 | Fifth larva banked for spinning. |
| 2/17/71 | Fifth cocoon spun (4 cocoons; 1 large larva; no eggs). |
| 2/21/71 | Sixth larva banked for spinning. |
| 2/22/71 | Sixth cocoon spun (5 cocoons; 1 egg). |
| 2/25/71 | Second cocoon rejected from nest. Opened, disclosing normal, apparently healthy worker pupa, entirely unpigmented. (Four cocoons, eggs.) |
| 3/6/71 | Third cocoon rejected from nest. Opened, disclosing perfect, apparently vital worker pupa, with eyes fully pigmented. |
| 3/14/71 | Fourth cocoon rejected from nest. Opened, disclosing perfect, apparently vital worker pupa, eyes fully pigmented, and body pigmentation well advanced. |
| 3/19/71 | Fifth cocoon rejected from nest. Opened, disclosing perfect worker, with eyes fully pigmented, and body pigmentation well advanced. |
| 4/13/71-4/14/71 | Sixth cocoon hatched, eclosing perfect worker of adult pigmentation. |

workers are large and robust (approximately 23.0 mm × 8.5 mm) and formed of a tough, dark brown silk. In eclosions of the imago that we have witnessed, attendant workers have assisted in opening the cocoon at the anterior pole, but it is possible that isolated pupae can emerge unassisted, as in some other Ponerinae. In the artificial nest, young workers have been almost fully pigmented at eclosion. It is likely that this is also the case under natural conditions, a situation typical of some other members of the Tribe Ponerini.

The two fragments of the collected colony were kept separate throughout the observations, and separate records of brood rearing were maintained. That for Group A is indicated in Table I.

Thus from brood of this group, originally comprising 10 wild-collected "workers," 15 cocoons of worker size and form were matured. The contents of 11 were definitely identified as worker pupae or adults. In the remaining 4 the cocoons were workerlike in form, but the contents could not be verified because of their early death or premature examination. The developmental periods recorded for 8 larvae followed from hatching to cocoon spinning were 24, 25, 27, 29, 31, 43, 44, and 44 days. The interval between the covering of a spinning larva with soil and the cleaning of the completed cocoon was 1 day for each of 6 individuals. The interval between the completion of the cocoon and the appearance of the meconial spot in 4 individuals was 4, 3, 4, and 5 days. Periods