

Besides these we have a dead pupa, found by Mr. Stewart in a propagating-frame on June 13, 1904, but not yet identified.

Two species of fresh-water shells—a *Limnæa* and a *Physa*—live in the water-tubs in the hotter part of the Palm-house. The *Limnæa* remains still undetermined, but the *Physa* is apparently *Ph. acuta*.

ANTS.

In the other branch to which we have devoted special attention—the ants—we have detected six species.

Tetramorium guineense, Fabr.—By far the most abundant is the species which led us to these investigations, and which has been identified for us by Mr. Edward Saunders as *Tetramorium guineense*, Fabr. It is almost universally distributed through the houses, running actively about the wooden platforms and over the plants. This species sometimes attends on the scale-insects, “milking its cows,” according to the popular phraseology. It makes its nests in the corner of the frames, and forms occasionally as the approach to its nest an ingenious earth tunnel along the angle formed by two sides of the frame. Winged specimens are about by June 9, and may be met with till the end of September. On September 28, 1904, I observed a number of workers tugging viciously at the wings and head of winged females, as if they would tear the creatures in pieces. On being disturbed, both workers and females ran off, but ere long the females were again helpless in the workers’ hands. I took this as the sign of the settling of a new nest.

Technomyrmex albipes, Smith, var. **brunneipes**, Forel.—The second species to which we were introduced is a black ant, of even more active habits than the last, but much more restricted in its distribution than that species. By preference it haunts plants infested by scale-insects, over which insects it builds chambers of earth to protect them and to keep them prisoners. Mr. Stewart, who introduced us to this ant in June 1904, opened several such chambers in our presence and