

search. The foraging activities of the column continued until 1200 hrs. One raiding group attacked a nest of *Pheidole megacephala* (Fabricius), and although they attacked individual *Pheidole* workers none were killed or taken as prey. One branch column of returning workers carried booty consisting of ant brood that was brought up from a hole in the soil, presumably the opening to the prey species nest. Of the 13 prey individuals taken from the foragers, 12 were pupae, 1 was a larva, and all were equal in size to the foraging workers. The prey species belonged to the subfamily Myrmicinae (probably *Pheidole*). *Bengalia* flies gathered about the raiding groups and occasionally stole prey from the *Aenictus* workers. The main column could not be traced back to the nest.

Colony KC-113 was discovered at 0830 hrs as a main foraging column returning to the nest with booty. At 1030 hrs it was still moving large numbers of prey. Curiously, this column was traveling on a well-worn trail of *D. (A.) nigricans* var. *molesta*, and in fact, it passed directly over the active nest of this driver ant without conflict. Of the 286 prey units (whole individuals and/or pieces of individuals) collected from the returning foragers, all were ants or the subfamily Myrmicinae and all were immature forms. The prey units consisted of 101 whole larvae, 165 whole pupae, 7 pupal heads, 10 pupal gasters, 1 pupal alitrunk, and 2 pupae without heads. Of the 20 prey units that were pieces of pupae, 17 were from individuals that were obviously much larger than the *Aenictus* workers.

The foraging behavior of *A. eugenii* is like that of the West African species observed by Sudd (1959) and Gotwald (1975). The similarities are as follows: (1) workers commonly move in single file in small groups along the foraging trails; (2) *A. eugenii* is a specialized predator of ants, especially on the immature stages of ants of the subfamily Myrmicinae; (3) this species is a column raider, i.e. the terminal branches of a main foraging column each end in a small group of workers that search for and capture prey in a relatively small area; and (4) the foraging workers do not subdivide their prey before retrieval unless the prey individuals are larger than the foragers themselves. Only 2 behavioral observations on *A. eugenii* appear in the literature. Arnold (1915) observed a group of workers "marching in single file and carrying larvae from under one large stone to another" (although he failed to identify the column as foraging or emigrating), and Santschi (1933) noted that his type series for *kenyensis* was attending a species of *Pseudococcus*. This latter observation implies that these workers were collecting honeydew, a behavior pattern recorded only once before for doryline ants (Arnold 1915).

Literature Cited

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