three or four times that of the egg. When about two millimeters long it is usually removed from the egg-packet and laid on the floor, or associated with others of its size in a separate bundle, the individuals being fastened together by the hooks on their surfaces, as the eggs were by their sticky shells. The habit . . . of assorting the young in accordance with the size and form, doubtless economizes labor and also tends to the preservation of the young. The flexible neck of the larva enables it to reach to a distance equal to a quarter of its body-length, and to fix its mouth upon anything edible that is within its reach. I have observed a gradual diminution of the eggs in every cell where the smallness of the working force prevented that segregation of the larvae and that assortment according to size which prevails in large communities; and I have also, in such circumstances, seen full-grown larvae, and even pupae, fall victims to the voracity of the unfed younger larvae.

"The older larvae are often fed when lying upon their backs, the ventral side serving as a place of deposit for food reached by the curving of the neck. . . . But this feeding posture is . . . scarcely more common than are others. Sometimes one larva is used as a table, not only for its own feeding, but for the feeding of two or three other larvae that are inclined against its sides to take their portion of the same morsel. I have also seen five larvae set on end around half the abdomen of a bisected house-fly, feeding voraciously from its interior, like pigs around a trough. Sometimes the larva is laid with its ventral side against a succulent portion of the insect, and is left there to take its fill; sometimes it has a portion of meat held to its mouth and forcibly removed as soon as it has had a brief repast, and sometimes a worker stands with her head over that of the larva and allows it to take food from her crop in a manner resembling that in which a mother-pigeon feeds her young. In my nests the very young larvae have been fed solely upon regurgitated food. The older larvae have been given particles of flies, mealworms, roaches, beetles, spiders, sponge-cake, white bread moistened with sweetened water, and of dried yolk of hens' eggs. They have also fed upon fragments of ants of other species, on pupae of alien colonies, and on the pupae and larvae of *Crematogaster lineolata* and of *Lasius umbratus*.

PLATE III. LARVAE OF PHEIDOLINI

Pheidole dentata Mayr, figs. 1-14—1, head in anterior view, ×105; 2, very young larva in side view, ×31; 3, mature worker larva in side view, ×31; 4, left mandible in anterior view, ×202; 5, left mandible in medial view, ×202; 6, profile of queen larxa, ×9; 7, profile of male larva, ×9; 8, profile of soldier larva, ×9; 9, profile of worker larva, ×9; 10, profile of immature sexual larva, ×9; 11, mature worker larva in ventral view, ×31; 12-14, three body hairs from worker larva, ×185. *Ischnomyrmex longipes* (F. Smith), figs. 15-21—15, head in anterior view, ×71; 16, left mandible in anterior view, ×216; 17, tip of left mandible in anteromedial view, ×216; 18, left mandible in medial view, ×216; 19-21, three body hairs, ×95.