

minor regains its feet it is facing in the opposite direction. No major of *rohweri* was ever seen to behave in this way.

The foraging activities of *rohweri* are of interest since there is evidence that it deliberately forages on the ground. This is probably true of *texanus* as well but it has not yet been conclusively proved in that species. On one occasion Dr. F. G. Werner took six foraging workers of *rohweri* from white cholla in the Saguaro National Monument. Unless the ants were living in the cactus, which seems completely unlikely, they must have reached it over the surface of the soil. It is not clear why the foragers had visited the cholla. It was not in bloom and efforts by both writers to interest the captive colonies in cholla were unsuccessful. Workers in the aquarium colonies spent much time crawling over leaves and twigs of various plants with which they were kept supplied. When a worker fell from a leaf its righting reaction was completely different from that of *texanus*. When a worker of *rohweri* lands on its back it shows no fixed righting reaction. The body is violently contorted and the legs are flailed about until one of them anchors on something that enables the ant to pull itself over. The stereotyped righting reaction of *texanus* has been described elsewhere (4).

The junior author's colony was fed on diluted honey, which was supplied through a wick from a reservoir. They were also fed on the juices of phalaenid caterpillars. It was necessary to tear the caterpillars open before the workers would feed on them. Entire insects, either alive or dead, were avoided, as was pollen taken from honey bees. The colonies of the senior author were fed on pollen from the start. It was found that *rohweri* will accept a wide variety of pollen if it is smeared on the surface of leaves, although they seldom take it from the anthers of flowers. Of the various sorts of pollen fed to the colonies that of *Quercus agrifolia* was clearly the most relished. As will be shown, the colonies were also fed with aphid honey dew. As a rule they preferred this to pollen but on one occasion, while the ants were feeding on honey dew, catkins of *Quercus agrifolia* were placed in the aquaria. The response to these was immediate and spectacular. The foragers feeding on honey dew deserted it for the oak catkins and practically every worker turned out to take pollen from them. They gathered such quantities of pollen that they returned to the nest with masses of grains in their jaws. These masses were held against the heads of the larvae who nibbled away the pollen grains. The original experiments with honey dew were disappointing. The ants paid little attention to coccids on the leaves of *Quercus chrysolepis* or to the rims of liquid which surrounded them. They were definitely