

interested in *Aphis fabi*, a species that is abundant on *Mesembryanthemum* at Riverside. The ants tried to milk the aphids but the latter, who were clearly afraid of the *rohveri* workers, failed to cooperate. They would usually run away from the ants, which resulted in some of them being killed when the ants tried to catch them. Much better results were secured with *Aphis sphaericola*. This aphid produces such large quantities of honey dew that it will drip from the leaves on which the aphids are feeding. When leaves of *Viburnum suspensum* bearing *Aphis sphaericola* and coated with its honey dew were placed in the aquaria the foraging ants gorged themselves until their intersegmental gastric membranes were visible. This they did by lapping the honey dew from the surface of the leaves. The ants paid little attention to the aphids and made no attempt to milk them.

Since the colonies were well-supplied with food a number of eggs were soon present. When the major or female handles an egg it is positioned so that its long axis runs through the notch in the anterior edge of the cephalic disc. The larger eggs fit the rim of this notch closely when so positioned. Most of the eggs hatched in about 27 days. The voiding of the larval meconium was observed three times and took between 60 and 75 minutes. The movement of the black meconium, both within the larva and during its emergence is so slow that it is difficult to follow. Infrequent contractions of the posterior half of the larva probably reflect peristaltic movements of the gut within. Once outside the larva the meconium invariably attracted workers, both majors and minors, although they were never observed to assist the larva in any way. It was only after the meconium was presented that the larva was groomed. On one occasion the meconium was eaten by the attendant worker. On the other two it was carried to the dump in the feeding chamber. The period between the passing of the meconium and pupation was from six to ten days. The pupal moult was never observed. New pupae are ivory white and the first suggestions of pigmentation appear in the compound eyes. The color of the pupa darkens from yellow ochre to brown during the second and third weeks. There is a four- or five- day callow period after the adult emerges. In the senior author's colonies worker brood developed from egg to adult in about three months (egg to larva \pm 27 days; larva to pupa \pm 33 days; pupa to adult \pm 23 days). The nests were kept at room temperature and the range, for the most part, lay between 60°F and 70°F. Since the temperature range to which a free colony is subjected is far wider, these figures are useful only as an indication of the relative length of the several stages. Moreover, the