

disturbed by the excavation, they could not be specifically identified with any of the chambers. The contents of the chambers are listed in Table 1, and consisted of larvae, pupae, and millipede eggs. Of the adults collected, 85 % were workers and 15 % reproductives, whereas among the pupae only 21 % were workers while 49 % were reproductives. Thus the developmental energies of the colony, at the time it was collected, were most heavily invested in the production of reproductive individuals. Sixty of the pupae (or 30 %) were larviform and could not be identified to sex or caste. Of the reproductives, the males outnumbered the queens in both the adults (13 % vs 2 %) and pupae (32 % vs. 17 %). No dealated queens were found in the colony. This species apparently maintains rather large colonies. Lévieux (1974, personal communication) confirmed this (if his *P. subterranea* is actually *P. lygaria*) when he unearthed one colony that contained «plusieurs centaines d'individus». *P. mandibularis* colonies, on the other hand, seldom exceed 50 individuals (Arnold 1915).

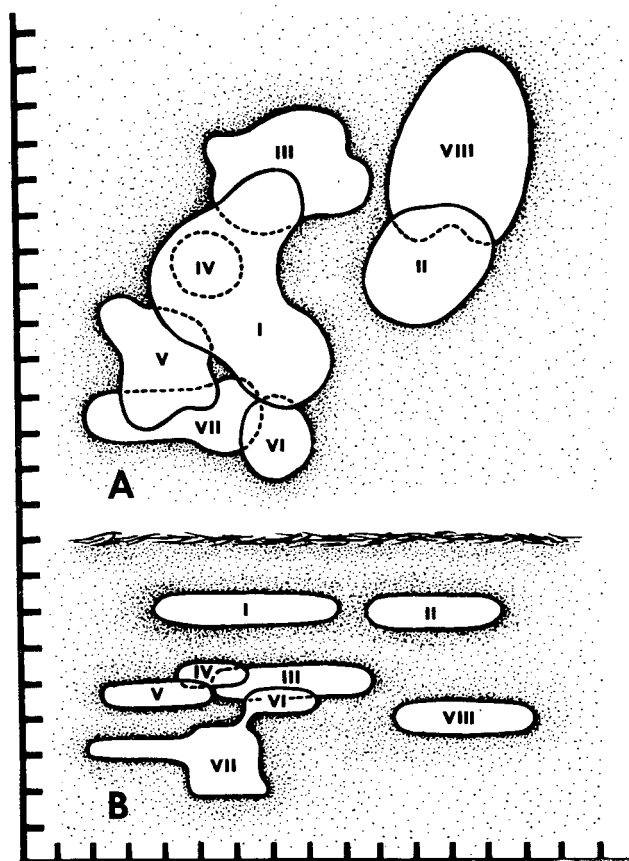


Fig. 3 — Arrangement of chambers in the nest of *P. lygaria*; (A) nest as seen from above, (B) nest in vertical section. Each unit on the coordinates equals 1 centimeter.