

painfully and will attack fiercely when intercepted in its movements. On several successive days I saw detachments of the same army under logs in the same locality. There were no larvae nor pupae and very probably what I saw were merely hunting columns of a huge colony which I failed to locate till a month later. August 21, on visiting the taxidermist's hut, behind the laboratory and less than a hundred yards from the spot in which I first found the species, I came upon a great army moving its larvae. Sam, the negro laboratory attendant, informed me that this army had been living for many days under a pile of large logs about forty feet from the hut. He had disturbed the pile on the preceding day and the *Cheliomyrmex* had begun to move. They were running along in dense, orderly columns under leaves, sticks or boards, wherever such cover was available, but where they had to cross open spaces, they had built covered galleries about four-fifths of an inch wide, of small particles of earth. The column kept in the shade and crossed the earthen floor of the shed diagonally, disappearing in the dense grass and weeds behind it. There were also numerous openings in the soil, usually circular and about the size of a cent-piece, and from these files of ants, after having proceeded long distances beneath the surface, were emerging to join the columns in the surface galleries. These holes and all the openings in the galleries presented an extraordinary appearance for both the circumferences of the former and the edges of the latter, wherever their ceiling had caved in — and this had occurred in places for distances varying from a few inches to a foot — had a regular guard of soldiers, standing close together, side by side, on extended legs, with their heads directed upward, their mandibles wide open and their antennae waving about in the air. Each round hole presented a beautiful rosette of these guards and each open surface gallery two parallel rows, between which the workers were hurrying along in a dense procession, the smallest carrying the larvae tucked under their bodies. Sam was offered a substantial reward for the queen, but although he devoted most of the day watching the ants, the only unusual object he found in their moving columns was a fine red myrmecophilous Staphylinid allied to *Xenoccephalus*. The extraordinary behavior of the soldiers of this army is of considerable interest as indicating certain ethological affinities of *Cheliomyrmex* with the African species of *Dorylus* of the subgenus *Anomma*, for very similar behavior has been repeatedly observed in these ants by Savage, Vosseler, Lang and others, but, to my knowledge, has never been seen in any species of *Eciton*".

Originalbeschreibung

Cheliomyrmex megalonyx Wheeler (1921). — *Soldier*. Very similar to *morosus* but differing as follows: Color of body more deeply ferruginous-red; head and mandibles proportionally somewhat longer, the latter narrower in the region of the median tooth, which is longer and narrower at its base. The basal tooth is more acute and separated by a distinct diastema from the median tooth, not arising from its base as in *morosus*. Antennae somewhat longer, the median joints especially. Occipital border of the head, seen from above more deeply excised and sharply marginate, the margination continuing down the inferior occipital angle on each side as a sharp ridge on to the gular surface. In *morosus* these lateral ridges are absent and the median margination