up and down as they traversed the inequalities of the road. — The progress of these ants is not in one simple line when on a foraging expedition, but a line with many branches; a column is occasionally pushed out in the direction of some promising locality. I once observed one of these terminating at a decayed fallen tree; the ants were busy about it, a few having seized some large *Formicidae*, and also some soft-bodied wasps, these they tore in pieces, and divided the load; the whole column then retired, and re-entered the main line. A branch column is not a party separated from the rest — there is no break in the lines of these ants — but there is always a number passing and repassing, keeping up the line of communication. — I lately discovered what I imagined was a formicarium of an Eciton: I traced a procession in which many were carrying ova, larvae, and pupae; at a short distance I found the column terminating abruptly, not as I expected at a vast earthy dome, but at a heap of dead leaves in a hard trodden pathway; on the leaves were mustered an unusual number of the large-headed individuals, who resisted my disturbing the leaves with great ferocity. I found under the leaves a large collection of ova, pupae, and larvae, all apparently of one species, certainly a Myrmicide, as the pupae were not enclosed in cocoons; the small-headed workers rapidly gathered up the whole, and a great number of others soon came up, including many of the large-headed fellows, and attacked me most furiously; it was no doubt a temporary store made during a predatory expedition".

In seinem Buch "The Naturalist on the River Amazons" bezieht sich Bates ebenfalls auf *E. drepanophorum*. Er schreibt (1863 p. 359): "The commonest species of foraging ants are the *Eciton hamata* and *E. drepanophora*, two kinds which resemble each other so closely that it requires attentive examination to distinguish them; yet their armies never intermingle, although moving in the same woods and often crossing each other's tracks... The errand of the vast ant-armies is plunder, as in the case of *Eciton legionis;* but from their moving always amongst dense thickets, their proceedings are not so easy to observe as in that species. Wherever they move, the whole animal world is set in commotion, and every creature tries to get out of their way. But it is especially the various tribes of wingless insects that have cause for fear, such as heavy-bodied spiders, ants of other species, maggots, caterpillars, larvae of cockroaches and so forth, all of which live under fallen leaves, or in decaying wood. The Ecitons do not mount very high on trees, and therefore the nestlings of birds are not much incommoded by them. The mode of operation of these armies, which I ascertained only after long-continued observation, is as follows. The main column, from four to six deep, moves forward in a given direction, clearing the ground of all animal matter dead or alive, and throwing off here and there a thinner column to forage for a short time on the flanks of the main army, and reenter it again after their task is accomplished. If some very rich place be encountered anywhere near the line of march, for example, a mass of rotten wood abounding in insect larvae, a delay takes place, and a very strong force of ants is concentrated upon it. The excited creatures search every cranny and tier in pieces all the large grubs they drag to light. It is curious to see them attack wasps' nests, which are sometimes built on low shrubs. They gnaw away the papery covering to get at the larvae, pupae, and newly hatched wasps, and cut everything to tatters, regardless of the infuriated owners which are flying about them. In bearing off their spoil in fragments, the pieces are apportioned to the carriers