

of *E. hamatum* and just one of *E. burchelli* were found, a fact which suggests that the newly described species is not uncommon in this region in comparison with these other species of *Eciton* (*Eciton*). Thorough searching at Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, on the other hand, and surveys in the El Real district of Darien, and also in El Valle, to the east and west of the Canal Zone in Panama, have not disclosed any examples of the species. — *Colony I*: Found on November 15, 1947, about 1300 meters west of the Pequeni River, bivouacked within a hollow hardwood tree. The cluster was formed behind a thick partition within the basal hollow of the tree, somewhere within 1 meter from the ground. At 11:30 A. M. a single tree-like system of raiding columns was found, connecting with the bivouac by a single basal column. The presence of scattered debris below the hole through which the ants entered the tree, mainly the empty pupa cases of various ant species (i. e., the remnants of booty objects), indicated a stay of some duration at the site. On November 16 the raiding seemed heavier than before, both along the route of the preceding day and on a new raiding system. The increased magnitude of raiding was indicated by the fact that even after 9:30 P. M. that night a steady column of ants containing many booty carriers was seen returning towards the bivouac. On the following day a considerably heavier two-system raid was established. At 4:00 P. M. a fairly thick column of ants was seen leaving the bivouac tree on one of the principal raiding trails of the day, ordinarily (in *E. hamatum* and other species) a sign of the early stages of a colony emigration. At that time, callow workers were seen in the column and huddled beside the route close to the bivouac. An effort was made to enter the bivouac, without success. It is quite possible that the use of ether in this operation blocked a movement of the colony which might otherwise have occurred on this last night of observation. It seemed probable that Colony I had been bivouacked in the same site for some time, evidently passing through a statary (i. e., sessile) phase. There were indication of an impending nomadism, not only in the acceleration of raiding and in the occurrence of a persistent afternoon exodus of the last day, but also in the appearance of newly emerged callow workers at the time. — *Colony II*: This colony was found at 11:00 A. M. on November 15, at a point about 3 miles to the west of the site of Colony I, and not far from the Boqueron River. When discovered, the colony was raiding vigorously on three tree-like systems of trails, each with a single base route to the bivouac, and large quantities of insect larvae and pupae were coming in. The bivouac was a plug-formed cluster within the interior of a hollow log hulk and near the broken end, where a considerable part of the mass was exposed. Within the cluster a large number of worker larvae was found, estimated to approach the brood magnitude common in *E. hamatum* and *rogeri*. These larvae seemed essentially mature, and numbers of them were being carried to and from places on the log as well as galleries and cavities in its wall where cocoon spinning was in progress. The bivouac cluster was ransacked rather thoroughly without any discovery of the queen, who may well have escaped with streams of larva-carrying workers into inaccessible upper interior of the log. On the following day this colony was bivouacked at a point about 140 meters from the previous site, within a hollow tree from which the ants issued at a point about 3 meters from the ground. In mid-afternoon there was just one raiding system, with a single long, unbranched, base column extending to the bivouac tree. — This species may be termed a column raider, by virtue of the fact that its forays