

Jicotepec, syntypes of *mustelina*, collector unknown. Pueblo Nuevo, near Tetzonapa, and Las Hamacas, about 17 km. north of Santiago Tuxtla (E. O. Wilson leg.; see notes below). Volcan San Martin, dark brown series, ca. 1100 m., forest debris (C. J. Goodnight leg.). GUERRERO: Oaxtepec (F. Bonet leg.). CHIAPAS: Ocosingo and Finca El Real, Ocosingo Valley, leaf mold in hillside (C. and M. Goodnight and L. J. Stannard leg.).

Several colonies of this ant were taken by Wilson during August, 1953, at Pueblo Nuevo and Las Hamacas, Veraacruz, in tropical evergreen forest. The ants were found foraging in the leaf litter and nesting in small rotting bits of wood in the litter. One nest (No. 235) contained 24 workers, 1 queen, 4 worker pupae and 5 larvae. Another (No. 237) held 26 workers, 1 queen, 18 worker pupae, 13 larvae of various sizes, and a number of eggs. In one natural nest, an entomobryid was found with larvae feeding on it. Nests in captivity readily captured entomobryid Collembola, including one *Orchesella*-like species. The ants are sluggish hunters, and often show immobile "ambush" behavior, with mandibles held open at about 30°-40° (as in *Strumigenys gundlachi*). When the ant strikes a springtail, the springtail almost always jumps, often several times in rapid succession. The ant hangs on, bulldog-fashion, and immediately curls in a rapid attempt to sting. On one occasion, the collembolan prey jumped and left behind a leg in the jaws of the ant, which bore it back to the nest. Small symphylans, millipedes, campodeids, a mosquito, mites and other arthropods offered to the *Neostruma* were ignored or avoided. One small symphylan was caught, but later rejected. One nest was maintained in the laboratory for two years, during which time it produced two separate sets of males and winged females (sexes in about equal numbers). From this nest, placed under a bell jar in the sunlight, the males and winged females flew out, but remained inactive for days on the ceiling and upper walls of the jar, apparently without mating. They appeared to try to move toward the light. During the two years we kept this colony in a small plaster nest, it was given nothing to eat but entomobryid and isotomid collembolans, a diet which allowed it to maintain itself in a flourishing condition.

One Las Hamacas colony produced an anomalous individual, probably a gynandromorph, in which the right half of the head