

extensions of the nest into the log itself. Another frequent nesting site in tropical forest is in the humus and leaf litter at the base of large trees, particularly between buttress roots. *Anochetus* species of medium or small size often nest in small pieces of rotting wood or bark, or even small rotting twigs or seeds and nuts lying in or on the forest litter.

Some species tend to choose more arboreal nest sites. *O. mayi*, as noted by Mann (1911) and by Lenko and myself, is usually found in the Amazon Basin nesting in «ant gardens» — balls of roots and stems of small, specialized plants lodged in or suspended from tree branches; in this case the *Odontomachus* were usually living in company with the smaller dolichoderine ant *Monacis rufescens* [3]. The large and aggressive *O. hastatus* is usually taken in microhabitats off the ground; I have found nests in bromeliads and other epiphytes growing on trees in tropical forest, in the leaf bases of small palms, and in leaf trash gathered in the forks of large trees a meter or more above ground level. In Panama, I found a nest of *O. brunneus* in scanty epiphytic growth on the highest, most exposed dead top branches of a tall forest tree that had been blown down the night before. Old termite nests, both on trees and on the ground, often harbor *Odontomachus* nests, in arid country as well as forest. *Anochetus emarginatus* frequently lives in hollow branches of trees.

Arid-country species, such as *O. bauri* in the Barquisimeto area of Venezuela, *O. clarus* in semidesert Mexico and southwestern U.S., or *A. levaillanti* in South Africa, nest in the soil. Perhaps the most unusual nesting site is that of *O. malignus*, in coral masses on the marine coasts of the Malay Archipelago and Melanesia [22].

Foraging for living animal prey takes place on the soil surface, within the soil-humus-log mold matrix, or on the trunks, branches and foliage of trees and plants wherever these are available. Fragmentary evidence indicates that most epigaeically foraging tropical odontomachites tend to do their foraging at dusk, at night, or during dawn hours. I found *Anochetus africanus* walking on tree trunks only at night in the Ivory Coast, *Odontomachus ruficeps* mainly abroad on trees at dusk and after dark at Mataranka and near Darwin in the Northern Territory of Australia, and *O. bauri* on tree trunks and bushes at night in Panama. *O. malignus* has been found foraging among corals in the intertidal zone at low tide [22].