

Only one or two entrances were found per nest, and these openings were typically guarded by workers. During nest analysis, no predators, parasites, or inquilines were found. Occasionally, stored insect booty were found cached at one end of the nest.

Seven complete nests of *T. alluaudi* were collected (Table 1). The nest sites of *T. alluaudi* consisted of a dead branch on the ground (4 cases), or a dead branch resting in vegetation close to the ground (3 cases).

Table 1. *T. alluaudi* colony size and composition.

Nest #	Eggs	Larvae	Workers	♀-Pupae	♂-Pupae	Males	Ergatoid ♀
1	65	130	78	48	2	3	5
2	0	14	9	1	0	0	3
3	19	16	17	1	0	0	1
4	26	29	32	7	0	1	1
5	17	19	18	1	0	0	1
6	25	11	19	2	0	0	1
7	10	15	18	0	0	0	1

Nine complete colonies of *T. foreli* were collected (Table 2). *T. foreli* colonies typically were found in small twigs resting directly on the ground.

Table 2. *T. foreli* colony size and composition.

Nest #	Eggs	Larvae	Workers	♀-Pupae	♂-Pupae	Males	Ergatoid ♀
1	3	3	8	1	0	0	1
2	10	23	12	2	0	0	1
3	11	10	7	1	0	0	1
4	0	6	10	0	0	0	1
5	15	16	10	6	0	0	1
6	1	7	12	2	0	0	1
7	9	40	19	6	0	0	1
8	0	8	22	6	0	0	1
9	1	7	11	3	0	0	1

Four complete nests of *T. sp. a* were collected (Table 3). The branches used for nests by *T. sp. a* were always suspended above the ground by vegetation.