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Ants and Myrmecophiles at Bordighera.

Myrmecophilous Notes for 1925.

## Ants and Myrmecophiles at Bordighera.

By HORACE DONISTHORPE, F.Z.S., F.E.S., etc.

(Concluded from p. 8.)

Dolichoderinae.—17. Tapinoma nigerrimum, Nyl.—This species was very abundant at Bordighera, both on the sandy and rocky places on the small hills above the sea, and in the river beds near; but not in the olive woods nor in the places visited in the neighbourhood. ¥ ¥ ran about all over the place, and the nests were found in various habitats—under stones; in the ground with small cones above formed of earth grains; in mounds of earth; and formed of leaves, buds, etc. On January 29th I dug up one large nest deep in the ground; it contained thousands of \(\neg \) and one queen was found. On January 31st I noticed a number of \( \xi \) holding something at an entrance to their nest, which was situated in a bank. When disturbed the & & ran away, and what they had been holding proved to be a dealated ?, quite unburt, and very active. This recalled to my mind Dr. Santschi's description of how the 2 of Wheeleviella santschii, For., is "arrested" by the \(\beta\) \(\beta\) of this same Tapinoma, before she gains admittance into their nest! In one large colony in a nest built in a grass tussock of bits of grass, buds, etc., which contained vast numbers of \u224 \u2242, and many sex larvae, only one queen was found; but in another colony situated in a bank very many dealated ?? were present. On this occasion a number of \( \begin{aligned} \precede \text{was observed carrying a small snail shell.} \end{aligned} \) A vast colony occurred on the banks of the river, the ants had built up two large earth mounds, and the \(\frac{\pi}{2}\) —many of which were very large and black-were all over the whole area.

Formioinae.—18. Plagiolepis pygmaea, Latr.—This tiny species was common everywhere, nesting under stones, tiles, and in the sand, etc., though much digging never produced a 2.  $\mbox{$\checkmark$}$   $\mbox{$\checkmark$}$  often turned up with other ants, and when the nests of the latter were being dug up.

19. Camponotus (Myrmoturba) maculatus, F., subsp. aethiops, Latr.—On February 2nd a large colony of this ant was dug up, the nest being situated under two deeply embedded stones— & & of all sizes occurred, and deep down 4 4 were found. Five Lepismas and numerous Cyphodeirus albinos were seen in this nest. This ant was subsequently found on several occasions under stones; and at Dolceacqua on March 6th, & & were seen running on the grass growing on the first floor of the fine old ruined Castle.

20. Camponotus (Tanaemyrmex) sylvaticus, Ol.—This ant was first seen on February 5th, when a single \(\frac{1}{2}\) was found under a stone. On February 16th a single \(\frac{1}{2}\) was observed sunning itself on the rock wall by the side of the road; and on the same day a small new colony consisting of a large queen, a few small \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\), and some small larvae was found under a stone. In this nest Cyphodeirus albinos, Platyarthrus hoffmanseggi, and a Lepisma occurred. Subsequently numerous colonies were seen under stones, and Lepismas in most of them. Very many \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) with very bright red heads and thoraces were present in one colony; and on the same date, February 17th, a number of a Coccid (\(Eriococcus bezzii, ?\)) occurred in another. The \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) of this ant when disturbed have a curious habit of raising

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the gaster and holding it erect, which gives them a very un-Camponotus-

like appearance.

21. Camponotus (Orthonotomyrmex) lateralis, Ol.—On January 30th a large colony of this really beautiful ant—with its bright red head contrasted with its shining black body—was found under a stone at the foot of an olive tree. It contained many \u2225 \u2225 and larvae, and numerous 3 3 and winged 2 2. A large Lepisma was taken in this nest, and small Acari were noticed on some of the \u2212 \u222. A colony, which also contained 3 3 and winged ??, was situated under the same stone as Pheidole pallidula at Ospedaletti on February 6th. When disturbed the *Pheidoles* attacked the *Camponoti* with the greatest. fury, numbers of them fastening on to their legs, wings, and antennae. Various other colonies were subsequently found. In one situated in an olive tree, a queen and many winged ? ? were present; in another under a stone, only & &, and no winged ? ?, occurred. A colony between two stones contained a queen, many large & &, and larvae; but no winged sexes were present.

22. Acanthomyops (Donisthorpea) emarginatus, Ol.—At Sasso, on February 10th, & of this species were observed walking along on a stone wall; and the nest was found to be situated under stones at the foot of the wall. On March 6th & were noticed on the walls of the ruined castle at Dolceacqua; and in larger numbers on walls on the

outskirts of the town.

23. Acanthomyops (Donisthorpea) brunneus, Latr.?—On February 6th a large colony of this ant was found under a stone at Ospedaletti. In the field I took them to be A. (D.) niger. A \( \times\) was captured running over the root of an olive tree at Bordighera; and two large colonies occurred under stones on the highest part of Monte Nero on February 24th. Again I took them to be A. (D.) niger; and I am very well acquainted with A. (D.) brunneus in England! They are much darker than our species, the head is quite black, and the rest of the body dark brown; but there are no outstanding hairs on the tibiae. I propose to call them A. (D.) brunneus var. nigro-brunneus. They are perhaps the same form (from Genoa) which Emery (l.c. 167) doubtfully referred to var. alieno-brunnea, Forel.

24. Formica fusca, L.—on March 6th a colony was found under a stone at Dolceacqua; but I never observed the species at Bordighera. In this nest the small spider, and a specimen of Anthicus longicollis occurred. I may here mention that though I was collecting Coleoptera all the time I was at Bordighera and took every species I saw, the only occasions on which I saw any Anthici were when examining ants'

nests!

In conclusion I must express my best thanks to my colleague Dr. F. Santschi for naming some of the more difficult forms.

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I have written a separate account of the work done in connection with the ant Acanthomyops (Donisthorpea) brunnens, Latr., but a few other observations, and records with ants, still remain to be published.