AGE	GROUP*	BODY LENGTH IN mm. RANGE MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	AVERAGE	AREA LEG DISCS IN mm^2 RANGE MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	AVERAGE	RATIO** IN LOG 10^{-4}
LAST STATARY DAY	S	0.504	0.604	0.513	.000	.000	.000	0
	G	0.717	2.076	1.248	.000	.000	.000	0
	L	2.604	2.982	2.651	.004	.006	.005	1.276
3rd NOMADIC DAY	S	0.520	0.569	0.548	.000	.000	.000	0
	G	0.604	3.434	1.544	.000	.008	.001	0.811
	L	4.189	5.887	4.651	.001	.013	.008	1.236
5th NOMADIC DAY	S	1.510	1.698	1.528	.000	.003	.000	0
	G	1.736	5.623	3.658	.000	.020	.005	1.135
	L	5.623	7.322	6.095	.011	.030	.011	1.255
7th NOMADIC DAY	S	1.925	4.604	3.201	.000	.012	.000	0
	G	4.944	7.472	6.091	.000	.037	.006	0.993
	L	7.661	8.739	7.557	.000	.019	.003	0.598
8th NOMADIC DAY	S	0.906	1.547	1.246	.000	.000	.000	0
	G	2.717	6.302	4.013	.000	.022	.010	1.396
	L	6.680	9.107	7.086	.000	.029	.022	1.492
10th NOMADIC DAY	S	2.076	3.107	2.726	.000	.007	.001	0.564
	G	3.623	7.548	5.642	.000	.054	.023	1.610
	L	8.152	10.000	8.095	.000	.066	.038	1.666
11th NOMADIC DAY	S	4.416	5.170	4.838	.012	.016	.013	1.429
	G	5.812	8.000	6.391	.016	.048	.027	1.626
	L	9.095	10.492	9.086	.013	.049	.032	1.547
12th NOMADIC DAY	S	3.700	4.868	4.112	.009	.022	.017	1.616
	G	5.170	9.360	6.866	.000	.050	.024	1.543
	L	9.624	13.800	11.405	.000	.088	.022	1.285

* The four smallest individuals are grouped under letter S, the four largest individuals are grouped under letter L, and the twelve individuals of graded sizes are grouped under letter G.

** The ratio here listed was obtained by dividing the average leg discs' area by the average body length.

TABLE 1. — Measurements of *Eciton burchelli* larvae throughout development.

or early nomadic phase. This precocious growth advantage is maintained throughout the entire larval stage of development. Thus, in samples taken at the earliest larval stages, prominent morphological features such as the earliest stages of development of the mouth parts, the imaginal leg discs, the antennal and gonopodal discs and the cuticular hairs are observed in the specimens having the greatest body length and width, but not in the smallest larvae. It should be noted then that there are two methods of calibrating developmental progress: First, by using the nomadic day, that is, specimen staken from day one to day thirteen, each day denoting the development in termes of the representative duration of time. A second method of calibrating developmental progress makes use of the developmental stage. Here the different polymorphic types are considered roughly comparable in the time at which hatching occurs, in the representative times thereafter in which corresponding changes appear in structure (e.g., leg discs), and in the respective times at which they attain larval maturity. In general,