

DD.	Body lengths from 6.50 mm. to 7.50 mm.	E
E.	Leg disc lengths from 0.306 mm. to 0.352 mm. and widths from 0.217 mm. to 0.254 mm.	N-14 Intermediate
EE.	Leg disc lengths from 0.336 mm. to 0.420 mm. and widths from 0.227 mm. to 0.247 mm.	N-16 Intermediate
DDD.	Body lengths from 8.20 mm. to 10.80 mm. and leg disc lengths from 0.420 mm. to 0.515 mm. and widths from 0.250 mm. to 0.305 mm.	N-14 Large, N-15 Intermediate and Large, N-16 Large

DISCUSSION

In the past the study of growth processes in the larvae of social insects as the ant has been neglected by entomologists, who have turned mainly to the non-social insect for such studies. Consequently, development in social insects has not been as clearly understood as in other holometabolic insects. Reasons for this neglect are understandable. In a social organization developmental forms are confined to nests or hives, and the egg-laying of the queen is usually continuous during the warmer seasons. Hence, the larval population consists of a heterogenous mixture of individuals of mixed castes, ages and stages, often complicated by extensive worker differences in species which manifest polymorphism. Before the enigma proposed by individual differences on the adult level can be clarified, corresponding immature forms must be studied at reliably differentiated stages.

In *E. hamatum* the adult polymorphic workers form a continuous series from the smallest worker minor to the large soldier form, and appears, therefore, to involve an incomplete polymorphism. It is possible that further studies will reveal the presence of an incomplete dimorphic type of polymorphism as suggested by Wilson (1953). In the adult worker forms, as has been previously stated, beside differences in size there are apparent qualitative differences in this series marked primarily by exceptional hooked mandibles and head pattern of the major worker. However, in samples of *E. hamatum* larvae collected on successive days of the nomadic phase, characteristics such as are found in the adults to differentiate the polymorphic series, are not noticeably apparent. The obvious overlapping in the