

surface spinulose, the spinules in transverse rows which form a subreticulate pattern; on the ventral surface of each lateral lobe a pair of sensillæ near the center and a cluster of four sensillæ near the anterior border at the junction with the median lobe. *Mandibles* (Pl. VII, Fig. 6) very small and without teeth; base subtriangular; apex slender and bent medially at an angle to the base. *Maxillæ* prominent, fused to the labium; proximal sense-organ (Pl. VII, Fig. 5) a slightly raised cluster of five sensillæ, three of which bear one spinule each; distal sense-organ (Pl. VII, Fig. 4) a short projection with two apical sensillæ, each bearing a spinule. *Labium* prominent, a few fine ridges forming a narrow reticulate pattern posterior to the opening of the sericteries; labial sense-organ a slightly raised cluster of five sensillæ, three of which bear one spinule each. *Hypopharynx* (Pl. VII, Fig. 7) broad and furnished with longitudinal ridges.

IMMATURE SEXUAL (?) LARVA (Pl. VIII, Fig. 6): Differs from the mature worker larva of the same size in being stouter and in having the abdomen enlarged at the middle, so that the dorsal profile is more convex.

SEXUAL LARVA (Pl. VIII, Fig. 4): Voluminous and plump, much larger than the mature worker larva (Pl. VIII, Figs. 7A and B); hypocephalic; bean-shaped, somewhat curved ventrally; dorsal profile strongly convex; ventral profile concave anteriorly, slightly convex posteriorly; diameter greatest at the middle, decreasing slightly towards the ends which are rounded. Anus subterminal, with small lips. Metamerism indistinct. Spiracles, 10 pairs.

Body mostly naked, but with a few hairs of four types, each type restricted to a small area. Type I hairs: Extremely long (0.4-0.6 mm.); base stout, straight, and heavily sclerotized; attenuating rather rapidly to a fine apical portion, which is slightly curved forward; distal $\frac{2}{3}$ serrate; restricted to the posterior $\frac{3}{4}$ of the ventral surface and arranged in 4 longitudinal rows, 5 to 8 in each outer row and 4 to 6 in each inner row (Pl. VIII, Fig. 5). Type II hairs: A few (about 10) moderately long (0.17-0.25 mm.) slender hairs, which have the apical half serrate; these are restricted to a small area at the posterior end and are strongly