

curved ventrally (Pl. VIII, Fig. 2). Type III hairs: A single pair of simple, slender, strongly curved hairs about 0.15 mm. long, at the anterior end, one a short distance in front of each mesothoracic spiracle (Pl. VIII, Fig. 1). Type IV hairs: A few very minute (0.009 mm. long), simple, straight, acute hairs on the prothorax around the base of the head (Pl. VIII, Fig. 3).

Head and mouth-parts like those of worker larva.

The above descriptions are based on larvæ from a single nest collected at Kartabo, British Guiana, VII-27-1920. I am indebted to Dr. W. M. Wheeler for the material.

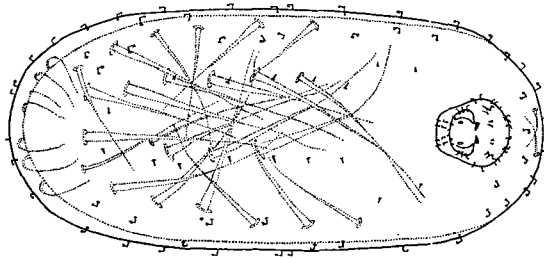


Fig. 1. *Allomerus octoarticulatus* var. *demerarae* W. M. Wheeler. Larva ready to molt to definitive sexual form; the hairs of the latter are easily seen through the transparent integument of the younger form. Ventral view. X50.

As mentioned previously the mature larvæ of worker and sexual forms are so very different that they might be regarded at first glance as belonging to different genera. That such is not the case is proved by the fact that the heads of the two types are identical and by the fact that I have found young larvæ of the sexual type still encased in an integument of the worker type (Fig. 1). Moreover, a worker semipupa enclosed in an integument of the worker type (Pl. VII, Fig. 3) shows that worker larvæ do not attain what I have designated as the definitive sexual form before pupating.

In spite of the fact that all larvæ of *Allomerus* are alike in the early instars, nevertheless, some slight differentiation occurs previous to the molt to the definitive sexual form. Such, at least, is my tentative interpretation of the material studied. The bodies of small (i. e. worker) semipupæ are