

Head large; in anterior view somewhat longer than broad, with the cranium subhexagonal and bearing four groups of sensilla and a few simple hairs about 0.09 mm. long. Antennae large and convex, each with two sensilla. Front bulging and convex. Labrum transverse, short, and very thick; narrowed distally, with the anterior angles rounded; anterior surface bearing eight hairs similar to those on the cranium; numerous sensilla on the distal surface and two on the posterior surface. Mandible small and feebly sclerotized, with the base slightly expanded and the apex slender, straight, and acute. Maxillae inflated and subglobular, furnished with a few simple hairs; palp represented by a loose cluster of 14–21 sensilla, one of which is mounted on a small projection; galea a short, rather stout papilla, apparently without sensilla. Labium with the prementum swollen, moderately large, and feebly impressed at the middle of the distal surface; postmentum inflated and sagging; palp represented by a diffuse cluster of sensilla, some of which bear a spinule; opening of sericteries a long transverse arcuate groove. Trophorhinium wanting. (Material studied: Four slightly damaged specimens from the Belgian Congo.)

A number of years ago I had the opportunity of photographing (Text fig. 1) a male larva of this species from the Belgian Congo, but was unable to obtain the specimen for further study. Apparently it is indistinguishable from the male of *D. molesta* described below.

There is a reference in my paper on vestigial legs (1938, p. 140) to the above species.

D. (*Anomma*) *nigricans* Illiger.—Forel (1912, Pl. I, fig. 6) has figured a semipupa.

D. (*Anomma*) *nigricans* var. *molesta* (Gerstäcker). *Male*.—Fig. 7. Size enormous (relative to worker); length of mid-dorsal line 47 mm.; maximum diameter (at 5th abdominal somite) 8.8 mm. Body moderately stout, subcircular in cross-section, tapering gradually toward the ends, which are both acute. Anterior portion, *i. e.*, first six somites, bent ventrally at an angle of 90 degrees. Thirteen distinct somites. Terminal somite having the shape of a slender cone—much more slender than the penultimate somite, into which it is partially retractile. Penultimate somite having a shape somewhat like the

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I

Dorylus, *Aenictus*, and *Cheliomyrmex*

Dorylus (*Anomma*) *wilverthi* Emery, Figs. 1–6. 1, head in side view, × 53; 2, head and thorax in ventral view, × 17; 3, mandible in anterior view, × 133; 4, body hair, × 185; 5, head in anterior view, × 53; 6, antenna in side view, × 175.

Dorylus (*Anomma*) *nigricans* var. *molesta* (Gerstäcker), ♂. Fig. 7, last two somites in side view, × 4.

Aenictus (*Typhlatta*) *leviceps* (F. Smith), Figs. 8–10. 8, head in side view, × 91; 9, mandible in anterior view, × 197; 10, head in anterior view, × 91.

Aenictus (*A.*) *aratus nesiotis* var. *fraterculus* Wheeler, Figs. 11–13. 11, body hair, × 253; 12, maxillary palp, × 333; 13, larva in side view, × 17.

Cheliomyrmex *megalonyx* Wheeler, Figs. 14–18. 14, maxillary palp, × 211; 15, mandible in anterior view, × 133; 16, body hair and integumentary spinules, × 181; 17, larva in side view, × 14; 18, head in anterior view, × 61.