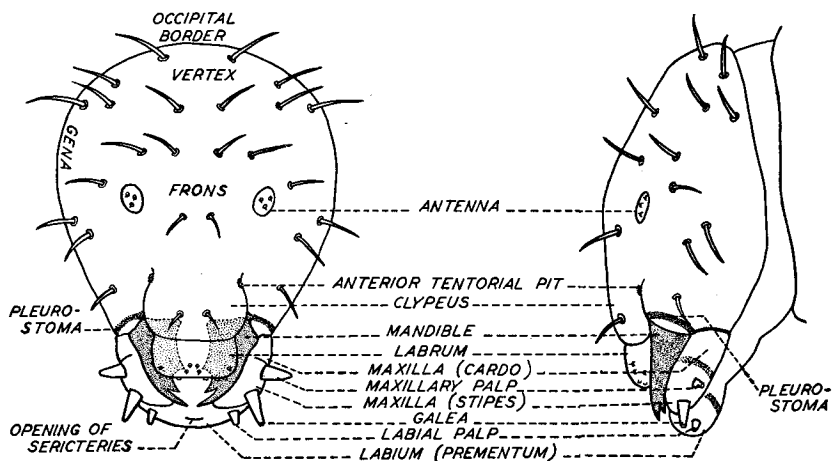


E. (E.) hamatum (Fabricius).—Figs. 19–23 and 38. Slender, sub-cylindrical, orthocephalic; with the anterior end slightly curved ventrally and the rest of the body nearly straight; thickest at the sixth abdominal somite, attenuated toward either end; posterior end bluntly pointed. Vestigial legs relatively large (diameter 0.05 mm.) rounded elevations. Anus ventral. Thirteen distinct postcephalic somites, the terminal small. Body provided with a moderately dense covering of short (0.025–0.12 mm.) simple hairs, which are uniformly distributed. Integument of body beset with short transverse rows of minute papillae, 3 or 4 in each row. Head small, cranium transversely subelliptical in anterior view; rather thickly beset with simple hairs about 0.1 mm. long. Antennae in the form of a minute paraboloid bearing two minute sensilla and mounted eccentrically on a low



Text Figure 2. Synthetic head of an ant larva to illustrate terminology.

elevation. Labrum small, thick, twice as broad as long, with the distal border nearly straight; numerous sensilla on the dorsal surface, a few on the ventral surface and distal border; ventral surface roughened with short arcuate rows of spinules. Mandibles long and narrow with the base dilated, feebly sclerotized and somewhat variable in shape; the apical portion slender and slightly curved medially but not posteriorly; medial borders sparsely denticulate. Maxillae large; the stipes conoidal and furnished with a few spinules; palp a discoidal area bearing one unguate and 4–8 discoidal sensilla; galea a truncate cone with two apical sensilla. Labium prominent; the prementum subhemispherical; palp a group of four sensilla, three of which form a compact cluster, the fourth isolated; opening of sericteries a long transverse, arcuate slit. Trophorhinium consisting of the spinulose ventral surface of the labrum and the spinules on the maxillae. (Material studied: numerous specimens from the Panama Canal Zone.)