

**E. (E.) quadriglume dulcius** var. **jujuyensis** Forel.—Gallardo (1920, p. 324) says of this form: "Se puede notar la esbeltez de las larvas que les permite una gran movilidad. . . ." Fig. 8 (on p. 322) is an excellent photograph of these larvae.

**E. (E.) vagans** (Olivier). These larvae are very similar to *E. hamatum*. (Material studied: numerous specimens from Trinidad collected by Dr. N. A. Weber.) In a recent paper (1938) I have figured (fig. 5) a section through an imaginal bud and vestigial leg.

**E. (Acamatus) schmitti** Emery—Figs. 29–33. Apparently similar to *E. hamatum*, except in the following characters. The body is densely and uniformly covered with hairs of two types: the majority are simple, straight or slightly curved, and 0.06–0.09 mm. long; a few are bifid or trifid and about 0.05 mm. long. The integument is furnished with short transverse rows of minute spinules. The labrum has 12 sensilla on the anterior surface and lacks spinules on the posterior surface. The apical portion of the mandibles is more slender; the point is more acute; and the denticles are minute and very few in number. The maxillae are without spinules; the palp bears 7 sensilla. Trophorhynchium wanting. (Material studied: 8 badly damaged specimens from Colorado).

I have studied a number of male larvae of this species extracted from cocoons 13 mm. long, which were collected in Texas by my brother, Dr. P. A. Wheeler. Since the larvae attain a length of 14–15 mm., the anterior end is sharply recurved to fit the shorter cocoon. In general, however, the shape is typically ecitonine. The wing rudiments appear as short transverse lines (grooves?); vestigial gonopods are wanting on the seventh and eighth abdominal somites and there is only a faint trace on the ninth. There are 13 distinct body somites. The body has a moderately dense covering of hairs which are uniformly distributed in transverse bands separated by naked zones along the shallow intersegmental furrows. These hairs are relatively minute (0.10–0.16 mm.), with the longest at the posterior end where they are flexuous with fine attenuate tips. So many hairs are broken off that the apparent absence of branched hairs is inconclusive; all remaining hairs are simple. The integumental spinules are like those of the worker. The heads of all my specimens are distorted by preservation but they seem to resemble the head of *E. hamatum*, except for genal bulges. The mouth parts resemble those of *E. hamatum* except as follows: the apical portion of the mandibles is more slender, with the denticles larger, more obtuse, and more numerous; the maxillae seems to lack spinules. The mandibles are relatively somewhat smaller than those of the worker.

In a recent paper (1938) I have described the wing rudiments (p. 141) and vestigial gonopods (p. 142) and figured the thorax of the above male in ventral view (fig. 4).

An examination of one damaged larva and one extra head of *E. (A.) sumichrasti* Norton (from Mexico) reveals its close similarity to the larva of *E. (A.) schmitti*.

**E. (A.) pilosum** F. Smith (figs. 34–36). The larva of this species is likewise similar to *E. (A.) schmitti*, but the hairs are all stiff and plumose and the maxillary palp has only five sensilla. This conclusion is based on eight unsatisfactory specimens from Paraguay.