

sensilla. Clypeus distinct; a thick flap. Labrum a thick flap; small; broader than long; constricted near base; free border strongly curved and bearing several conspicuous sensilla; posterior surface with numerous sensilla near the middle and with spinules arranged in short arcuate rows near the periphery. Mandibles rather feebly sclerotized; long and slender; base moderately stout; apical two-thirds narrow, thin, curved backward and medially, and tapering to a rounded point; apical half of medial border serrate with five or six denticles. Maxillae lobose, round-pointed, rather long; apical half spinulose, the spinules grouped in short rows; palp a low elliptical elevation (bearing two sensilla) together with a contiguous papilla (which bears an apical sensillum); galea a long slender finger-like projection bearing an apical sensillum. Labium prominent, constricted at the base; free end broadly rounded; middle of anterior surface spinulose, with the spinules arranged in short transverse rows; palp a low rounded elevation (bearing three sensilla) together with a contiguous paxilla (bearing a single apical sensillum). Opening of sericteries distinct. (Material studied: three semipupae from Fiji collected by Dr. W. M. Mann.)

*Cerapachys* (*Cerapachys*) sp.—Fig. 2e. Similar to *crypta* but differing in a few details. The body hairs are shorter (0.2 - 0.3 mm. long) but more abundant. The head hairs are longer (0.054 mm. long). The mandibles have more denticles (about a dozen on each). The maxillary palp is a low elevation bearing four sensilla. The labial palp is a low elevation bearing five sensilla. (Material studied: 10 semipupae from Borneo.)

Wheeler, G. C. 1938, p. 141: no evidence of wing rudiments.

*Cerapachys* (*Parasyscia*) *augustae* Wheeler.—Text fig. 1. "The larvae were extremely slender, not twice as broad behind as at the anterior end, with well-marked segmental constrictions. The head is proportionately large, with strong, acute mandibles projecting beyond the clypeal and labial regions. The maxillae are furnished with a pair of prominent sensory papillae and the labium with a well-developed duct to the spinning glands. The dorsal surface of the head as well as the whole surface of the body is covered uniformly with short, slightly curved hairs. There are no traces of tubercles of any description. Attempts to observe the method employed by the ants in feeding their larvae were unsuccessful. Once, on placing a number of eggs and young larvae of *Camponotus festinatus* in the nest I saw the young *Cerapachys* larvae feeding