



Text figure 1.—*Cerapachys (Parasyscia) augustae*. a, eggs; b, young larva in lateral view. (After Wheeler, 1903 and 1910. By permission of Columbia University Press.)

on the former after they had been carried under the slide by the workers. It was apparent also that the ants and their older larvae soon began to feed on the unhatched eggs and younger larvae of their own species, for the number of progeny decreased rapidly from day to day . . . These larvae were carried by the ants after the manner of *Eciton* and *Leptogenys*, i.e., by the neck, with the long slender body extending back between the legs of the worker. The ants were quite as careful of their larvae as of their eggs." (Wheeler, 1903, p. 207.) The figure of the young larva on page 206 is repeated by Wheeler (1910, Fig. 37 on p. 71) and is reproduced here (Text fig. 1) through the courtesy of Columbia University Press.

Wheeler, 1903, p. 209: "The larva probably spins a cocoon . . . The larva is intermediate between that of *Eciton* and *Stigmatomma*. It is covered with shorter, less flexuous, and less abundant hairs than the latter and in these particulars resembles the larvae of *Eciton*."

Wheeler (1910) describes the larva of *Parasyscia* as "more cylindrical" than typical ant larvae (p. 72) and as "smooth, slender larvae, with a rather dense covering of hairs" (p. 233).