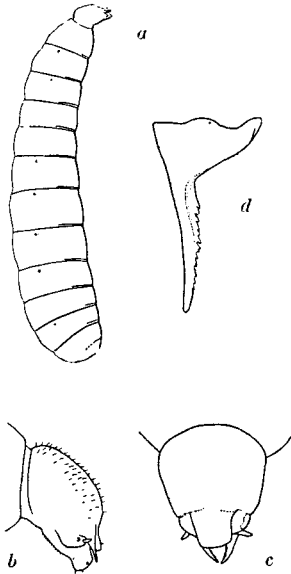


have a very wrinkled integument. This latter causes me to suspect that they have been dried out and later relaxed. At any rate, they do not differ otherwise from the larvae described above. Hence I conclude tentatively that the branching may be an artifact due to dessication. Dimorphic larvae are extremely rare among the Formicidae. Without better evidence I would not wish to consider the larva of this species dimorphic.

Whether dimorphic or not, *Lioponera* larvae are still the queerest of the cerapachyines. Their hooked hairs and their short broad mandibles make them decidedly atypical.

The only reference to the larva of *Lioponera* in the literature refers to the absence of vestigial legs in *L. luzuriagae* (G. C. Wheeler, 1938, p. 140).



Text figure 2.—*Acanthostichus serratulus*. a, nearly mature larva; b, head enlarged, in profile; c, same in dorsal (*sic!*) view; d, mandible greatly enlarged, viewed obliquely from the side. (After Emery, 1899)

Tribe Acanthostichini Emery
Genus *Acanthostichus* Mayr

I have seen no larvae of this genus and hence must be content with Emery's description (1899, p. 4) and figures (Pl. 2, figs. 5