spinules of various sizes and arranged in various patterns. Mandibles stout, heavily sclerotized throughout, subtriangular in anterior view, arcuate posteriorly; two stout teeth on the medial border and a stout apical tooth; anterior surface with spinules on the basal half and longitudinal striae on the apical half; posterior surface with longitudinal striae on the apical half. Maxillae lobose, round-pointed, with the apical half spinulose; a few hairs (0.04 mm long) on the posterior surface; palp a truncate cone with one apical and two lateral sensilla; galea a truncate cone with a single apical sensillum. Labium subhemispherical; anterior surface spinulose; posterior surface with several hairs (0.04 mm long); palp a low rounded elevation bearing three sensilla; opening of sericteries a conspicuous transverse slit. Hypopharynx coarsely spinulose. (Material studied: several larvae from New South Wales.)

Brues, 1919: Adult eucharids (*Psilogaster fasciiventris* Brues) bred from a cocoon of *M. gulosa*. (Referred to by Wheeler, 1928, p. 42.) Presumably the larvae had been parasitoid on the ant larvae.

Wheeler, G. C., 1938, p. 141: "A larva . . . has short (0.045 mm) transverse lines (slits?)" on the meso- and metathorax. These are provisionally termed "wing rudiments."

Myrmecia sanguinea F. Smith.—Body and head hairs a little longer; maxillary palp and galea longer and slenderer; otherwise very similar to *gulosa*. (Material studied: fragments of three larvae from New South Wales.)

Wheeler, 1918: "It is milk-white, has the form of a vegetable marrow, with all the segments distinct, except those at the extreme posterior end of the body, the anterior segments are very slender and curved and the head is very small. The body is rather uniformly clothed with short, rapidly tapering bristle-like hairs. Under a higher magnification the head is seen to have a projecting bilobed clypeus, broad, heavily chitinized, coarsely tridentate mandibles and well-developed maxillae and labium, the former with two pairs of strongly chitinized peg-shaped sensillae, the latter terminating in a broadly elliptical chitinous plate, with a single pair of knob-shaped sensillae and the opening of the salivary duct near the middle of its anterior border. The upper surface of the short, rounded cranium bears a pair of minute antennal rudiments. . . . It is . . . not improbable that the *Myrmecia* larva is fed on whole insects, since the small head and very long mobile neck are very much as in certain solitary wasp larvae (*e.g., Sphecius*), which gnaw a small hole in their prey and then reach into its body cavity and devour its soft parts. The mandibles of the *Myrmecia* larva certainly show that it feeds on insect food" (pp. 296-298). Fig. 1 on p. 297—photograph of two adult larvae of *Myrmecia sanguinea* in side view. Fig. 2 on p. 298—head in dorsal, ventral and lateral views.

Myrmecia forficata Fabricius.—Forel (1890) found adult eucharids (*Eucharis myrmeciae* Cameron) in the cocoons of this bullfrog ant. (Referred to by Brues, 1919, p. 13 and by Wheeler, 1928, p. 41.)

Myrmecia nigriceps Mayr.—"The larvae were feeding on small clusters of