

recently killed *Camponotus* workers, which had been cut in two at the petiole." (Wheeler, 1933, p. 39.)

Myrmecia regularis Crawley.—Wheeler (1932) uses this species as the paradigm of the intermittently claustral method of colony-feeding. As soon as the first larvae hatch the queen leaves her nest from time to time to capture insects with which to feed them.

Wheeler, 1933: "The slender, small-headed and long-necked larvae are fed on pieces of insects or even on entire or nearly entire insects" (p. 26). "Nearly half-grown larvae . . . were sometimes found feeding on fresh pieces of insects, such as caterpillars and the gasters of dealated ant females" (p. 28). "Young larvae feeding on a piece of caterpillar" (Fig. 6 opposite p. 26).

Myrmecia simillima F. Smith.—Wheeler (1933, p. 34) found "a compact cluster of young larvae which were devouring a fresh saw-fly larva."

Myrmecia (Promyrmecia) mandibularis F. Smith.—"The larvae are fed on insects. In one nest I found a cluster of them devouring a decapitated cricket." (Wheeler, 1933, p. 67.)

Myrmecia (Promyrmecia) pilosula F. Smith.—"The larvae are fed on pieces of various insects." (Wheeler, 1933, p. 57.)

Tribe AMBLYOPONINI Forel

Genus MYSTRIMUM Roger

Body hairs long, simple and flexuous, with the apical half very slender. Cranium broader than long; narrowed ventrally; occipital border broadly rounded. Head hairs none. Spinules on posterior surface of labrum mostly in short transverse arcuate rows, but those near the ventral border are isolated. Mandibles stout, subtriangular and heavily sclerotized; lateral part thick, medial part blade-like; apical tooth stout and nearly straight. Labial palp a low elliptical elevation.

Mystrium camillae Emery.—Plate I, fig. 19-20. Body hairs abundant, long (0.13 mm), flexuous, apical half very slender, uniformly distributed (except on anterior part of prothorax, which is naked but with spinulose integument). Cranium somewhat broader than long; narrowed ventrally; occipital border broadly rounded. Head hairless but with a few scattered sensilla. Antennae of moderate size; three sensilla each. Labrum a little longer than broad; conspicuously bilobed (because of a deep median notch in the free border); 10 sensilla on the anterior surface near the ventral border; several on the posterior near the median; posterior surface spinulose, the spinules minute and grouped in short transverse arcuate rows, except those near ventral border which are coarse and isolated. Mandibles stout, heavily sclerotized, subtriangular in anterior view; with two stout teeth on the medial border; apical tooth obtuse and round-pointed; medial portion of apical half thin and blade-like, lateral portion much thickened posteriorly; a few longitudinal striae on the anterior surface of the blade-like portion. Maxillae lobose and round-pointed; palp a short paxilla with one finger-like apical sensillum and three short rounded lateral sensilla; galea finger-like, with an apical sensillum.