

Labium large; anterior surface spinulose, the spinules arranged in short transverse rows; palp a rounded boss bearing five sensilla; opening of sericteries wide and conspicuous. Hypopharynx spinulose. (Material studied: numerous larvae from Connecticut, New Hampshire and New York.)

Escherich, 1906, Fig. 30 = 1917, Fig. 36A = Wheeler, 1900, Fig. 8a.



Text fig. 1.—*Stigmatomma pallipes* (Haldeman). Larvae, $\times 11$

Haskins (1928) gives as the life cycle: egg, 40-60 days; larva, 137-233 days; pupa 41-57 days (p. 182). "Trophallaxis forms the bond between adults and larvae but no larvae has been observed to be fed with liquid food. *Pallipes* has been seen to pinch larvae to assist in the exudation of fluids—no doubt the remnant of a primitive Vespine trick. Larvae quickly devour dead members of the brood, but no larva has been observed to actually kill another, or to devour ova. Young larvae have occasionally been accidentally impaled on the sharp mandibles of adults, indicating a significant lack of care on the part of the nurses in their handling of the young" (p. 183).

Wheeler, 1900: "The body is rather slender in alcoholic specimens, and the segments are all quite distinct and clothed rather uniformly and densely with yellowish hairs, which under a high power are seen to taper into very slender flexuous points. The head is somewhat longer than broad and without hairs on its dorsal surface, the labrum is bilobed, the maxillae provided with the usual tactile cones. The outer one of these on either side appears to be bifurcate. The young differs from the mature larva only in having a relatively larger head and a sparser covering of bristles. . . . The larva of *Stigmatomma* . . . does not conform to the Ponerine type but closely resembles, instead, the larvae of certain Myrmicinae, which are also covered with hairs instead of bristly tubercles. . . . The larvae are fed in the very same manner as other Ponerine larvae. . . . A large larva was seen with its head and neck inserted in the two last segments of a beetle larva." When provided with *Formica* larvae, the *Stigmatomma* larvae sucked their juices "till they were reduced to shriveled skins" (pp. 61-62). Fig. 8 on page 61 (repeated 1910 as Fig. 38 on p. 72) shows a larva in side view, the head in anterior view and a hair.

Wheeler, 1903, p. 209: The larvae are characterized as "nontuberculate."

Wheeler and Mann, 1914, p. 10: "The larvae . . . are . . . very broad behind and very narrow and curved anteriorly and instead of being tuberculate, have the body covered with dense, soft, erect hairs."