

Hypopharynx spinulose. (Material studied: nine larvae from British Guiana.)

*Young larva*.—Hairs less abundant.

Wheeler (1928) discusses a case of *Mermis* parasitism in *Paraponera* and infers that the *Mermis* larva must enter the ant larva.

Wheeler, G. C., 1938, p. 141: no wing rudiments.

Zahl, 1939: "The larvae are glistening blue-white, helpless creatures capable of very limited movement" (p. 170). Zahl suspects (p. 179) that the larvae (presumably because of exudates) are necessary for or at least highly conducive to the welfare of the captive colony.

Tribe PLATYTHYREINI Emery

Genus PLATYTHYREA Roger

Abdomen with its dorsal profile strongly convex and its ventral nearly straight and serrate; terminal somite forming a stout blunt tail, which is directed ventrally at right angles to the long axis of the abdomen; anus ventral, on the anterior base of the tail; ventral surface of abdomen furnished with seven pairs of tubercles and three transverse ridges. Body and head practically naked, with only a very few scattered minute simple hairs. Cranium subhexagonal. Antennae slender elongate lobose adnate elevations. Labrum small; spinules on posterior surface isolated near the ventral border but elsewhere grouped in short transverse arcuate rows. Mandibles elongate, narrow, heavily sclerotized; base only slightly dilated; arcuate ventrally; apical tooth short, blunt and curved medially; medial border serrate with several denticles; anterior surface without spinules.

Wheeler (1910) describes the larvae of this genus as naked on page 73 and on page 233 as "smooth, thickset larvae, with short, sparse hairs and peculiar unpaired tubercles on the midventral surface of some of the abdominal segments."

*Platythyrea inermis* Forel.—Plate II, figs. 10-18. Thorax and first abdominal somite forming a slender, somewhat curved neck; the remainder of the abdomen stout, with its dorsal profile strongly convex and its ventral profile serrate and nearly straight. Lateral longitudinal welts feebly developed. Diameter greatest at the sixth abdominal somite and diminishing rapidly to the posterior end. Terminal somite forming a sort of stout, blunt tail, which is directed ventrally at right angles to the long axis of the abdomen; anus ventral, on the anterior base of this tail. A pair of tubercles (exudatoria?) on the midventral surface of each abdominal somite, except the first and the last; two transverse ridges on the midventral surface of the seventh abdominal somite and one on the ninth. Twelve differentiated somites. Leg vestiges present. Spiracles small. Body hairs very few, uniformly scattered, simple, minute (about 0.018 mm long). Integument for the most part densely spinulose, the spinules about 0.005 mm long and arranged in transverse rows; those on the mesothorax grading into papillae (0.003 mm) which cover the prothorax and the anterior portions of the mesothorax. Cranium subhexagonal