

in anterior view; about as broad as long; occipital border slightly curved. Head naked except for a few sensilla and a very few exceedingly minute (about 0.005 mm long) hairs. Antennae slender elongate lobose adnate elevations narrowed dorsally to a slender ridge which extends obliquely almost to the center of the occipital border; each with three sensilla. Mouth parts large and prominent. Labrum small; breadth at the base one and a half times the length; narrowed ventrally; ventral border with a median lobe and several large sensilla; anterior surface with several sensilla; posterior surface densely spinulose and bearing a few sensilla; spinules on ventral third are isolated but the remainder are grouped in short transverse arcuate rows. Mandibles long, narrow and heavily sclerotized; slightly arcuate posteriorly; not greatly enlarged at the base; with a short blunt apical tooth which is curved medially; distal half of medial border serrate with several denticles. Maxillae paraboloidal; with a patch of spinules at the middle of the anterior surface and another on the apex; palp a rather stout peg with one apical and three lateral sensilla; galea a rather stout finger-like projection bearing a single apical sensillum. Labium large and prominent; anterior surface spinulose; palp a rather stout peg with two apical and three lateral sensilla; opening of sericteries conspicuous. Hypopharynx spinulose. (Material studied: nine larvae from the Philippine Islands.)

Platythyrea meinerti Forel.—Mann (1916, Pl. 7, fig. 53) figures a full-grown larva in side view.

Platythyrea punctata (F. Smith).—Wheeler, 1905, p. 81: "There are no pointed tubercles covering the body as in many other Ponerinae . . . and the hairs are much shorter and sparser. . . . There is a prominent rounded protuberance on the midventral surface of the fifth, and another on the corresponding region of the sixth abdominal segment. The latter protuberance is covered with yellow spinules. The head of the larva is unusually small, with rather feeble mandibles." The figure on page 81 shows the head and the abdomen in ventral view and the entire larva in side view.

Tribe ECTATOMMINI Emery

Wheeler, 1920, p. 48: ". . . the Ectatommiine Ponerinae . . . have elaborate but coarser stridulatory surfaces on the mandibles, so that the larva may be able to produce a variety of sounds and therefore apprise the nurses of more than one need or craving."

Genus PARANAMOPONE Wheeler

Paranamopone relictus Wheeler.—Wheeler, 1915: "The larva is rather slender, pure white and covered with delicate white hairs, which are short and rather dense, especially on the dorsal surface, and interspersed with fewer, longer and more flexuous hairs. The head is rounded, sparsely hairy and bears a pair of well-developed, tridentate mandibles" (p. 119). Wheeler figures a "nearly full grown larva" and the "head of same from above" (Pl. VIII, figs. 7 and 8).