

spinules; palp a short stout peg, bearing one lateral and four apical sensilla; opening of sericteries prominent. (Material studied: six larvae labelled "Kalabit Country N. Borneo 3000 ft. E. Mjöberg"; probably a new species.)

Stictoponera sp.—Hairs more abundant and longer; otherwise similar to the larvae from Kalabit. [Material studied: six larvae labelled "Pajan Borneo E. Mjöberg"; probably *S. coxalis* (Roger).]

Genus HOLCOPONERA Mayr

Neck rather stout. Body hairs branched, mostly trifid. Head hairs short, simple or bifid. Antennae minute paraboloidal prominences bearing three sensilla, on each of which is mounted a long stout spine. Mouth parts large and conspicuous. Labrum large; subparabolic in anterior view; ventral border feebly incised at the middle; posterior surface spinulose, the spinules all minute but becoming longer toward the ventral border, and arranged in definite rows which radiate from the dorsolateral angles; rows continuous on the basal half but broken into short arcuate components on the ventral half; no spinules near the ventral border. Mandibles large, moderately sclerotized; dilated at base; apical half slender; apical tooth long, slender, acute, slightly curved medially and posteriorly; medial teeth small and acute; basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of anterior surface beset with numerous spinules; spinules on basal third minute, those on the middle third extremely long and slender, giving the rows a comb-like appearance.

Holcponera striatula Mayr.—Plate III, figs. 13-17. Thorax and first abdominal somite forming a rather stout neck, which is curved ventrally. The remainder of the abdomen stouter, straight and subcylindrical. Lateral longitudinal welts broad, low and inconspicuous. Posterior end rounded. Anus subterminal. Seven or eight differentiated somites. Leg vestiges present. Spiracles minute. Body hairs abundant and uniformly distributed, except for the naked areas adjacent to the intersomitic furrows; dendritic, mostly three-branched, a few bifid, many four- or five-branched; averaging about 0.1 mm long. Head small. Cranium subtrapezoidal (in anterior view) but with the occipital border broadly rounded; much narrowed ventrally. Mouth parts large and prominent. Head hairs few and uniformly distributed; simple or bifid; slightly curved; short (0.027-0.053 mm). Antennae small situated on the ends of elliptical elevations; each a minute paraboloidal protuberance bearing on its apex three sensilla; from each sensillum projects a slender conical spine which is nearly as long as the antenna itself. Labrum a little broader than long; narrowed ventrally; ventral border rounded at the corners and feebly incised at the middle; a few sensilla on the ventral border and adjacent portion of anterior surface; posterior surface with a cluster of sensilla near the center; posterior surface spinulose, the spinules all minute but becoming longer toward the ventral border, and arranged in definite rows which radiate from the dorsolateral angles; rows continuous on basal half but broken into short arcuate components on the ventral half; no spinules near the ventral border. Mandibles rather long and moderately sclerotized; dilated at the base;