

*Rhytidoponera cristata* Mayr.—Plate III, figs. 19-22. Shaped somewhat like a crookneck squash; thorax and first abdominal somite forming a long slender curved neck; remainder of abdomen stout and nearly straight. A welt-like ridge along either side of the abdomen, separating the strongly convex dorsum from the less convex venter. Along the dorsal and ventral margins of the welts are several curious structures (exudatoria?) of various shapes. Posteriorly end broadly rounded. Anus terminal. Leg vestiges elliptical, rather large. Nine differentiated somites. Body hairs moderately abundant and uniformly distributed; of three types—(a) bifid, 0.2-0.3 mm long, the most abundant type, (b) simple, flagelliform, base short and moderately stout, flagellum extremely long and fine, total length about 0.5 mm, limited to the ventral surface, and (c) simple, rather stout, slightly curved, 0.25-0.35 mm long, near the posterior end. Integument spinulose; the spinules exceedingly minute and arranged in transverse rows. Cranium subelliptical in anterior view; slightly broader than long. Head hairs few, irregularly scattered, simple, slightly curved, shorter than body hairs but quite varied in length (0.06-0.19 mm). Antennae minute paraboloidal projection mounted on slight rounded elevations; each bearing three apical sensilla, each of which is surmounted by a stout spinule. Labrum as broad as long, bilobed due to a wide deep median incision of the ventral border; numerous large sensilla on the ventral border and on the anterior surface near that border; numerous smaller sensilla on the posterior surface near the center and near the ventral border; posterior surface spinulose, the spinules minute but becoming longer toward the ventral border; spinules arranged in definite rows which radiate from the dorsolateral angles; rows continuous on the basal half of the labrum but broken into short arcuate components on the ventral half; on and near the ventral border the spinules are isolated. Mandibles feebly sclerotized; basal half greatly inflated; distal half narrow, of two parts—(1) a large thin obtuse medial tooth and (2) an elongate slender lateral part which terminates in a long slender straight round-pointed apical tooth and which has an elongate acute tooth adnate to its medial face; anterior surface of mandibles spinulose, the spinules minute and arranged in longitudinal rows. Maxillae spinulose, the spinules minute, some finer and grouped in short rows, others coarser and isolated; palp a stout truncate cone with five sensilla, four of which bear each a slender paxilla; galea a longer slenderer truncate cone with two apical sensilla, each bearing a slender paxilla. Labium large and protruding; anterior surface densely spinulose, the spinules mostly coarse and isolated; palp a short cylindrical projection, with four sensilla each bearing a slender paxilla; opening of sericteries wide and conspicuous. Hypopharynx spinulose, the spinules slender and grouped in arcuate rows. (Material studied: three larvae from New South Wales.)

Wheeler and Bailey (1920) published a photomicrograph (Pl. III, fig. 19) of the mouthparts of this larva and the following comment (p. 269): "The trophorhinium may be discerned as an arcuate system of extremely fine, parallel ridges extending across the space between the bases of the mandibles. It will be noticed also that the upper surfaces of the latter are very finely and