

regularly imbricated. . . . When the mandibles are opened or closed, their imbricated surfaces would naturally rub against the dorsal plate of the trophorhinium, and in forms with large mandibles, like *Rhytidoponera* the latter must overlap more or less when opening and closing and thus also rub against one another. Not improbably, therefore, the rough surfaces of the mandibles may reinforce the triturating and sifting functions of the trophorhinium."

Rhytidoponera convexa Mayr.—Apical tooth of mandibles slightly curved medially, slenderer and noticeably shorter. Otherwise similar to *cristata*. (Material studied: two larvae from Queensland.)

Rhytidoponera froggatti Forel—Plate III, fig. 18. Apical tooth of mandibles is strongly curved medially and all teeth are sharper; galea slenderer. Otherwise similar to *cristata*. (Material studied: two larvae from the Solomon Islands.)

Genus EMERYELLA Forel

Body hairs of four types (a) mostly short, stout, slightly curved or sinuous with several minute lateral branches; (b) a few short trifid, with the branches fine and flexuous; (c) a few bifid, longer, with the branches long, fine and flexuous; (d) a few simple, stout and longer. Head hairs few, simple, slightly curved, fine, short. Cranium subhexagonal in anterior view. Mouth parts large and prominent. Antennae minute, cylindrical, bearing three stout moderately long spinules on the distal end. Labrum large, strongly narrowed ventrally, bilobed; 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 large, elongate and rather narrow; basal half moderately dilated; apical half, slender, its lateral border thickened, its medial border blade-like; apical tooth curved medially, round-pointed; proximal tooth on medial border obtuse, distal round-pointed; basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of anterior surface beset with numerous spinules arranged in longitudinal rows; most spinules very minute but along and near the lateral border of the middle third a few isolated spinules are exceedingly long.

Emeryella schmitti Forel.—Plate IV, figs. 9-14. Shaped somewhat like a crookneck squash; thorax and first two abdominal somites forming a slender curved neck; remainder of abdomen straight and swollen. Posterior end rounded. Body hairs moderately abundant and uniformly distributed; of four types—(a) about 0.17 mm long, numerous, stout, slightly curved, with several short acute lateral branches, (b) a few trifid, about 0.17 mm long, with the branches fine and flexuous, (c) a few bifid, about 0.23 mm long, with long fine flexuous branches, and (d) a few simple, stout, about 0.25 mm long. Cranium subhexagonal in anterior view; breadth one and one-half times the length; mouth parts large and conspicuous. Head hairs few, scat-