

tered, simple, slightly curved, fine and short (about 0.05 mm long). Antennae minute, each a short cylinder bearing three stout apical spinules. Labrum large; wider (at base) than long; narrowed ventrally; ventral border narrowly incised at the middle; numerous sensilla on the ventral border and on both surfaces near that 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 basal half of 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; moderately sclerotized; basal half moderately dilated; apical half slender, its lateral border thickened, its medial border blade-like; two subapical teeth on the medial border, the proximal blunt-pointed and the distal round-pointed; apical tooth curved medially, round-pointed; basal two-thirds of anterior surface beset with numerous spinules arranged in longitudinal rows; spinules mostly very minute but along and near the lateral border of the middle third a few isolated spinules are exceedingly long. Maxillae with the anterior surface sparsely spinulose; palp a short subconical projection bearing three sensilla—apical, subapical and lateral; galea a finger-like projection bearing two apical sensilla. Labium with the anteroventral surface densely spinulose; palp a short subconical projection bearing five sensilla—one apical, two subapical, one lateral and one basal; opening of sericteries wide and conspicuous. Hypopharynx densely spinulose. (Material studied: a single larvae from Haiti; only the head is in good condition.)

Wheeler and Mann, 1914, p. 10: "The larvae . . . are peculiar, . . . resembling the larvae of *Stigmatomma pallipes* . . . in being very broad behind and very narrow and curved anteriorly and instead of being tuberculate, have the body covered with dense, soft, erect hairs." Fig. 3 (p. 10) shows the larva in side view.

Genus ECTATOMMA F. Smith

Cook, 1905, p. 38: "The larvae, like those of *Stigmatomma*, have a uniform coat of fine hairs."

Girault (1915, p. 228) states that *Tricoryna ectatommae* Girault was "taken from nest of ant, *Ectatomma*." Presumably the eucharid larva was parasitoid on the ant larva.

Wheeler, 1904, p. 767: "The larva of *Ectatomma* is much more primitive in its characters than that of many other Ponerinae, whereas the larva of *Odonotomachus* is much like that of the typical genus *Ponera*."

Wheeler, 1910, p. 233: "Smooth, slender larvae, with a rather dense covering of hairs."

Subgenus ECTATOMMA F. Smith

Swollen posterior part of abdomen elongate and subellipsoidal. Neck short, body hairs long and whip-like, the basal 3/5 stiff and bearing numerous denticles along its sides, the distal 2/5 finely attenuate and lash-like. Head