

hairs few, moderately long, rather stout, slightly curved, roughened with several minute denticles along the sides. Cranium suboctagonal in anterior view. Mouth parts moderately large. Antennae small; each a truncate cone bearing on its apex three stout spinules, two short and one long. Labrum large, subrectangular, feebly incised at the middle of the ventral border; posterior surface spinulose, the spinules minute but increasing in length toward the ventral border and arranged in definite rows which radiate from the dorso-lateral angles, the rows continuous on the basal  $2/3$  but broken distally into short arcuate components; isolated spinules on and near the ventral border. Mandibles large and rather stout; base broad and feebly sclerotized; apex narrow and strongly sclerotized; apical tooth long and slender, curved medially and posteriorly; subapical teeth acute, the distal much the larger. Most of the anterior surface beset with spinules arranged in longitudinal rows. Maxillae with the lateral surface concave.

*Ectatomma tuberculatum* (Olivier).—Plate IV, figs. 15-26. Shaped somewhat like a crookneck squash; thorax and first abdominal somite forming a short slender curved neck (longer and more slender in younger larvae); rest of abdomen elongate, swollen, straight, subellipsoidal. Posterior end rounded. Anus subterminal. Leg vestiges present. Ten differentiated somites. Body hairs abundant and long (0.3 to 0.5 mm); arranged around the somites in distinct bands which are separated by naked intersomatic zones; whip-like, the basal  $3/5$  stiff and bearing numerous denticles along its sides, the distal  $2/5$  finely attenuate and flexuous. Integument spinulose; spinules exceedingly minute (about 0.0018 mm); a few in rather regular transverse rows, but mostly arranged irregularly. Cranium suboctagonal in anterior view but with corners broadly rounded. Mouth parts moderately large. Head hairs few, moderately long (0.10-0.15 mm), rather stout, slightly curved, roughened with several minute denticles along the sides. Antennae minute; mounted on low rounded elevations; each antenna a low truncate cone with three apical sensilla; two sensilla bear each a short stout spine, the third a stout curved spine twice as long. Labrum large, subrectangular, a fourth broader than long; moderately incised at the middle of the ventral border; a few sensilla on and near the ventral border; posterior surface with a cluster of minute sensilla near the middle; posterior surface spinulose, the spinules minute but increasing in length toward the ventral border and arranged in definite rows which radiate from the dorsolateral angles, the rows continuous on the basal  $2/3$  but broken distally into short arcuate components; isolated spinules on and near the ventral border. Mandibles large and rather stout; subtriangular in anterior view; base broad and feebly sclerotized; apex narrow and strongly sclerotized; apical tooth long and slender, curved medially and posteriorly; two acute subapical teeth on the medial border, the distal much larger than the proximal; most of anterior surface beset with spinules arranged in longitudinal rows. Maxillae with the apex conoidal and spinulose, the spinules minute and arranged in short longitudinal rows; lateral surface concave; palp a stout peg with four sensilla (one apical, one subapical, two lateral); galea