intergrades between these types. Antennae slender elongate cylinders, each bearing three short stout spines on the distal end. Labial spinules fine and grouped in short arcuate rows. (Material studied: eight larvae of *E.* (*P.*) sp. from Barro Colorado Island, Panama Canal Zone; collected by G. C. Wheeler, July 21, 1924, No. 254.)

Subgenus GNAMPTOGENYS Roger

Plate V, figs. 6-12. Resembles Poneracantha except in the following characters:—Neck short; swollen posterior part of abdomen subellipsoidal and straight (as in the subgenus Ectatomma). Body hairs of four types (with intergrades): (1) simple, nearly straight, about 0.16 mm long; (2) sinuate, about 0.18 mm long, with a few minute acuminate lateral branches; (3) straight or slightly curved, 0.14-0.17 mm long, with longer slender lateral branches; (4) bifurcate, 0.1-0.28 mm long, the most abundant type. Prothorax with numerous hairs. Head small. Labrum with the sides more nearly parallel; median incision in ventral border slightly deeper. Mandibles with the apical tooth slenderer and more curved; medial teeth slightly larger. (Material studied: numerous larvae of *E.* (*Gn.*) *tortuolosum* (F. Smith) and one of *E.* (*Gn.*) *mordax* (F. Smith) from British Guiana.)

The larvae of *tortuolosum* are labelled "Kartabo, B. G. VII-14-1920 No. 69" and were evidently collected by Dr. W. M. Wheeler. They are particularly interesting because eight out of fifteen larvae contain parasitoid maggots. Six contain one maggot each and two contain two maggots each (Text fig. 2). The spiracles of the maggots are applied to breathing holes made through the integument of the host. Apparently these holes may be located on any part of the ant larva except the head and first two thoracic somites. One of these holes (in a cleaned and stained integument) is elliptical and measures 0.035 x 0.070 mm; its rim is raised, rounded, heavily sclerotized and 0.026-0.053 mm wide. Four additional ant larvae have one or two such holes through the integument but contain no evident parasitoids. Five semipupae removed from cocoons show no evidence of infestation. Mr. Willis W. Wirth of the United States National Museum has kindly examined the maggots and written as follows: "These appear to me to belong to the family Phoridae, but possess several modifications for parasitic habit which makes this determination less sure. There are two small elevations at the posterior end which correspond well in shape and position to those on which the posterior spiracles are usually borne in Phoridae. But in these larvae the spiracles seem to have migrated along a very slender sclerite alongside the large ventral anal plate, to occupy a position about halfway up on the abdomen. In the un-dissected ant larva, these spiracles can plainly be seen to protrude outside the body of the ant."

Tribe PROCERATIINI Emery
Genus PROCERATIUM Roger

Short and stout; with a stout curved neck and a short round-pointed tail, which are both bent ventrally so that head and tail are pointed toward each