spinules. Body hairs moderately numerous, uniformly distributed and short. Of two types: (1) deeply bifid, about 0.036 mm long, with the branches curling away from each other, the most abundant type, without alveolus and articular membrane, absent from the ventral surface; (2) a few on the ventral surface, about 0.018 mm long, nearly straight, with the tip bifid, with alveolus and articular membrane. Cranium transversely subelliptical in anterior view, slightly broader than long. Antennae each with three sensilla, each of which bears a spinule. Head hairs few, short (about 0.027 mm), those dorsal to the antennal level deeply bifid, ventral to the antennal level with bifid tip. Labrum small, short (breadth 2.2× length); subrectangular, but with the ventral corners rounded; anterior surface with about ten sensilla; posterior surface with about six sensilla. Mandibles short, stout and heavily sclerotized; apex slender and curved medially; anterior surface produced into a medial blade which bears two stout medial teeth; posterior surface with one medial tooth. Maxillae with the apex paraboloidal; palp represented by a cluster of four sensilla (two encapsulated and two bearing a spinule each); galea a short frustum with two apical sensilla. Anterior surface of the labium with a few rows of minute spinules; palp represented by a cluster of four sensilla (two encapsulated and two bearing a spinule each); an isolated sensillum between each palp and the opening of the sericteries; the latter a short transverse slit. (Material studied: a single damaged integument from the Congo.)

Bischoff (1927, pp. 94-95) cited Wheeler (1918) on trophallaxis in this species.

Forel (1922, p. 83 = 1928, Vol. I, pp. 462-463) cited the same.

Wheeler, 1918: "The larva has a singular shape, being almost spherical, with a short neck, small head and minute, bidenticulate mandibles. The delicate integument is studded with very short, stiff hairs, each of which has two recurved branches. The larvae, which are held together in compact masses by the interlocking of these hooked hairs, are fed with liquid food by regurgitation as is evident from the contents of their large spherical stomachs and the very feeble development of their mouthparts. Although, like