

(about 0.21 mm), four in a row across the dorsum of each abdominal somite I-V. Otherwise generally similar to the mature larva.

Material studied: 20 larvae from the Philippine Islands.

Cataulacus egenus Santschi

Apparently similar to *taprobanae* except in the following details: Body hairs longer. Antennae with two sensilla each. Breadth of labrum 2.5 times the length. (Material studied: six damaged integuments from the Congo.)

Wheeler and Bailey, 1920: "The larval stomach is voluminous and closely packed with coarse chitinous fragments of small insects... interspersed with numerous fungus spores" (p. 255). Plate 1, figure 6, portion of stomach contents showing spores. "The mandibles of the larvae... are short, broad and stout and therefore well-adapted to crushing, so that the coarse fragments may have been bitten off by the larvae from larger pieces or whole insects proffered by their worker nurses. The pieces may, however, have been cut up to a considerable extent by the workers" (p. 255).

Cataulacus horridus F. Smith

Similar to *taprobanae* except in the following details: Body hairs of three types: (1) on the ventral and lateral surfaces, minute to very short (0.009-0.027 mm), 2- to 4-branched; (2) on the dorsal surface, 0.036-0.126 mm, the longest hairs with short-bifid tip grading into multifid shorter hairs; (3) moderately long (about 0.3 mm), with tortuous shaft and a single apical hook, four in a row across the dorsum of each abdominal somite I-V. Antennae with two (rarely three) sensilla each. Mandibles with the apical tooth longer and more curved. (Material studied: five larvae from Borneo.)

Tribe CEPHALOTINI M. R. Smith (= Cryptocerini Forel)

Elongate and subcylindrical; straight (or nearly so); no neck; head applied to the body near the anterior end. Spiracles minute, decreasing slightly in diameter toward the posterior end. Body hairs mostly short or minute; anchor-tipped hairs present. Head small; bulging anteriorly as a whole or in part. Head hairs minute or short. Labrum short and broad; with a row (or narrow band) of 6-16 conspicuous hairs across the anterior surface; posterior surface with 6-12 sensilla but apparently without

spinules. Mandibles subtriangular in anterior view; anterior surface usually produced medially into a small blade; surfaces smooth (except a few spinules in *Cephalotes*). Maxillae without spinules (except a few in *Paracryptocerus pusillus*). Labium and hypopharynx apparently without spinules. Opening of sericteries a short transverse slit.

Genus *Procryptocerus* Emery

Body hairs numerous; mostly minute; anchor-tipped hairs present. Cranium transversely subelliptical in anterior view. Head hairs few and short. Labrum trilobed. Mandibles with the apex forming a short round-pointed tooth which is slightly curved medially; anterior surface produced medially to form a rather wide blade bearing two stout teeth on its inner border. Maxillae with the apex conoidal and directed medially; palp represented by a slightly raised cluster of five sensilla; galea a short slender peg. Labium small; palps represented each by a cluster of five sensilla.

Procryptocerus pictipes Emery

Figs. 9-13

Leg vestiges present. Spiracles minute, decreasing slightly in diameter toward the posterior end. Integument with a few short rows of minute spinules on the ventral surface of the prothorax. Body hairs moderately numerous and uniformly distributed. Of three types: (1) simple, minute (0.009-0.036 mm), the most abundant type; (2) with short-bifid tip, short (0.054-0.08 mm), very few, near the anchor-tipped hairs; (3) anchor-tipped with tortuous shaft, short (about 0.11 mm), four in a row across the dorsum of each abdominal somite I-IV. Cranium transversely subelliptical (in anterior view); breadth 1.4 times length. Antennae each with three minute sensilla, each of which bears a spinule. Head hairs few, short (0.018-0.036 mm) and simple. Labrum trilobed, breadth nearly twice the length; anterior surface with about eight hairs in a narrow transverse band; on the ventral border are about six sensilla; posterior surface with eight isolated sensilla but no spinules. Mandibles short and stout, subtriangular in anterior view; apex forming a short round-pointed tooth which is slightly curved medially; anterior surface produced medially to form a rather wide blade bearing two stout teeth on its inner border. Maxillae with the apex conoidal and directed medially; palp a slightly