

Genus *Cephalotes* Latreille

Moderately stout and nearly straight; subcylindrical; no neck; head ventral, near the anterior end. Body hairs moderately numerous, minute to short; anchor-tipped hairs present. Head small. Cranium vaguely subhexagonal in anterior view; scarcely broader than long. Antennae small. Head hairs moderately numerous and very short. Labrum very short and broad, with the ventral border feebly impressed at the middle. Mandibles curved medially; apex round-pointed and rather stout; inner border erose; anterior surface with a few minute spinules. Maxillae with a lateral boss on the cardo; stipes paraboloidal; palp a peg; galea a minute slender peg. Labial palps minute, each a slightly raised cluster of five sensilla.

Cephalotes atratus (Linnaeus)

Figs. 18-28

MATURE WORKER LARVA: Length (straight) about 11 mm; head to anus through spiracles about 13 mm. Body moderately stout and nearly straight; subcylindrical; diameter greatest at abdominal somite IV, decreasing slightly to the anterior end and more rapidly to the posterior end which is narrowly rounded; anterior end formed from the dorsa of prothorax and mesothorax. Head ventral, near the anterior end. Anus posteroventral. Leg, wing, and gonopod vestiges present. Spiracles minute, decreasing slightly in diameter toward the posterior end. Integument of the ventral surface of the thorax with minute spinules in rather numerous short transverse rows. Integumentary structures of unknown nature and function on the lateral surfaces of abdominal somites IV-I. Body hairs moderately numerous. Of four types: (1) simple, minute (0.006-0.018 mm), on the ventral and lateral surfaces; grading into (2) stout and short (0.018-0.198 mm), with frayed tip, a few near the spiracles and on the dorsal surface of the prothorax and of the seventh abdominal somite; (3) slender and short (0.027-0.28 mm), with the tip simple or frayed, a few on the dorsal surfaces of thorax and first six abdominal somites; (4) anchor-tipped with tortuous shaft, relatively short (about 0.45 mm), 4-8 in a row across the dorsum of the mesothorax, eight (sometimes nine) in a row across the dorsa of the metathorax and each abdominal somite I-VI. Head small; cranium vaguely subhexagonal in anterior view, slightly broader than long.

Antennae small, each with three minute sensilla, each of which bears a spinule. Head hairs moderately numerous, very short (0.018-0.046 mm), stout, with frayed tip. Labrum short and very broad (breadth twice the length), ventral border feebly impressed at the middle; anterior surface with a transverse row of 11-14 short simple or bifid-tipped hairs and (ventral to the hairs) 10 or 11 minute sensilla; posterior surface with about 10 isolated sensilla. Mandibles moderately sclerotized; subtriangular in anterior view, curved medially; inner border erose; anterior surface with a few minute spinules. Cardo of each maxilla with a small but distinct lateral boss; the stipes paraboloidal palp a peg bearing five apical sensilla; galea minute, a short peg bearing two apical sensilla. Each labial palp minute, represented by a slightly raised cluster of five sensilla; an isolated sensillum between each palp and the opening of the sericteries; the latter a short transverse slit.

QUEEN LARVA: Length (straight) about 13 mm; head to anus through spiracles about 14 mm. Body a trifle stouter. Otherwise as in the worker larva.

YOUNG LARVA: Length about 3 mm. Head on the anterior end and of approximately the same diameter as the thorax. Otherwise as in the mature worker larva.

VERY YOUNG LARVA: Length about 1.5 mm. Head on the anterior end and of approximately the same diameter as the thorax. Body hairs shorter. Integument spinulose on the dorsal surface of the posterior somites and on the ventral surface of the thorax, the spinules minute and in short transverse rows. Head hairs slender, mostly simple (a few with short-bifid tip), 0.009-0.09 mm. Mandibles with the base inflated; apex slender, conoidal and curved medially. Maxillary and labial palps represented by a loose cluster of five sensilla each, galea by two sensilla.

Material studied: numerous larvae from British Guiana, courtesy of Dr. N. A. Weber.

Eidmann, 1936: "Die Larve besitzt eine sehr grosse Kopfkapsel, die durch dunkelbraune Verstärkungsleisten an den Rändern und der Basis der Mandibel besonders auffällt. Auch die Mundteile sind teilweise gebräunt. Die Mandibel sind kräftig und spitz und können hinter der stark entwickelten Oberlippe verborgen werden. Ferner besitzt die Larve 8 Oncochaeten-Reihen auf der Dorsalseite des Metathorax und des 1.-7.