

Abdominalsegmentes. Die Oncochaeten sind stark gekrümmt, kräftig und laufen in ankerförmig gegabelte Spitzen aus. Durch ihre dunkelbraune Färbung heben sie sich von dem weissen Larvenkörper sehr gut ab. Auch am toten Material bewirken sie noch ein festes Aneinanderhaften der Larven zu grösseren Ballen" (pp. 82-83). Plate I, figure VIII: head in anterior view; a row of anchor-tipped hairs; a single anchor-tipped hair greatly enlarged.

Wheeler, G. C., 1938, p. 141: wing rudiments occur in both worker and male larvae.

Genus *Paracryptocerus* Emery  
(= *Cryptocerus* of authors)

Plump, straight, and elongate-subellipsoidal; no neck; head applied to the anteroventral surface. Body hairs very few to numerous; minute to short; anchor-tipped hairs present. Head small; bulging anteriorly, as a whole or in part. Head hairs few to numerous; minute to short. Labrum very short and broad, ventral border slightly convex. Mandibles curved medially; apex acute; a short narrow blade projecting medially from the anterior surface; inner border without teeth (but with denticles in some species). Galea minute or small.

Subgenus *Paracryptocerus* Emery  
[= *Cryptocerus* (*Paracryptocerus*)]

*Paracryptocerus minutus* (Fabricius)

Figs. 31-38

MATURE WORKER LARVA: Length about 4.8 mm. Plump, straight and elongate-subellipsoidal; diameter greatest at abdominal somites III and IV, decreasing gradually toward either end; no neck; head applied to the anteroventral surface. Anus posteroventral. Leg vestiges conspicuous, wing vestiges present. Segmentation indistinct. Spiracles minute, diameter decreasing slightly toward the posterior end. Integument of entire body with rather long transverse rows of minute spinules. Integumentary structures of unknown nature and function on the lateral surfaces of abdominal somites I-VI. Body nearly naked. Body hairs of two types: (1) simple, minute to short (0.009-0.054 mm), longest and most numerous on the prothorax and around the anus; (2) anchor-tipped with tortuous shaft, short (about 0.18 mm), four in a row across the dorsum of the metathorax and of each abdominal somite I-V. Head small; frons bulging; cranium transversely subelliptical in anterior view

(breadth 1.4 times length). Antennae each with three sensilla, each of which bears a spinule. Head hairs few, short (0.009-0.036 mm) and simple. Labrum short and broad (breadth 2.8 times length); ventral border slightly convex; anterior surface with about 11 conspicuous hairs in a narrow transverse band and (ventral to the hairs) 10 sensilla; posterior surface with eight isolated sensilla. Mandibles small; moderately sclerotized; subtriangular in anterior view, curved medially; apex acute; a short narrow blade projecting medially from the anterior surface. Maxillae small, paraboloidal; palp represented by a cluster of two large and two or three small sensilla; galea minute, represented by two contiguous sensilla. Labium small; palps minute, each represented by a cluster of five sensilla; opening of sericteries a short transverse slit.

YOUNG LARVA: Length about 1.9 mm. Body nearly straight; slightly swollen at the third abdominal somite. Head on the anterior end and of nearly the same diameter as the prothorax. Integumentary spinules more conspicuous. Otherwise similar to the mature larva.

FIRST (?) INSTAR LARVA: Length about 0.8 mm. Subcylindrical; head on the anterior end and of nearly the same diameter as the thorax. Spiracles minute. Body hairs shorter. Integumentary spinules restricted to the ventral surface of the thorax. Head nearly naked.

Material studied: numerous larvae from British Guiana, Guatemala, and the Panama Canal Zone.

Wheeler and Bailey, 1920, p. 255: "The larval stomach is voluminous and closely packed with coarse chitinous fragments of small insects. . . . 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."

*Paracryptocerus multispinus* (Emery)

Figs. 45, 46

Integument of body apparently without spinules. Spiracles small, diameter decreasing posteriorly. Body hairs numerous. Of three types: (1) minute (0.006-0.009 mm), with the tip simple or divided, without alveolus or articular membrane, generally distributed, the