

most abundant type; (2) short (0.018–0.15 mm), with the tip bifid, less abundant than Type 1, generally distributed; (3) anchor-tipped with tortuous shaft, moderately long (about 0.32 mm), five or six in a row across the dorsum of the metathorax and of each abdominal somite I–VI. Cranium subtrapezoidal (in anterior view), with all corners rounded; breadth 1.3 times length; integument spinulose, the spinules minute and in numerous short transverse rows; frons and clypeus bulging. Antennae conspicuous and rather large, each with three sensilla, each of which bears a spinule. Head hairs numerous, minute to short (0.009–0.054 mm), stout with frayed tip. Labrum subrectangular, slightly narrowed dorsally, ventral corners rounded, short and broad (breadth 2.5 times length); anterior surface with about 16 hairs in a transverse band and (ventral to the hairs) 10 sensilla; posterior surface with eight isolated sensilla. Mandibles moderately sclerotized, subtriangular in anterior view and curved medially, a narrow short blade projects medially from the anterior surface. Cardo of each maxilla with a distinct lateral boss; the stipes lobose; palp small and conical, bearing five sensilla; galea minute, a short slender peg bearing two sensilla. Labial palps each represented by a slightly elevated cluster of five sensilla; opening of sericteries a short transverse slit. (Material studied: 13 damaged integuments from Guatemala.)

Wheeler and Bailey, 1920, p. 255: The quotation above under *minutus* was also applied to *multispinus*.

Paracryptocerus pusillus (Klug)

Fig. 41

Similar to *minutus*, except in the following characters: Body hairs somewhat longer. Anchor-tipped hairs two on the metathorax and four to six each on abdominal somites I–V. Head thick throughout. Antennae minute. Anterior surface of labrum with 6–9 hairs; posterior surface with 6–10 sensilla. Inner border of mandibular blade highly variable (smooth, erose or with two denticles). Maxillae with a few isolated spinules lateral to each palp. Labium with an isolated sensillum between each palp and the opening of the sericteries. (Material studied: four larvae from the Panama Canal Zone.)

Eidmann, 1936, p. 84: "Die Altlarven und Puppen stammen vermutlich aus einer vorwinterlichen Eiablage, die nachwinterliche Ei-

ablage des Frühjahres hatte wahrscheinlich entsprechend der geringen Zahl der Eier und Junglarven erst vor kurzem eingesetzt. Damit stimmt überein, dass sich später (4. X.) in einem anderen Nest keine Altlarven, sondern nur noch Puppen sowie zahlreiche kleine und mittelgrosse Larven vorfanden. Die Larven fielen im Gegensatz zu den *Cephalotes*-Larven durch ihren kleinen Kopf und die geringe Ausstattung mit Oncochaetaen auf. Von den letzteren fanden sich auf den 7 damit versehenen Segmenten nur je 4. und zwar in symmetrischer Anordnung je 2 beiderseits der dorsalen Mittellinie."

Subgenus **Cyathomyrmex** Creighton
[= *Cryptocerus* (*Cyathocephalus* =
Cyathomyrmex)]

Paracryptocerus (**Cyathomyrmex**)
varians (F. Smith)

Similar to *minutus* except in the following characters: Head more ventral. Body hairs somewhat more numerous, but still sparse and mostly inconspicuous. Of three types: (1) simple, minute (0.009–0.027 mm), generally distributed; (2) with the tip divided, short (0.054–0.072 mm), few, on the dorsa of the metathorax and abdominal somite VI; (3) anchor-tipped with tortuous shaft, moderately long (about 0.18 mm), four in a row across the dorsum of each abdominal somite I–V. Clypeus bulging; cranium subtrapezoidal in anterior view, but with all corners broadly rounded; narrowed ventrally; maximum breadth 1.6 times length. Labrum with about 12 sensilla on the posterior surface. Labium with an isolated sensillum medial to each palp. (Material studied: numerous larvae from Cuba and the Bahamas.)

Wheeler and Bailey, 1920, p. 255: The quotation above under *minutus* was also applied to *varians*.

Subgenus **Harnedia** M. R. Smith
[= *Cryptocerus* (*Cryptocerus*) of authors]

Paracryptocerus (**Harnedia**) **maculatus**
(F. Smith)

Similar to *minutus* except in the following details: Body hairs moderately numerous. Of three types: (1) very short (about 0.018 mm), with the tip simple or bifid, without alveolus and articular membrane, generally distributed, the most numerous type; (2) minute to short (0.009–0.072 mm), with the tip simple or bifid, with alveolus and articular membrane, most numerous on the venter of the prothorax,