

genus is *Tetramorium*, with 90 species. It occurs native in all faunal realms except the Neotropical, but several tramp species have spread throughout the tropics of both hemispheres. This genus is perhaps best known because of *T. caespitum*, which is host to parasitic ants of the genera *Anergates* and *Strongylognathus*. This same species has occasionally been reported as a pest destroying the living parts of cultivated plants. Several species are harvesters and a few are house and ship pests in the tropics.

The second largest genus is *Xiphomyrmex* with 47 species and the third *Triglyphothrix* with 31 species. *T. striatidens* is a tropicopolitan tramp which has become established in the southeastern United States. The remaining ten genera are small and rare.

### Genus TETRAMORIUM Mayr

Stout, paunchy and rather short; diameter greatest at abdominal somite IV; attenuated somewhat toward either end; prothorax turned ventrally to about 90° and forming a short stout neck; posterior end narrowly rounded; anus ventral. Body hairs moderately numerous. Of two or three types: (1) short, with the tip simple to multifid, the most abundant type; (2) moderately long, with the tip short-branched or denticulate, few or none; (3) long, anchor-tipped, with tortuous shaft, four in a row across the dorsum of each of the anterior four, five or six abdominal somites. Head hairs few, minute to long, with the tip denticulate or bifid. Labrum feebly bilobed; breadth twice the length; posterior surface densely spinulose. Mandibles subtriangular in anterior view; body of mandible terminating in a rather long round-pointed apical tooth; anterior surface projecting inward as a blade, which forms two large teeth. Maxillae bearing a few short rows of minute spinules; apex paraboloidal. Labium with the anterior surface spinulose; palps lateral, each represented by a cluster of five sensilla; an isolated sensillum between each palp and the opening of the sericteries. Hypopharynx densely spinulose, the spinules rather long and arranged in rows; dorsally the rows form a reticulate pattern; ventrally the rows are subtransverse.

### TETRAMORIUM CAESPITUM (Linnaeus)

Pl. I, figs. 1-11

*Mature worker larva*.—Length about 2.7 mm. Stout, paunchy and rather short; diameter greatest at abdominal somite IV; attenuated somewhat toward either end; prothorax turned ventrally to about 90° and forming a short stout neck; posterior end narrowly rounded. Anus ventral. Leg, wing and gonopod vestiges present. Segmentation indistinct. Spiracles small; the mesothoracic the largest; the size decreasing posteriorly. Integument of ventral surface of anterior somites and dorsal surface of posterior somites spinulose, the spinules minute and in short transverse rows. Body hairs moderately numerous but sparse on the ventral surface of the abdomen. Of three types: (1) on the dorsal and dorsolateral surfaces, short (0.027-0.036 mm), with multifid flattened tip, the most abundant type; (2) a few on each somite, moderately long (0.045-0.18 mm), the tip branched; (3) anchor-tipped, with tortuous shaft, long (about 0.3 mm), four in a row across the dorsum of each abdominal somite I-V. Cranium subhexagonal (in anterior view), with the corners rounded. Head hairs few, short to long (0.009-0.08 mm), with the tip flattened and denticulate. Antennae slightly elevated, each with three sensilla, each of which bears a spinule. Labrum twice as broad as long, feebly bilobed, somewhat narrowed dorsally; anterior surface of each half bearing five sensilla; ventral and lateral borders may show a few spinules in short rows; ventral border with two contiguous sensilla on each half; posterior surface densely spinulose, the spinules minute and in short rows; posterior surface of each half with three or four sensilla in an oblique row slanting upward and outward. Mandibles heavily sclerotized, subtriangular in anterior view; body of mandible terminating in a rather long round-pointed apical tooth; anterior surface projecting inward as a blade which forms two large teeth; sometimes a smaller additional tooth is present on the posterior surface. Maxillae with the apex paraboloidal; with a few short rows of minute spinules; palp a skewed peg with five sensilla, three of which are larger and bear a spinule each; galea a taller frustum with two apical sensilla. Labium with the anterior surface spinulose, the spinules minute and in short transverse rows; palps lateral, each represented by a cluster of five sensilla, three of which bear a spinule each; an isolated sensillum between each palp and the opening of the sericteries; the latter a short transverse slit. Hypopharynx densely spinulose, the spinules rather long and arranged in rows; dorsally the rows form a reticulate pattern, ventrally the rows are subtransverse. (*Material studied*: numerous larvae from New York and Turkestan.)