

cuiller et j'ai constaté qu'elle avait ramené sa bouche contre son corps, et que le repas était interrompu. Quant à la petite larve jaune dont j'avais vu le corps bien gonflé au commencement de l'observation, elle était, maintenant, surtout dans la région sucée, flasque et en partie vidée."

Janet, 1904, p. 33: "Les poils à double crochet des jeunes larves de *Tetramorium caespitum* sont pourvus de nombreuses sinuosités qui leur donnent beaucoup d'élasticité. Dans les nids artificiels de cette espèce, j'ai vu fréquemment un grand nombre de petites larves accrochées sur les parois verticales des chambres d'habitation. En examinant, à la loupe, celles des larves, ainsi suspendues, qui sont placées à peu de distance au dessous du verre, on voit, entre leur corps et la paroi du nid, un petit intervalle proportionné à la longueur de leurs poils d'accrochage. Les ancrs de ces poils pénètrent dans les aspérités de la paroi du nid."

Karawaiew (1906, Fig. 12 on p. 373) showed the salivary glands in an outline of the larva. Repeated by Forel (1923, Fig. 11A = 1928, Vol. II, Fig. 133) and by Wheeler (1910, Fig. 124C on p. 222). Referred to by Karawaiew, 1929.

Latreille, 1802, Pl. X, Fig. 63: a crude figure of a larva.

Marlatt, 1898, Fig. 3 on p. 3: *e*, larva in side view; *f*, head in anterior view and head hair enlarged. Fig. 3*e* was repeated by Howard, 1901, Fig. 23.

Mayr, 1855, p. 283: "Im Allgemeinen lässt sich sagen, dass die Larven der Arbeiter die kleinsten, die der Männchen etwas grösser und die der Weibchen gewöhnlich am grössten sind, und die Abweichung in der Grösse ist bei manchen Arten, wie z. B. bei *Tetramorium caespitum* eine sehr beträchtliche."

Réumur, 1742(?). See Wheeler, 1926.

Stärke, 1939: Internal anatomy of the antenna.

Stärke, 1948, p. 29-30: "♀. Head wide 0.33, high 0.17 mm. Oncochaeta very long, 255 Micron, Achroch, 91, Microch. 37, i.e. much shorter than with *Myrmica*. The hairs on the head on the contrary are longer, nearly uniformly 201 Micron. Some of them are forked for about one third of their length, the Achroch. on the body mostly have plumose tops. The labium protrudes more and the mandibulae are more massive."

Wheeler (1909) described the larva as "gleaming white" (p. 181), with "pairs of long anchor-tipped dorsal hairs" and also shorter hairs which are branched at the tip. "The anchor-tipped hairs with sigmoid basal flexure are used . . . for fastening the larvae to the lower surfaces of stones, the roots of plants and the walls of the galleries and chambers of the nest" (p. 183). Fig. 2B on p. 182 includes a larva in side view and the two types of hairs enlarged.

Wheeler (1926, pp. 113-114) has reproduced the original French of Réumur (1742?); his translation (pp. 202-203) follows: "Their larvae are of the kind that I have elsewhere described as bagpipe-shaped, or, if one wishes, they may be said somewhat to resemble a bird without wings, without legs and without feathers. I would only say that their anterior portion forms a kind of birds' neck at the end of which there is a head that might be regarded as terminating in a beak. The body of the larvae is always moist and even sticky. Is this due to the matter which it transpires or does it not rather derive the liquid in which it is bathed from the nurses that care for it? It is certain that they lick the larvae continually. There are sometimes four or five at the same time occupied with licking those which are to become winged ants and which are huge masses in comparison with those of the worker ants. It is more natural to suppose that the ants that lick the larvae endeavour to keep them covered with a liquid that is advantageous to them, than to suppose that they endeavour to withdraw a superfluous liquid from them, that is, to dry them. . . . Besides the advantages accruing to the larvae, this liquid with which their bodies are moistened is convenient for the nurses. Its effects prove that it is viscid. The workers sometimes unite the larvae into a cluster, in which they are all held together by the liquid. I observed the effect of this sticky substance on one occasion of which I shall have to speak. I sometimes saw the greater part of the larvae very far out of the earth and attached to the walls of the beaker. Not only did the viscosity of the substance resist the whole weight of a larva; but often two or three other larvae were glued to it without touching the walls of the beaker at any point." In footnote 116 on page 256 Wheeler commented as follows: "The larvae of *Tetramorium caespitum* are furnished with characteristic hooked and bifurcated hairs, . . . and it is these, and not exclusively the sticky coating noticed by Réumur, that hold them together in packets."