

fragments of insects and other arthropods. They are active and frequently attack and even kill and devour sister larvae when food is scarce. Also they may attack the adult nurses. Newly hatched larvae adhered in packets and were constantly licked by colony-founding queens. Larvae were placed on or near food as it was brought in. As the larvae developed they were allowed to lie separate on the floor and became an important source of food for the queens, which spent much time in rasping and pinching them. Approximate life cycle: egg, 1 month; larva, 2 to 3 months; pupa, 1½ months. Fig. 1 on p. 438—photograph of young larvae.

Amblyopone longidens Forel.—Length (through spiracles) about 4.5 mm. Very similar to *A. australis*, except in the following details: Body hairs slightly shorter (0.075–0.175 mm long), with some stout spinelike hairs at the posterior end of the body. Occipital outline of the head flatter and broader. Labial palp a skewed peg with 3 apical sensilla (each with a spinule) and 2 lateral sensilla (1 with a spinule and 1 large and digitiform). (Material studied: 36 larvae from New South Wales, courtesy of B. B. Lowery.)

Genus *Myopopone* Roger

Shaped somewhat like a slender crookneck squash. Body hairs short, simple, slightly curved. Head small. Cranium with angulate borders; upper half semicircular in anterior view. Head hairs few, short, simple. Labrum small, short and broad, feebly bilobed; posterior surface spinulose, the spinules isolated or in very short rows. Mandibles stout, subtriangular in anterior view; apical tooth sharp-pointed, curved medially and posteriorly; from the anterior surface a blade extends medially and bears 2 acute subapical teeth. Labial palp represented by a cluster of 5 sensilla.

Myopopone castanea (F. Smith).—Fig. 2. Length (through spiracles) about 10 mm. Shaped somewhat like a slender crookneck squash; thorax and first 2 or 3 abdominal somites forming a long slender curved flexible neck; the remainder of the abdomen straight and somewhat stouter; anus posteroventral. Leg vestiges present. Thirteen differentiated somites. Integument spinulose, the spinules minute and in short arcuate rows. Body hairs short (0.025–0.15 mm), simple, slightly curved, moderately numerous, uniformly distributed, longest on the thorax and the ventral surface of the abdomen. Head very small; in anterior view the sides of the cranium are angulate while the upper half is semicircular; integument with a few sensilla. Head hairs few, simple, short (0.05–0.075 mm), slightly curved. Antennae moderately large, each with 3 sensilla. Labrum small, breadth 1½× length, bilobed; anterior surface of each lobe with 12 sensilla on or near the ventral border and 5 oblique grooves (ridges?); posterior surface spinulose, the spinules rather large and isolated or in very short rows; posterior surface of each lobe with about 7 sensilla, 4 of which may be contiguous. Mandibles stout, heavily sclerotized, subtriangular in anterior view; apical tooth sharp-pointed, curved medially and

posteriorly; from the anterior surface a blade extends medially and bears 2 acute subapical medial teeth. Maxillae with the apex paraboloidal and rather densely spinulose, the spinules isolated and rather large; palp a short irregular projection with 2 apical and 3 basal sensilla (1 basal encapsulated, the others bearing a spinule each); galea digitiform, with 2 apical sensilla, each bearing a spinule. Labium with the basal portion of the anterior surface densely spinulose, the spinules isolated and rather large; palp represented by a cluster of 5 sensilla; opening of sericteries a long transverse slit. Hypopharynx densely spinulose, the spinules isolated and rather large. (Material studied: 3 larvae from the Philippine Islands, courtesy of Dr. J. W. Chapman.)

Genus *Paraponera* F. Smith

Paraponera clavata (Fabricius).—REVISION.—Anterior surface of mandible produced into a medial blade which bears medial teeth. [We have also revised (Fig. 3) our previous drawing of the larva in side view.]

Genus *Platythyrea* Roger

Platythyrea inermis Forel.—REVISION.—Anterior surface of mandible produced into a medial blade which bears medial denticles.

Genus *Paranomopone* Wheeler

Neck stout and curved ventrally; body only a little stouter, straight and subcylindrical. Spiracles small. Body hairs of 2 types: (1) short, moderately stout, with fine branches all in one plane; (2) long, simple, flagelliform. Antennae small, each on a low convexity and bearing 3 sensilla, each of which bears a small spinule. Head hairs simple, moderately long and moderately numerous. Labrum short, broad and deeply bilobed; posterior surface spinulose, the spinules shorter and in shorter rows ventrolaterally, the rows and spinules becoming longer dorsomedially. Mandibles subtriangular in anterior view, with a large apical tooth which is curved medially; with a medial blade which bears 2 subapical teeth.

Paranomopone relicta Wheeler.—Fig. 5. Length (through spiracles) about 4.7 mm. Thorax and first abdominal somite forming a rather stout neck which is curved ventrally, the remainder of the abdomen moderately stout, straight and subcylindrical; posterior end rounded. Segmentation indistinct. Anus posteroventral. Leg and wing vestiges present. Spiracles small. Body hairs abundant, short to moderately long. Of 2 types: (1) short (0.04–0.12 mm), moderately stout, with very fine branches (0.004–0.036 mm long), all the branches in one plane; (2) long (0.13–0.24 mm), simple, flagelliform. Integument with numerous minute spinules in transverse rows on the ventral surface of the thorax and the anterior abdominal somites. Occipital border feebly impressed. Head hairs simple, moderately long (0.07–0.13 mm) and moderately numerous. Antennae small, each on a low convexity and bearing 3 sensilla, each of which bears a small spinule. Labrum