

short, breadth twice the length, strongly bilobed; anterior surface of each lobe bearing 5 sensilla; ventral border with 2 or 3 sensilla on each lobe and a few rather long spinules near the middle; posterior surface spinulose, the spinules shorter and in shorter rows ventrolaterally, becoming longer dorsomedially; posterior surface with 2 or 3 sensilla near the middle of each lobe. Mandibles heavily sclerotized, subtriangular in anterior view; with a large apical tooth which is curved medially; anterior surface with a medial blade bearing 2 subapical teeth. Maxillae bulging laterally, the apex conoidal and directed ventromedially; the apex sparsely spinulose, the spinules rather long, in short arcuate rows which are arranged in longitudinal rows, with the spinules directed ventrolaterally; palp a short peg with 5 sensilla (each bearing a spinule); galea digitiform, with 2 apical sensilla. Labium with the anterior surface spinulose, the spinules rather coarse and isolated ventrally and laterally, becoming smaller and assembled in short rows medially and dorsally; palp a low irregular projection with 5 sensilla (4 with a spinule each and 1 encapsulated); opening of sericteries wide and salient. Hypopharynx spinulose, the spinules arranged in arcuate rows.

VERY YOUNG LARVA: Length (through spiracles) about 2.1 mm. Generally similar to mature larva except in the following details: Hairs restricted to prothorax. Entire integument spinulose. Antennae not mounted on an elevation. Mandibular teeth shorter and more acute.

(Material studied: Numerous larvae from Queensland, courtesy of Dr. W. L. Brown.)

Genus *Prionopelta* Mayr

Prionopelta modesta Forel.—Length (through spiracles) about 1.6 mm. Indistinguishable from the larvae of *Prionopelta punctulata*. (Material studied: 9 larvae from Mexico, courtesy of Dr. E. O. Wilson.)

Prionopelta opaca Emery.—Fig. 4. IMMATURE LARVA.—Length (through spiracles) about 2.3 mm. Very similar to *Prionopelta punctulata*, except in the following details: Very slender; diameter greatest at abdominal somite VI; head only slightly less than the thorax in diameter. Longest hairs mostly restricted to posterior segments. Head hairs shorter (0.009–0.024 mm long). Fingerlike projection on maxillary palp about twice as long. (Material studied: 24 larvae from New South Wales, courtesy of B. B. Lowery.)

Prionopelta punctulata Mayr.—CORRECTION.—The galea bears 2 apical sensilla.

Genus *Typhlomyrmex* Mayr

REVISION.—Add: Thorax moderately stout and bent ventrally; slightly constricted at first abdominal somite; remainder of abdomen stout and ovoidal.

Typhlomyrmex pusillus Emery.—Fig. 6. MATURE LARVA.—Length (through spiracles) about 2.6 mm. Generally similar to *T. robustus*, except in the following details: Thorax moderately stout and bent ven-

trally; slightly constricted at first abdominal somite; remainder of abdomen stout and ovoidal. Ventral surface of thorax and first 3 abdominal somites with a few minute spinules in short transverse rows. Mandibles with the apical tooth a little shorter and blunter; spinules longer. Maxillae with minute spinules in short arcuate rows; palp with 3 apical and 2 lateral sensilla. (Material studied: 7 larvae from Argentina, courtesy of Dr. W. L. Brown.)

Typhlomyrmex robustus Emery.—REVISION.—Anterior surface of mandible produced into a narrow blade which bears the medial teeth. Galea with 2 apical sensilla.

Genus *Stictoponera* Mayr

See *Gnamptogenys*.

Genus *Acanthoponera* Mayr

Acanthoponera (Anacanthoponera) sp.—Fig. 7. YOUNG LARVA.—Body hairs numerous, short (0.036–0.11 mm), uniformly distributed, 1–4 branched (usually bifid), branching near the base. Integument with minute spinules in a few short transverse rows on the ventral surface of the thorax. Cranium transversely subelliptical in anterior view; the occipital outline impressed at the middle. Head hairs moderately numerous; 0.012–0.096 mm long; simple or bifid (rarely trifid), branching near the base. Antennae small, each with 3 sensilla, each of which bears a spinule. Labrum feebly bilobed; breadth twice the length; anterior surface of each lobe with 6 sensilla; ventral border of each lobe with 6 sensilla; posterior surface densely spinulose, the spinules rather long and in numerous transverse rows. Mandibles heavily sclerotized, narrow, with the base slightly dilated; apex narrowed abruptly to form a small sharp tooth; lateral portion thickened posteriorly, medial portion thin and bladeliike and bearing 2 sharp-pointed medial teeth. Maxillae moderately swollen; palp an irregular projection with 2 apical and 3 lateral sensilla, each bearing a spinule (1 of which is rather long); galea digitiform with 2 apical sensilla. Labium with numerous rather long spinules on the anterior surface; palp a short peg bearing 2 apical and 3 lateral sensilla, each with a spinule (1 of which is rather long); opening of sericteries wide and salient. (Material studied: 4 larvae from Victoria, Australia, labeled "*Anacanthoponera imbellis?*", courtesy of Dr. W. L. Brown.)

Genus *Holcoponera* Mayr

Brown (1958, p. 216) concluded that the larval differences which we found (1952) between *Holcoponera* and *Gnamptogenys* are too slight to warrant separating them. He has included the former genus in the latter. See below under *Gnamptogenys*.

Brown (1958, p. 229) regarded *H. brasiliensis* as a synonym of *Gnamptogenys striatula*. We have said (1952, p. 124) that the larva of *H. brasiliensis* is similar to *striatula*. We are therefore dropping it from our list.