

Genus *Chalcoponera* Emery

We have previously (1952, p. 658) stated that the larvae of *Rhytidoponera* and *Chalcoponera* were difficult to separate and characterize. We agree with Emery (1911) and Brown (1958) that they should be in the same genus (*Rhytidoponera*).

Genus *Rhytidoponera* Mayr

REVISION.—Body hairs of 2 to 5 types (including simple and bifid).

Rhytidoponera aspera (Roger).—Apparently very similar to *R. cristata*, except in the following details: Body hairs shorter. Of 3 types: (1) bifid, 0.135–0.25 mm long, the longest flagelliform; (2) simple, about 0.3 mm long; (3) 0.115–0.165 mm long, with blunt multifid tip. Integument of body with short rows of minute spinules on the ventral surface of the anterior somites and the dorsal surface of the posterior somites. Head hairs short (0.04–0.07 mm), with multifid tip. Labrum nearly twice as broad as long. Anterior surface of the labium with most spinules long and in short arcuate rows. (Material studied: 2 damaged larvae from New South Wales, courtesy of B. B. Lowery.)

Rhytidoponera cerastes Crawley.—Fig. 11. SEMI-PUPA.—Length (through spiracles) about 10.9 mm. Very similar to *R. cristata* except in the following details: Body hairs of 3 types: (1) simple, 0.15–0.42 mm long, on all somites, the most numerous type; (2) short (0.025–0.125 mm), with multifid tip, a few on each somite but numerous on the dorsal surface of the thorax; (3) bifid, 0.15–0.25 mm long, a few on the lateral surfaces of the thorax and abdominal somites I and II. Width of labrum 3 times the length. Mandibles with the base more dilated, the medial teeth closer together and the apical tooth longer. Spinules on the anterior surface of the labrum mostly in short arcuate rows.

VERY YOUNG LARVA.—Length (through spiracles) about 2.5 mm. Body C-shaped; diameter of thorax less than that of head. Body hairs few; absent from the ventral surface. Of 2 types: (1) 0.125–0.4 mm long, simple or with frayed tip, on all somites; (2) 0.115–0.275 mm long, stout and terminating in a single stout hook or an enlarged flattened tip, on abdominal somites III–X. Integument with minute spinules in transverse rows. Head hairs lacking. Each antenna a cluster of 3 sensilla on a slight elevation. Mouth parts similar to those of mature larva.

(Material studied: 20 larvae from Northern Australia, collected by W. Bateman, courtesy of W. L. Brown.)

Rhytidoponera convexa (Mayr).—Whelden 1958, p. 80: Description of hairs; larvae held together by a "tangle of rather coarsely looped fibres"; internal anatomy.

Rhytidoponera cristata (Mayr).—Fig. 10. REVISION.—Anterior surface of mandible produced into a wide medial blade which bears the medial teeth. [The engravings of our drawings of the hairs of this species were defective; we are publishing them again herewith.]

Rhytidoponera croesus Emery.—SUBMATURE LARVA.—Length (through spiracles) about 4.5 mm. Very similar to *R. cristata*, except as follows: Body hairs (1) 0.15–0.28 mm long, bifid (rarely trifid), the longest with flexuous tip; (2) 0.18–0.26 mm long, few, simple, flagelliform, on the ventral surface of the anterior abdominal somites; (3) 0.1–0.18 mm long, stout, slightly curved, with short-bifid tip, on the posterior somites. Head hairs 0.036–0.135 mm long, slightly curved and with the tip frayed. Each antenna a slender peg with 3 sensilla, each bearing a stout spinule. Mandibles similar to *R. impressa*. Labial palp a short, skewed peg with 5 sensilla (3 apical, 1 subapical, 1 lateral), 4 with a spinule each.

IMMATURE LARVA.—Length (through spiracles) about 2.75 mm. Similar to the submature larva (above) except in the following details: Diameter of thoracic spiracles half that of the abdominal spiracles. Body hairs (1) 0.09–0.2 mm long, bifid, the longest flagelliform, the most numerous type; (2) 0.036–0.25 mm long, with simple or frayed tip, on the ventral and lateral surfaces of the anterior abdominal somites; (3) 0.16–0.2 mm long, with swollen recurved hook at the tip, on the posterior abdominal somites. Head hairs slightly shorter (0.03–0.1 mm long). Labrum shorter and more rounded. Mandibles with the teeth shorter. Maxillae spinulose and with the apex sharp-pointed. Labium shorter and more rounded; palp a slight elevation with 5 sensilla.

(Material studied: 21 larvae from New South Wales, courtesy of B. B. Lowery.)

The young larvae are held together in clusters by their hooked hairs.

Rhytidoponera impressa (Mayr).—REVISION.—Anterior surface of mandible produced into a wide medial blade which bears the medial teeth. Labrum rather large; subrectangular, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ × the length. Maxillary palp with 5 sensilla; galea with 2 apical sensilla. [Page 125, line 6, "length" should be substituted for "width."]

Rhytidoponera mayri Emery.—Fig. 9. SEXUAL (?) LARVA (READY TO MOLT).—Length (through spiracles) about 7.3 mm. Body very stout, diameter greatest at abdominal somites III and IV, dorsal profile long and C-shaped, ventral profile short and J-shaped. Anus ventral. Diameter of thoracic spiracles half that of the abdominal. *Outer integument*: Body hairs moderately numerous, short to long. Of 3 types: (1) most numerous, 0.025–0.525 mm long, simple, the longest with fine flexible tip, on all somites; (2) few, about 0.05 mm long, with the tip bifid; (3) 0.075–0.19 mm long, stout and terminating in a single stout hook, on dorsal and lateral surfaces. *Inner integument*: Body hairs numerous. Of 2 types: (1) bifid, 0.15–0.275 mm long, on thorax and abdominal somites I–VIII; (2) simple, 0.15–0.225 mm long, on abdominal somites VI–X, most numerous posteriorly; no hooked hairs seen. Both integuments spinulose, with the spinules minute and in short transverse rows. Head hairs few, scattered, with the tips simple, bifid or trifid. Spinules on the labium small and in short transverse arcuate rows. Otherwise as