

in *R. cristata*. (Material studied: 8 larvae from South Australia, courtesy of Dr. W. L. Brown.)

Rhytidoponera metallica F. Smith.—SUBMATURE LARVA.—Length (through spiracles) about 4.4 mm. Probably very similar to *R. cristata*, except as follows: Abdomen not so swollen. Body hairs shorter (1) 0.096–0.15 mm long, on the thorax and abdominal somite I, the least abundant type; (2) about 0.2 mm long, flagelliform, on the ventral surface of abdominal somites I–VI; (3) 0.075–0.15 mm long, simple, rather stout, on all somites. Head hairs with the tip simple or with short denticles. Antennae each a short peg with 3 apical sensilla, each bearing a stout spinule. Labial palp with 5 sensilla.

VERY YOUNG LARVA.—Length (through spiracles) about 1.5 mm. Similar to the submature larva except as follows: Of nearly uniform diameter, decreasing gradually from the fifth abdominal somite to the anterior end and more rapidly to the posterior end which is narrowly rounded. Anus terminal. Body hairs of 2 types, with intergrades: (1) 0.02–0.18 mm long, simple, the longest flagelliform, on all somites, but becoming sparse posteriorly; (2) 0.036–0.126 mm long, with the tip swollen, hooked and often tightly curled, on the lateral surfaces of abdominal somites III–X and on the ventral and dorsal surfaces of abdominal somites V–X. Integument spinulose, the spinules minute and in short transverse rows. Head hairs few, 0.02–0.076 mm long, with the tip simple or frayed. Antennae each a low subcone, with 3 apical sensilla each bearing a short spinule. Mandibles subtriangular, short and stout, with the apex curved medially; apical and subapical teeth short and sharp-pointed, proximal tooth blunt; not divided into 2 portions as in the mature larva. Maxillary palp a skewed peg. Labial palp a cluster of 5 sensilla on a slight elevation.

(Material studied: 138 larvae from New South Wales, courtesy of B. B. Lowery.)

The young larvae are held together in clusters by their hooked hairs. Of the 138 larvae from Sydney, New South Wales, 4 bore eucharid planidia, 1 each on the ventral surface at the junction of the head and the prothorax. One planidium is attached to a larva with hooked hairs and 3 are on more mature larvae (without hooked hairs).

Rhytidoponera tasmaniensis Emery.—Fig. 8. YOUNG LARVA.—Length (through spiracles) about 3.25 mm. Generally similar to *R. cristata*, except as follows: Body decreasing gradually in diameter from the fifth abdominal somite to the anterior end and more rapidly to the posterior end, which is rounded. Body hairs shorter: (1) 0.075–0.15 mm long, bifid; (2) 0.15–0.225 mm long, flagelliform; (3) about 0.11 mm long, with simple or frayed tip. Head hairs 0.07–0.11 mm long, with the tip simple or frayed. Each antenna a short peg with 3 sensilla, each with a relatively long spinule. Maxillary palp with 5 sensilla.

VERY YOUNG LARVA.—Length (through spiracles) about 1.4 mm. Generally similar to the above except in the following details: Body hairs moderately abundant. Of 2 types: (1) on all somites, 0.05–0.15 mm

long, simple or with a stout multifid tip, grading into (2) 0.036–0.16 mm long, ending in a thickened re-curved hook, on the ventral surface of all abdominal somites, the dorsal surface of abdominal somites V–X, and the lateral surfaces between. Head hairs 0.04–0.12 mm long, with the tip simple or slightly frayed. Mandibles relatively shorter, apical and subapical teeth acute and curved medially, proximal tooth rounded; mandible lacking the division into 2 parts seen in the mature larva. Maxillary palp and galea shorter and stouter.

FIRST INSTAR LARVA.—Length (through spiracles) 0.85–1.35 mm. Head very large. Posterior end pointed. Anus subterminal. Thoracic spiracles smaller than abdominal. One pair of hairs on the dorsum of each thoracic somite, about 0.036 mm long. Head rounded. No head hairs seen. Antenna represented by a cluster of 3 sensilla, each bearing a minute spinule. Labrum short, width 2× length, a slight median impression of the ventral border, 4 sensilla on the ventral border of each half. Mandibles subtriangular, the sides nearly equal; with the apical and subapical teeth short and sharp-pointed, proximal tooth represented by a rounded swelling; no spinules seen. Maxilla small and rather sharp-pointed; palp a small knob with 5 sensilla; galea a short frustum with 2 apical sensilla. Labium small, short and wide; palp represented by a cluster of 5 sensilla.

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

The young larvae are held together in clusters (Fig. 8e) by their hooked hairs. One such cluster (in a vial of alcohol) comprises 26 individuals.

Of the 298 larvae from Sydney, New South Wales, 3 bore eucharid planidia, 1 each on the ventral surface at the junction of head and prothorax. One planidium is attached to a larva in a cluster and 2 are on more mature larvae (without the hooked hairs).

Rhytidoponera victoriae (Ern. André).—IMMATURE LARVA.—Length (through spiracles) about 3.6 mm. Similar to *R. impressa* except in the following details: Head hairs simple or with bifid tip. Breadth of labrum twice the length. (Material studied: 9 larvae from Victoria, Australia, courtesy of Dr. W. L. Brown.)

Genus *Emeryella* Forel

See *Gnamptogenys*.

Genus *Ectatomma* F. Smith

We concur in Brown's opinion (1958) that the genus *Ectatomma* should be restricted to the former subgenus *Ectatomma*. Our subgeneric description should, therefore, become the generic description. For the fate of the other former subgenera, see *Gnamptogenys*.

Emery 1904, p. 114:—Le larve "portano soltanto peli semplici."

Ectatomma tuberculatum (Olivier).—REVISION.—Anterior surface of mandible produced into a medial blade which bears the medial teeth.