



FIG. 12.—*Psalidomyrmex procerus*: a, head, anterior view, $\times 29$; b, larva, side view, $\times 7$; c, thoracic tubercle, $\times 95$; d, left maxilla, anterior view, $\times 88$; e, left mandible, anterior view, $\times 85$. FIG. 13.—*Thaumatomyrmex mutilatus*: a, head, anterior view, $\times 95$; b, thoracic tubercle, $\times 278$; c, left mandible, anterior view, $\times 196$; d, network of ridges on integument, $\times 278$. FIG. 14.—*Belonopelta deletrix*: a, head, anterior view, $\times 71$; b, left mandible, anterior view, $\times 139$; c, larva, side view, $\times 19$; d, thoracic tubercle, $\times 98$; e, doorknob-like tubercle, $\times 98$. FIG. 15.—*Trapeziopelta tasmaniensis*: dorsolateral thoracic tubercle, $\times 350$; b, ventrolateral thoracic tubercle, $\times 350$; c, larva, side view, $\times 28$; d, doorknob-like tubercle, $\times 139$.

Labium narrow and spinulose, the spinules minute and in short transverse rows; palp a slender peg with 4 apical sensilla, 1 of which is encapsulated; opening of sericteries wide and salient. Hypopharynx densely spinulose, the spinules long and in transverse rows, the rows so close together that the spinules overlap. (Material studied: 3 damaged specimens from Brazil, courtesy of Dr. W. W. Kempf.)

Genus *Proceratium* Roger

REVISION.—We have referred to minute hairs on the head and body. We now regard them as sensilla each with a minute spinule.

Brown 1957, p. 115: Larvae fed on spider eggs.

Brown (1958, p. 245) referred to our description of the larvae.

Genus *Centromyrmex* Mayr

Centromyrmex feae (Emery).—REVISION.—Anterior surface of mandible produced into a medial blade which bears the subapical teeth. [Page 604, paragraph 2, line 7, delete "acuminate."]

Genus *Odontoponera* Mayr

Odontoponera transversa (F. Smith).—REVISION.—Anterior surface of mandible produced into a medial blade which bears the subapical teeth.

Genus *Dinoponera* Roger

Dinoponera grandis (Guérin).—Zahl 1959, p. 639: Colored photograph includes larvae. They are out of focus and no complete larva is shown, but the tubercles are evident.

Genus *Diacamma* Mayr

Diacamma australe (F.).—REVISION.—Anterior surface of the mandible with a very small medial blade.

Genus *Megaponera* Mayr

REVISION.—We have referred to exceedingly minute hairs on the body. We now regard these as sensilla each bearing a minute spinule. The body is therefore hairless.