

Gantes 1949, p. 76:—"La larve de *Megaponera* est nue à tous les stades."

#### Genus *Neoponera* Emery

REVISION.—Page 613, line 9, ". . . produced with spinules." should read ". . . produced into spinules."

*Neoponera obscuricornis latreillei* Forel.—REVISION.—Anterior surface of mandible produced into a medial blade which bears the subapical teeth.

#### Genus *Pachycondyla* F. Smith

Wheeler (1921, p. 304) referred to Müller's mistake: Müller thought larvae of *Pachycondyla* were those of *Eciton*.

*Pachycondyla harpax montezumia* F. Smith.—Caulley (1952, p. 20-21) referred to Wheeler's (1901) account of the relationship between the larvae of *P. vorax* (sic!) and the larva of the fly *Metopina pachycondylae*, and reproduced Wheeler's classic figure.

Escherich (1906, p. 174 = 1917, p. 250) mentioned *Pachycondyla* and *Metopina* briefly and reproduced Wheeler's (1901) figure.

Michener and Michener (1951) mentioned very briefly larval feeding (p. 143) and *Metopina* (p. 234).

*Pachycondyla striata* F. Smith.—REVISION.—Anterior surface of mandible produced into a medial blade which bears the subapical teeth.

#### Genus *Bothroponera* Mayr

Michener and Michener 1951, p. 143:—A brief account of feeding.

#### Genus *Euponera* Forel

REVISION FOR TYPE I.—Shaped somewhat like a crookneck squash; thorax and first abdominal somite forming a long slender neck, which is strongly bent ventrally; remainder of abdomen rather plump. Tubercles numerous (136-186); subconical, short and stout to long and slender; each tubercle encircled by numerous rows of minute spinules and bearing, near the apex, 1 to 3 sensilla, each bearing a spinule; dorsal tubercles on abdominal somites III-VI or III-VIII reduced to low rounded bosses. Clypeal integument not spinulose. Mandibles narrow and elongate; slightly curved; base only slightly dilated; with at least a few spinules on the basal half.

*Euponera (Mesoponera) constricta* (Mayr).—REVISION.—Anterior surface of mandible produced into a medial blade which bears the subapical teeth.

*Euponera (Trachymesopus) gilva* (Roger).—REVISION.—Anterior surface of mandible produced into a medial blade which bears the subapical teeth.

*Euponera (Trachymesopus) clarki* Wheeler.—Length (through spiracles) about 4.2 mm. Generally similar to *Euponera (Mesoponera) constricta* but differing in the following details: Tubercles more numerous (186) and distributed as follows: 12 on each thoracic somite; 14 on abdominal somite I; 16 each on II-V and IX; 20 each on VI-VIII; 10 on X. Tubercles long and spindle and capped by a spinule-bearing sensillum except as follows: on the dorsal sur-

face of each abdominal somite III-VIII 1 pair of tubercles reduced to low contiguous elevations. Integument of tubercles beset with coarse isolated spinules. Integument of body sparsely spinulose. Integument of head not spinulose. Head hairs shorter and not constricted at the base. Antennae only moderately large. Subapical teeth of the mandibles round-pointed; spinules on the mandibles restricted to a small patch at the basal third of the medial surface. Maxillary spinules much longer. (Material studied: 6 larvae from South Australia, courtesy of Dr. W. L. Brown.) (Also called *Euponera (Brachyponera) rufonigra* Clark.)

#### Genus *Belonopelta* Mayr

Without a sharply differentiated neck; thorax stout; abdomen moderately swollen; posterior end broadly rounded. Integument of ventral surface with minute spinules arranged in transverse rows; on the lateral and dorsal surfaces there are numerous short ridges, each surmounted by a few minute spinules. Tubercles numerous (128); typically slender and spirelike; each encircled with rows of minute spinules and surmounted by a rather long, stout spine. There are also on the dorsal surface of abdominal somites III-VI 4 pairs of doorknob-shaped tubercles, 1 pair on each somite. Body hairs lacking. Head large and subcordate. Antennae minute. Head without hairs but with numerous sensilla. Mandibles rather long and narrow; base only slightly dilated; distal half with a narrow medial blade bearing 2 medial teeth; without spinules.

*Belonopelta deletrix* Mann.—Fig. 14. Length (through spiracles) about 3 mm. Without a well differentiated neck, diameter greatest at abdominal somites IV-VII, decreasing gradually toward the anterior end; thorax and first 2 abdominal somites stout and curved ventrally, remainder of abdomen nearly straight; posterior end broadly rounded. Anus ventral. Leg vestiges present. Spiracles on small low elevations. Body beset with numerous (124) tubercles, which are slender and spirelike and encircled with rows of minute spinules; each is surmounted by a rather long stout spine and may also bear sensilla near the apex; height of tubercle (including spine) 0.09-0.18 mm. The tubercles are distributed as follows: prothorax, 12; mesothorax and metathorax, 10 each; abdominal somites I, II and VII, 12 each; III-VI and VIII, 10 each; IX and X, 8 each. In addition there is a pair of doorknob-shaped tubercles on the dorsum of each abdominal somite III-VI; each consists of a stout column (the surface of which is wrinkled), surmounted by a knob of variable shape; height about 0.18 mm. Body hairs lacking. Integument of the dorsal and lateral surfaces furnished with numerous short ridges, each surmounted by a few minute spinules; the ridges become lower toward the ventral surface; on the ventral surface (where the ridges are lacking) the spinules are arranged in transverse rows. Head large; subcordate; cranium (in anterior view) slightly broader than long; somewhat narrowed ventrally; occipital outline impressed at the