

middle; occipital corners rounded. Head without hairs but with numerous sensilla. Antennae minute, each mounted on a rounded protuberance and bearing 3 sensilla, each with a spinule. Labrum bilobed; breadth twice the length; anterior surface of each lobe with about 12 sensilla near the ventral border; posterior surface densely spinulose, the spinules in transverse rows; posterior surface with 7 or 8 sensilla on each half. Mandibles heavily sclerotized; narrowly subtriangular in anterior view; apex forming a short sharp tooth which is curved medially and posteriorly; anterior surface produced into a medial blade which forms 2 subapical teeth. Maxillae with the apex conoidal and bearing short rows of rather long spinules; palp a peg with 5 apical sensilla; galea digitiform with 2 apical sensilla. Labium with the anterior surface spinulose, the spinules rather long and arranged in short arcuate rows, which are—in turn—arranged in transverse rows; palp a short peg with 5 apical sensilla; opening of sericteries wide and salient. Hypopharynx densely spinulose, the spinules rather long and in transverse rows; the rows so close together that the spinules overlap. (Material studied: 6 larvae from Mexico, courtesy of Dr. E. O. Wilson.)

Wilson 1955, p. 86:—"When the workers transported larvae, they cradled them between the concave masticatory borders [of the mandibles] and avoided using the needle-like apical teeth." The larvae "were very active; when disturbed they thrashed violently back and forth in the manner of injured earthworms, but showed no capacity for directed locomotion. Insect prey were fed to them in typical ponerine fashion on their 'laps', either entire or cut up into large pieces." A cicadellid "was placed entire across the laps of two large larvae lying side by side."

Genus *Simopelta* Mann

Wheeler and Wheeler, 1957, p. 191-192: A generic characterization.

Simopelta pergandei (Forel).—Borgmeier 1950: Description of young larva on p. 376 (translation in Wheeler and Wheeler 1957, p. 194). Fig. 12 on p. 375, young larva in dorsal view.

Wheeler and Wheeler, 1957: Description of young larva on p. 192 and 194. Fig. 1 on p. 193: young larva in ventral and lateral views; head in anterior view; mandible in lateral view; mouth parts in sagittal section; tubercle and adjacent bulb in section. CORRIGENDA: On page 191, paragraph 2, the last 3 sentences should be changed to read: Dr. Wirth has written us that "the complete series of abdominal spiracles and the lack of a posterior differentiated pair of spiracles indicate that they are not dipterous. I know of no Diptera higher than the Fungivoridae-Itonididae series which have a complete series of abdominal spiracles. Traces of the usual pair of apical spiracles are practically always found in the higher Diptera." On page 193, legend for Fig. 1, line 3: the first word should be "papillae" (not "spines").

Genus *Ponera* Latreille

REVISED DESCRIPTION.—Without a sharply differ-

entiated neck; thorax stout; abdomen scarcely enlarged. Integument of ventral surface finely spinulose; lateral and dorsal surfaces conspicuously spinulose, the spinules either short and coarse or long and hairlike. Tubercle numerous (130-224); typically spirelike, each encircled by a few rows of minute spinules and surmounted by a rather long and stout spinelike hair. There are also on the dorsal surface of certain abdominal somites 2 to 4 pairs of doorknob-shaped tubercles, 1 pair on a somite. Mandibles rather long and narrow; base only slightly dilated; apical half consisting of a thicker outer part and a narrow medial blade; basal half sparsely spinulose, the spinules minute and in short transverse arcuate rows.

Forel 1920, p. 266: Chez les Ponerinae (*Ponera*) où les larves "sont pourvues de tubercules, elles sont assez indépendentes, très mobiles et dévorent seules les insectes que leur donnent les ouvrières (Wheeler)."

Ponera nitidula Emery.—YOUNG LARVA.—Length (through spiracles) about 2.7 mm. In general, similar to *P. coarctata pennsylvanica* Buckley, differing as follows: Tubercles numerous (224), distributed as follows: prothorax, 12; mesothorax, 16; metathorax, 20; abdominal somites I-III and VI-VIII, 20 each; IV and V, 18 each; IX, 14; X, 6. These tubercles are spirelike; length (including spine) 0.048-0.12 mm. In addition, there is a pair of doorknob-shaped tubercles on the dorsum of each abdominal somite IV and V; length about 0.168 mm. Body hairs shorter (0.012-0.044 mm long). Head hairs fewer and a little longer (0.088 mm long). (Material studied: 6 larvae from Mexico, courtesy of Dr. E. O. Wilson.)

Ponera opaciceps Mayr.—Fig. 16. MATURE LARVA.—Length (through spiracles) about 2.3 mm. Generally similar to *P. coarctata pennsylvanica* Buckley, but differing in the following details: Anus with a conspicuous posterior lip. Body beset with numerous (134) tubercles, which are slender, spirelike, encircled by a few rows of minute spinules, and surmounted by a rather long spine (or stout hair) which arises by an articulation from an apical depression; height (including spine) 0.06-0.1 mm. The tubercles are distributed as follows: each thoracic somite, 10; abdominal somites I, IV, V, and VIII, 10 each; II, III, VI, and VII, 12 each; IX, 6; X, 4. In addition there is a pair of doorknob-shaped tubercles on the dorsum of each abdominal somite IV and V; each consists of a stout column bearing an inflated knob; the column encircled by numerous rows of minute spinules and bearing 2 hairs 0.03 mm long; height (knob plus column) 0.12 mm. Integument similar to *Ponera* sp. found in the Biology Department greenhouse: with a dense covering of isolated long (0.01-0.03 mm), hairlike spinules on the dorsal and lateral surfaces. Integument of head without spinules. Head hairs fewer. Mandibles with the teeth narrower and more sharply pointed.

VERY YOUNG LARVA.—Length (through spiracles) about 0.66 mm. Posterior end pointed, diameter increasing to abdominal somites IV and V, then decreasing to the prothorax which is smaller than the