

head. Tubercles as in the mature larva. Mouth parts rounded, but similar to those of the mature larva.

(Material studied: numerous larvae from Florida, courtesy of Dr. P. B. Kownowski.)

*Ponera trigona opacior* Forel.—Length (through spiracles) about 2 mm. Similar to *P. coarctata pennsylvanica* Buckley, except in the following details: Body stouter. Anus with a conspicuous posterior lip. Tubercles less numerous (130). Spirelike tubercles distributed as follows: thoracic somites and abdominal somites IV, V and VII, 10 each; I-III and VI, 12 each; VIII, 8; IX, 6; X, 4. Integument with a dense covering of isolated, long (0.01–0.03 mm), hairlike spinules on the dorsal and lateral surfaces. Body hairs slightly longer (0.05–0.08 mm long). (Material studied: 12 larvae from Georgia, courtesy of Dr. P. B. Kownowski.)

#### Genus *Trapeziopelta* Mayr

REVISION.—Tubercles 90–112. Head without hairs but with a few sensilla, each of which bears a minute spinule.

*Trapeziopelta* sp. REVISION.—Head without hairs but with a few sensilla, each of which bears a minute spinule. Page 636, line 14 “. . . half of the spinules . . .” should read “. . . half the spinules . . .”

*Trapeziopelta tasmaniensis* (Wheeler).—Fig. 15. Length (through spiracles) about 4.4 mm. Similar to *Trapeziopelta* sp., except in the following details: Body furnished with numerous (112) subconical tubercles, the tubercles 0.018–0.036 mm in diameter and 0.024–0.096 mm high, encircled by a few rows of denticles and surmounted by an apical hair about 0.018 mm long. Tubercles arranged as follows: each thoracic somite, 8; abdominal somites I–VI, 12 each; VII–VIII, 10 each; IX, 8; X, 4. Integument of body spinulose, the spinules in short transverse rows on the ventral surface, but isolated elsewhere. Hairs simple, short (0.018–0.11 mm long), slightly curved, a few on each somite. (Material studied: 5 larvae from Victoria, Australia, courtesy of Dr. W. L. Brown.)

#### Genus *Psalidomyrmex* Ern. André

Tubercles very numerous (356), slender and spine-like, with minute scattered spinules on the integument. Integument of body with minute scattered spinules. Body hairs lacking. Head without hairs but with numerous sensilla; head subcircular in anterior view. Labrum with a wide median impression of the ventral border. Mandibles rather long and narrow; the basal half only slightly inflated and bearing a lateral bulge which is furnished with coarse isolated spinules; apical half slender, with a medial blade projecting from the anterior surface and bearing 2 subapical medial teeth, the proximal very large and the distal very small; apical tooth slender, acute and strongly curved medially.

*Psalidomyrmex procerus* Emery.—Fig. 12. Length (through spiracles) about 11.3 mm. Shaped somewhat like a crookneck squash; thoracic and first abdominal somites of about the same diameter, forming

a long slender neck which is sharply demarcated; remainder of abdomen greatly inflated, with the dorsal profile convex, the ventral profile nearly straight and the posterior end broadly rounded. Anus ventral. Leg and gonopod vestiges present. Body furnished with numerous (356) tubercles which are spine-like and very slender; integument of tubercles with minute scattered spinules and 1 or 2 sensilla. The tubercles are distributed as follows: prothorax, 12; mesothorax, 14; metathorax, 16; abdominal somite I, 20; II, 24; III–VII, 40 each; VIII, 36; IX, 28; X, 6. Integument of body spinulose, the spinules minute and isolated. Body hairs lacking. Head subcircular in anterior view. Head without hairs but with numerous sensilla. Each antenna with 3 sensilla, each of which bears a spinule. Labrum short, breadth more than twice the length; ventral border with a wide median impression; anterior surface of each half with 7 sensilla near the ventral border; ventral border with 4 sensilla and a few rather long spinules; posterior surface densely spinulose, the spinules in rather long transverse rows; posterior surface with 5 sensilla on each half. Mandibles heavily sclerotized, rather long and narrow; the basal half only slightly inflated and bearing a lateral bulge, which is furnished with coarse isolated spinules; apical half slender, with a medial blade projecting from the anterior surface and bearing 2 subapical medial teeth (the proximal very large, the distal very small); apical tooth slender, acute, strongly curved medially and slightly curved posteriorly. Maxillae with the apex paraboloidal, directed ventromedially and densely spinulose, the spinules long (up to 0.02 mm), directed ventrally and arranged in arcuate rows; palp long, subcylindrical, with 5 apical sensilla (4 with a spinule each and 1 encapsulated); galea digitiform, with 2 apical sensilla. Labium spinulose, the spinules small and in short rows medially, large and isolated laterally, long and in transverse rows on a welt basally; palps long and subcylindrical, with 4 apical sensilla; opening of sericteries wide and salient, with 3 projections. Hypopharynx densely spinulose, the spinules in numerous transverse rows. (Material studied: numerous larvae from the British Cameroons, collected by B. Malkin, courtesy of W. L. Brown.)

#### Genus *Onychomyrmex* Emery

Brown 1954, p. 25: “Development of legionary habits has brought about structural modifications of larvae and adult workers and females (‘dichthadiforms’) showing a remarkable convergence with corresponding doryline phases.”

Brown 1960, p. 179: “The larva also shows no features that seem to contradict an amblyoponine affinity (Wheeler, 1916; G. C. and J. Wheeler, 1952: 637), although the Wheelers consider it to show specialization in the direction of the Cerapachyinae larva.”

*Onychomyrmex hedleyi* Emery.—YOUNG LARVA.—Length (through spiracles) about 3.5 mm. Similar to *O. mjoeborgi* Forel, except in the following details: Shaped somewhat like a crookneck squash, thorax and first abdominal somite curved ventrally