

to form a slender neck, remainder of abdomen swollen. Body hairs 0.012–0.144 mm long, with the apical portion slender and flexible. Head with a very few sensilla and/or minute hairs (0.004–0.008 mm long). (Material studied: 10 larvae from Queensland, courtesy of Dr. W. L. Brown.)

Genus *Leptogenys* Roger

CORRECTION.—Tubercles numerous (about 130). Head without hairs but with a few minute sensilla.

Leptogenys (Leptogenys) puncticeps Emery.—SEMIPUPA.—Length (through spiracles) about 6.2 mm. Very similar to *Leptogenys (L.)* sp., No. 119, except in the following details: Tubercles 128, distributed as follows: prothorax and mesothorax, 8 each; metathorax and abdominal somites I and II, 10 each; III–VIII, 12 each; IX, 8; X, 2. Tubercles a little shorter (0.05–0.075 mm long). Posterior surface of labrum with 5 sensilla in each of the 2 clusters. (Material studied: 2 semipupae from cocoons, Barro Colorado Island, Panama Canal Zone, G. C. Wheeler No. 187, det. W. W. Kempf.)

Leptogenys (Lobopelta) consanguinea Wheeler.—Length (through spiracles) about 4.6 mm. In general similar to *Leptogenys (L.)* sp., except in the following details: Body tubercles 128; prothorax, 6; mesothorax, 8; abdominal somite I, 10. Integument of apical portion of tubercle spinulose. Head longer and narrower (widest at the occiput). Labrum with a pair of palplike structures as in *L. (Lobopelta) elongata*. Mandible as in *L. elongata*. Hypopharynx densely spinulose, the spinules minute and in short arcuate rows. (Material studied: 7 larvae from Mexico, courtesy of Dr. E. O. Wilson.)

Leptogenys (Lobopelta) elongata (Buckley).—Michener and Michener 1951, p. 143: Brief mention of feeding.

Genus *Anochetus* Mayr

Since *A. (A.) mayri* resembles the other species of subgenus *Anochetus* in some characters and subgenus *Stenomyrme* in others, it is necessary to delete from our earlier article the subgeneric characterizations. Instead we offer the following generic description: Neck long and somewhat stout; abdomen straight and rather stout. Tubercles moderately numerous (about 90). The majority of tubercles consist of a frustum bearing 1–9 (usually 3–5) relatively long hairs; on this base is seated a spire, which has mounted on its apex a heavy spinelike hair. On the middorsal surface of abdominal somite IV there is a pair of glabrous, subcircular areas which may be considerably elevated and pulleylike or thin discs or merely differentiated areas that are scarcely perceptible in profile; similar structures on V; or there may be one such structure on IV and one on V. Each antenna is a low convex area surmounted by a smaller rounded projection bearing 3 sensilla. Integument of galea with a few minute spinules.

Anochetus (Anochetus) mayri Emery.—IMMATURE LARVA.—Length (through spiracles) about 2.1 mm. Similar to *Anochetus (Anochetus)* sp., except in the

following details: Abdominal somite I with 8 tubercles; abdominal somite IX, 4. Hairs at the base of the tubercles fewer (1–4, usually 3), shorter (about 0.08 mm long); apical hair of tubercle shorter (about 0.07 mm long); overall length of tubercle less (about 0.13 mm long). On the middorsal surface of abdominal somite IV there is a pair of discoidal elevations, which are smaller and higher and with only 2 or 3 lateral hairs; a similar pair on V. Labrum twice as broad as long; anterior surface of each lobe with 2 hairs and a few short transverse rows of minute spinules. Shape of mandible as in *A. (S.) emarginatus*. (Material studied: 1 larva and 1 semipupa from Mexico, courtesy of Dr. E. O. Wilson.)

Anochetus (Anochetus) sp.—REVISION.—A typical tubercle consists of a frustum with 4–6 (usually 5) relatively long (0.18–0.25 mm) slender simple hairs, which are constricted at the point of attachment; on this frustum is a slender spire, which has mounted on its apex a heavy straight spine-like hair about 0.12 mm long; overall length of tubercle and spine 0.3–0.38 mm; integument of spire with short transverse rows of spinules. Anterior surface of the mandible produced into a medial blade which bears the sub-apical teeth. [Page 665, legend for Pl. V, Fig. 2 “left antenna in side view” should be changed to read “left antenna in medial view.”]

Anochetus (Stenomyrme) emarginatus (F.).—REVISION.—Each tubercle consists of a frustum with 4–9 (usually 6) relatively long (0.19–0.22 mm) slender simple hairs, which are constricted at the point of attachment; on this frustum is a spire which bears on its apex a heavy straight spine-like hair about 0.15 mm long; overall length of tubercle and spine 0.25–0.4 mm. Anterior surface of the mandible produced into a blade which bears the medial denticles.

Genus *Odontomachus* Latreille

REVISION.—Tubercles numerous (94–116); a typical tubercle consists of a frustum with 3–14 relatively long hairs; on this frustum is a spire with an apical straight, spinelike hair; integument of spire with short transverse rows of spinules.

Marcus (1953, p. 63–66) thought the hairs on the tubercles might be venomous (like those of certain caterpillars). A crude figure (p. 64) is labeled: “Corte sagittal de una larva de *Eciton rapax*, combinado.” But it could not possibly represent a sagittal section. In the text the larvae are called *Eciton rapax*, but a correction slip pasted in the separate reads: “De los valiosos trabajos de George C. Wheeler, que permiten determinar las larvas de hormigas, me he convencido, que, los larvas transportadas por *Eciton rapax* no son las suyas, sino larvas raptadas de *Odontomachus*.” Also in the German summary (p. 68) they are referred to *Odontomachus*.

Odontomachus haematoda (L.).—REVISION.—A typical tubercle consists of a frustum with 3–6 relatively long (0.16–0.2 mm), slender, nearly straight hairs, which are constricted at the point of attachment; on this frustum is a spire with an apical hair about 0.16 mm long; over-all