

rounded and terminates in a small naked hemispherical boss. With a complex structure projecting anteroventrally from the ventral surface of the prothorax (see Fig. 4-5). With only one pair of spiracles, located on the third abdominal somite near the posterior border; each spiracle opening eccentrically on a naked circular area, which is bordered by a narrow heavily sclerotized band. Body hairs simple. Of three types: (1) numerous, increasing in length from 0.005 mm on the thorax to 0.02 mm at the posterior end, without alveolus and articular membrane, uniformly distributed but lacking from the anterior portion of the prothorax, the circumspiracular area and the terminal boss; (2) 0.01-0.15 mm long (shortest on the prothorax), few, conspicuous, the longest attenuated and flexible distally, with alveolus and articular membrane, absent from the dorsal surface of abdominal somites III-IX; (3) about 0.3 mm long, with attenuated flexible tip, two (one dorsal and one ventral) on the posterior end near the terminal boss. Head naked; elongate; widest above the antennal level; cranium subpyriform in anterior view. Antennae small; slightly raised; each with two sensilla, each of which bears a spinule. Labrum slightly broader than long; the ventral border semicircular; posterior surface spinulose, the spinules in long rows, the rows concentric with the ventral border. Mandibles with the toothed border directed laterally; feebly sclerotized; each with a rather long slender sharp-pointed apical tooth, which is curved laterally; lateral border with four long slender sharp-pointed teeth; a few rows of rather large spinules on the anterior surface. Maxillae adnate to the labium; palp a stalked hemispherical knob directed laterally and bearing five sensilla; no galea seen. Labium a thin flap, narrowed basally; lateral surfaces sclerotized; each palp a low ventrolateral projection bearing five sensilla; an isolated sensillum between each palp and the opening of the sericteries; the latter a transverse impression on the anterior surface.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 2

Figs. 1-8. *Leptanilla revelierei sardoa*. 1, head in anterior view, $\times 417$; 2, larva in side view, $\times 76$; 3, left mandible in anterior view, $\times 847$; 4, ventral prothoracic structure in side view, $\times 423$; 5, ventral prothoracic structure: left half in posterior view, right half in anterior view, $\times 423$; 6-8, three body hairs, $\times 500$.

Figs. 9-18. *Leptanilla swani*. 9, head in anterior view, $\times 417$; 10, larva in side view, $\times 76$; 11, left mandible in anterior view, $\times 1333$; 12, left maxilla in anterior view, $\times 847$; 13 and 14, two body hairs, $\times 500$; 15 and 16, spiracle and circumspiracular area in side and surface phantom views (hairs omitted) $\times 333$; 17 and 18, ventral prothoracic structure in anterior view and in side view, $\times 667$.