

Material Studied.—Three larvae labeled “Sardegna: Golfo Aranci. I. 1909 A. Dodero.” These are the specimens studied by G. C. Wheeler (1928). We studied them first with a phase microscope; then they were dismantled, stained lightly, remounted and studied under both phase and light microscopes.

Literature. The description and figures by G. C. Wheeler (1928, p. 85-87) have been completely revised for this article. Bernard, 1951, Fig. 949 C, D after G. C. Wheeler, 1928.

Leptanilla swani Wheeler
(Fig. 9-18)

Length about 1.4 mm. Body elongate and very slender; anterior end curved ventrally, slightly constricted at the metathorax; remainder of body straight and clavate; diameter increasing gradually to abdominal somite VII and diminishing to the posterior end, which is round-pointed and terminates in a small naked boss. With a complex structure projecting anteroventrally from the ventral surface of the prothorax (see Fig. 17-18). With only one pair of spiracles, located near the posterior border of abdominal somite III; each spiracle opening eccentrically on a naked circular area. Body hairs simple. Of two types: (1) abundant and uniformly distributed (except on the terminal boss and the circumspiracular area), minute (0.005-0.024 mm long), longest near the posterior end, without alveolus and articular membrane; (2) long (0.084-0.23 mm), slender, with the apical portion fine and flexible, with alveolus and articular membrane, few, conspicuous, absent from the dorsal surface of the abdomen. Head naked; elongate; widest at the level of the antennae; cranium subpyriform in anterior view. Antennae small and slightly raised; each with two sensilla, each of which bears a spinule. Labrum slightly broader than long, with the ventral border semicircular; posterior surface spinulose, the spinules rather numerous and long, arranged in 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 curves laterally; lateral border with six long slender sharp-pointed teeth; anterior surface spinulose, the spinules numerous, rather long and arranged in rows; posterior surface with one row of long spinules. Maxillae adnate to the labium; palp an irregular knob projecting 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 slit on the ventral border.