

Material Studied.— Three larvae from Chittering, Western Australia collected by D. C. Swan. These are the specimens referred to by W. M. Wheeler in 1932 (p. 56-57). We studied them first with a phase microscope; then they were dismounted, stained lightly, remounted and studied under both phase and light microscopes.

In 1963 Rev. B. B. Lowery of St. Ignatius College (Sydney, Australia) generously sent us 40 larvae of this species, which he had collected at Cunningham's Gap in southern Queensland. The two best specimens have been kept in alcohol. Many others were processed according to our standard technique (1960) and studied under both phase and light microscopes.

Literature. W. M. Wheeler (1932, p. 56-57) compared the larva of *L. swani* with that of *L. sardoa* by quoting from a letter from G. C. Wheeler to whom he had sent the larvae for study.

Genus *Leptomesites* Kutter

As explained above under the genus *Leptanilla*, we are unable to separate *Leptomesites* generically from *Leptanilla*. Therefore our subfamilial description will have to suffice for this genus.

Kutter (1948, p. 287) has characterized the genus thus: "Körper sehr langgestreckt-zylindrisch, gegen das Ende keulenförmig aufgetrieben. Labrum ohne gezähnte, laterale Lappchen. Mandibeln abwärts gerichtet, gezähnt. Auf der Ventralseite des Prothorax mit breitem, in der Mittelpartie mit chitinisiertem, quengerilltem, lappigem Anhang. Beiderseits dieses einzigartigen Anhanges je eine sehr lange, sichelförmig ventralwärts gebogene Borste. (Ein Tympanalorgan, wie es von der *Leptanilla*-Larve gemeldet wird, konnte nicht mit Sicherheit nachgewiesen werden.)"

Leptomesites escheri Kutter

(Fig. 19-28)

Length about 1.5 mm. Body elongate and slender, apparently constricted at the metathorax; anterior end slightly curved ventrally; abdomen clavate, with the posterior end narrowly rounded. Projecting ventrally from the anterior portion of the prothorax is a curious flap-like structure furnished with 14 ridges on the posterior surface. Only one pair of spiracles present, on abdominal somite III (or IV?). Body hairs simple. Of two types: (1) minute (0.009-0.026 mm long), longest near the spiracle, numerous, uniformly distributed, without alveolus and articular membrane; (2) short to very long (0.042-0.096 mm), a few on each somite, the apical portion fine and flexible, with alveolus and articular membrane. Head naked; elongate; widest above the antennal level; cranium subovoidal. Antennae small