nized in pupae and young larvae by the number of antennal segments. But the antennae of ant larvae (and indeed the larvae of all Apocrita) are 1-segmented. Judged from his Fig. 12 (p. 33) he referred to the antennae of the pupa, which develop inside the head of the larva.

Genus **Iridomyrmex** Mayr

The very young larva is similar to the mature larva, except as follows: Extremely stout and plump; curved ventrally; diameter decreasing rapidly from about the fifth abdominal somite to the posterior end; head on the anterior end and of nearly the diameter of the prothorax; 1 or more bosses on the middorsal line.

Stärcke 1933.—A swelling on the middle of the back; with thick integument and two sensilla.

Iridomyrmex gracilis (Lowne) (Fig. 10).—Length through spiracles about 2.1 mm; straight length about 1.4 mm. Similar to *I. pruinosus,* except in the following details: Body relatively shorter, ventral profile J-shaped; anus ventral. Gonopod vestiges present on abdominal somites VIII and IX. Integument with minute spinules in numerous short transverse rows on the ventral surface of the thorax and on the posterior somites. Body and head hairs about 0.02 mm long, with very slender tip. Cranium subtriangular in anterior view. Labrum with the breadth twice the length; bilobed due to an impression of the ventral border; anterior surface with 5 sensilla and a few short rows of minute spinules. Mandibles with the apical tooth slightly longer; basal portion with minute spinules arranged in rows; the rows short and longitudinal on the anterior surface, longer and radiating medially on the posterior surface.

Material Studied.—Numerous larvae from New South Wales, courtesy of the Reverend B. B. Lowery.

Iridomyrmex humilis (Mayr).—Torossian 1961.—Proctodeal trophallaxis is minimal in this species and is for larvae only. The droplets are small.

Iridomyrmex itinerans (Lowne).—Length through spiracles about 2.8 mm; straight length about 2.5 mm. Similar to *I. pruinosus,* except in the following details: Body relatively shorter, ventral profile J-shaped. Anus ventral. Integument with minute spinules in numerous short transverse rows on the ventral surface of the thorax and on the posterior somites. Labrum with the breadth twice the length; bilobed due to a median impression of the ventral border; anterior surface with 6 sensilla and a few transverse rows of minute spinules; posterior with about 6 sensilla in a median cluster. Mandibles with the apical tooth slightly longer; basal portion with minute spinules arranged in rows, the rows short and longitudinal on the anterior surface, longer and radiating medially on the posterior surface.

Material Studied.—Numerous larvae from New South Wales, courtesy of the Reverend B. B. Lowery.

Iridomyrmex pruinosus (Roger).—REVISION: The middorsal surface of the second abdominal somite bears a boss, which varies from distinct to barely distinguishable (this boss is present at all stages from first-instar to the semipupa and varies independently of age).

CORRECTION: The head hairs are 0.012–0.018 mm long.

The first-instar larva (straight length about 0.45 mm) is similar to the mature larva, except as follows. Extremely stout and plump; curved ventrally; body nearly the same diameter throughout, slightly enlarged at the fourth and fifth abdominal somites; tapering rapidly to the round-pointed posterior end. Head anteroventral and of about the same diameter as the prothorax. Anus posteroventral. Body hairs shorter (about 0.01 mm long). Maxillae appearing adnate; palp a cluster of 5 sensilla on a slight elevation.

Iridomyrmex punctatissimus Emery (Fig. 9).—The immature larva (length through spiracles about 1.8 mm, straight length about 1.5 mm) is similar to *I. pruinosus,* except in the following details: Head less projecting. With a single row of middorsal bosses on the metathorax and abdominal somites I–IV. Labrum 3 times as broad as long. Mandibles with the basal portion spinulose, the spinules in rows, the rows short and longitudinal on the anterior surface, longer and radiating medially on the posterior surface. Maxillary and labial palps represented by raised clusters of 3 sensilla each (2 encapsulated and 1 with a spinule).

Material Studied.—Numerous larvae from New South Wales, courtesy of the Reverend B. B. Lowery.

Iridomyrmex sanguineus Forel.—Allee et al. mentioned (1949, p. 719) the predation of the moth larva *Cyclotrona monocentra* upon the larva of this ant.

Genus ***Bothriomyrmex*** Emery

Bothriomyrmex gibbus (Soudek).—Bernard 1958, p. 408: "A Entreroches, j'ai été frappé par l'extreme agilité du *Bothriomyrmex* et surtout par la facilité de transport de ses larves: une ouvrière déplace une boule d'une quarantaine de larves, accrochées les unes aux autres par leurs poils. En moins de 3 minutes, toutes les larves sont rentrées dans les galeries du nid. Cela est un avantage dans la lutte pour la vie, la plupart des concurrents locaux mettant près d'un quart d'heure, sinon plus, pour abriter leurs larves et nymphes."

Genus **Azteca** Forel

Azteca longiceps Emery.—The young larva is similar to the mature larva, except as follows: Posterior end narrowly round pointed; the terminal somites decreasing rapidly in size posteriorly. Head on the anterior end and of nearly the same diameter as the prothorax. See Wheeler and Wheeler 1951, pl. 32, Fig. 22.

Genus **Forelius** Emery

Body hairs very few, simple, minute, and widely scattered. Head subhexagonal. Head hairs very few, simple, and minute. Mouth parts small. Labrum bilobed; with 4 sensilla on the anterior surface. Mandibles without teeth or denticles. Maxillae adnate;