

Manica rubida (Latreille)

MATURE WORKER LARVA: Length (through spiracles) about 7 mm. Similar to *M. mutica* (1960a: 5) except as follows. Integument lacks spinules. Labrum bilobed; anterior surface of each lobe with seven sensilla and or minute hairs; ventral border of each lobe with two isolated and three contiguous sensilla; posterior surface of each lobe with seven isolated and two contiguous sensilla. Each mandible with the blade extending down onto the apical tooth.

MATURE SEXUAL LARVA: Length (through spiracles) about 8.5 mm. Similar to mature larva except in the following details. Head relatively smaller; thorax and abdomen more nearly uniform in diameter; prothorax narrowed more abruptly anteriorly to nearly the diameter of the head. Labrum similar to *M. mutica* in shape; anterior surface with 16 sensilla; ventral border with two sensilla and numerous minute spinules; posterior surface of each lobe with about ten sensilla. Each maxillary palp with six sensilla. Each labial palp with six sensilla.

Material studied: two larvae and one semipupa from France, courtesy of Dr. R. E. Gregg.

Le Masne and Bonavita: 1969—"Comme les Fourmis les plus archaïques (*Myrmecia* d' Australie et *Amblyopone*), *Manica rubida* Latr., qui appartient à la sous-famille évoluée des *Myrmicinae*, fonde ses sociétés sans claustration de la femelle et avec un approvisionnement répété des larves" (p. 2373). Les larves "sont aptes à saisir parfois une proie déposée à côté d'elles, se comportant alors bien qu'à un degré moindre—comme les larves de *Myrmecia* . . . Les larves de *Manica*, comme celles de *Myrmecia*, dépendent moins étroitement des ouvrières que celles des autres Fourmis." (p. 2374.)

Genus *POGONOMYRMEX* Mayr

Cole 1968: 29—"My studies of both North American and South American specimens support the status of *Ephebomyrmex* as a valid subgenus of *Pogonomyrmex*. Moreover, George Wheeler, to whom I sent larvae of *imberbiculus* and *huachucanus*, reported (*in litt.*) that there are no larval characters whatsoever to support a generic status for *Ephebomyrmex*."

Costello 1968: 80—An excellent photograph of larvae.

Sudd 1967: 123—"Seed-eating ants like *Mesxor* and *Pogonomyrmex* certainly chew seeds before they give them to their larvae, but they also let them have whole cracked seeds. The larvae thrust their heads into the seeds rather like *Pachycondyla* larvae eating an insect (Goetsch 1953)."

Pogonomyrmex badius (Latreille)

Wilson 1963: 356—"Older mother queens and young larvae . . . are fed exclusively with modified worker-laid 'trophic eggs.'"

Pogonomyrmex hispinosus (Spinola)

Goetsch 1932: 25-26—Larvae were fed both animal and vegetable foods; pieces of bread and other food were placed among the larvae, which ate them.

Pogonomyrmex carnivora Santschi

Gemignani 1933: 482—The eucharitid *Thoracantha bruchi* Gemignani was found among the refuse of a nest.