

Machomyrma froggatti Forel

(Fig. 1-6)

MATURE WORKER LARVA. Length (through spiracles) about 2.9 mm. Profile pheidoliform (i.e., short and stout, head ventral, near the anterior end, mounted on a small short neck formed from the prothorax; anterior end broadly rounded, formed from the dorsa of the prothorax and mesothorax; gaster straight); posterior end narrowly rounded; anus subterminal, with a posterior lip. Integument with minute spinules, most numerous and in short transverse rows on the anterior somites, becoming sparser posteriorly. Body hairs sparse, short to long (0.018-0.18 mm), denticulate. Cranium subpyriform in anterior view. Antennae small, each with three sensilla, each of which bears a minute spinule. Head hairs few, short to long (0.025-0.08 mm), with the tip denticulate. Labrum small, short and broad (breadth nearly three times the length); subrectangular; anterior surface with about 12 sensilla near the ventral border, the latter with numerous minute spinules; posterior surface densely spinulose, the spinules arranged in numerous arcuate rows; posterior surface with two isolated and two contiguous sensilla near each ventrolateral corner. Mandibles small, heavily sclerotized, narrowly subtriangular in anterior view; aphaenogastriform (apex forming a slender tooth which is curved medially with two blunt subapical teeth on the medial border, the proximal small); middle third of anterior and posterior surfaces with long spinules in short arcuate subtransverse rows. Maxillae rather small; the apex paraboloidal and bearing a few short rows of minute spinules; each palp a small skewed peg with four apical and one lateral sensilla, the last with a rather long spinule; each galea a short peg with two apical sensilla. Labium spinulose, the spinules minute and in arcuate rows; each palp a cluster of five sensilla, one of which bears a rather long spinule; an isolated sensillum between each palp and the opening of the sericteries, the latter a transverse slit. Hypopharynx densely spinulose, the spinules long and arranged in transverse rows, which are so close together that the spinules overlap.

YOUNG LARVA: Length (through spiracles) about 1.8 mm. Diameter of body decreasing from AIV and AV toward both ends. Anus terminal with a small posterior lip. Integument of ventral surface of anterior somites and dorsal surface of posterior somites with minute spinules, isolated or in short transverse rows. Body hairs sparse, 0.025-0.175 mm long, denticulate, on all somites, a ring of the longest around the middle of each somite. Head hairs 0.03-0.075 mm long. Otherwise similar to the mature larva.

VERY YOUNG LARVA. Length (through spiracles) about 1.3 mm. Pro- and mesothorax bent ventrally, remainder of body straight; posterior end curved ventrally; AX forming a small posteroventrally directed knob; diameter of metathorax and A1 smaller; diameter of AIV and AV greater; diameter of pro- and mesothorax about the same as the head. Anus ventral. Integument sparsely spinulose, the spinules minute and isolated or in very short rows. Head hairs 0.025-0.05 mm long. Each mandible with the apex short and rounded, subapical tooth small. Each maxillary palp a low knob; each galea a short skewed peg. Labium minutely spinulose. Otherwise similar to mature larva.

YOUNGEST LARVA. Length (through spiracles) about 1.1 mm. Diameter of body nearly uniform and slightly curved ventrally; AX forming a prominent terminal knob. Body hairs confined to the thorax and AI-IV, becoming scarcer posteriorly and confined to venter of AIII-IV; length 0.06-0.34 mm, the shortest few and simple, the longest with tip denticulate or multifid. Head hairs 0.019-0.03 mm long. Labrum with fewer sensilla on anterior surface; spinules on posterior surface minute. Mandibles feebly sclerotized; with sharp teeth and without