

thorax stout and arched or bent ventrally, but not differentiated into neck; posterior end broadly rounded). Anus ventral. Head on anterior end and of about same diameter as T1. Spiracles small. Integument of ventral surface of thorax and AI and AII with few short transverse rows of minute spinules. Body hairs numerous and uniformly distributed, denticulate. Of two types: (1) 0.04–0.15 mm long, on all somites, shorter without and longer hairs with alveolus and articular membrane; (2) about 0.15 mm long, with stout shaft and slightly swollen bulb just below sharp-pointed tip, two on dorsal surface of each AI–AVI. Cranium somewhat broader than long and feebly cordate. Antennae minute, each with three sensilla, each bearing a minute spinule. Head hairs moderately numerous, short to long (0.038–0.075 mm), denticulate and slightly curved. Labrum bilobed, short and broad; each lobe with three or four minute hairs and/or sensilla on anterior surface, with minute spinules in short rows and with one isolated and two contiguous sensilla on ventral border, with coarse isolated spinules on the lateral border and with cluster of three sensilla on posterior surface; entire posterior surface spinulose, spinules minute and in numerous rows, rows transverse in middle half. Mandibles leptothoraciform (i.e., moderately narrow, tapering gradually and curving gradually to apical tooth; anterior surface produced medially into blade with two subapical teeth), with three or four denticles on posterior surface. Maxillae large, each divided by constriction between palp and galea, distal portion spinulose and with conoidal apex; palp digitiform, with five sensilla (two apical and encapsulated and three subapical and bearing one spinule each); galea digitiform and bearing two apical sensilla. Labrum very thick, short, broad and feebly bilobed; anterior surface densely spinulose, spinules in transverse rows; each palp with five sensilla (two apical and encapsulated, three lateral and with one spinule each); isolated sensillum between each palp and opening of sericteries, latter a transverse slit. Hypopharynx densely spinulose, spinules long and in numerous transverse rows. (Material studied: six larvae from New South Wales, courtesy of Rev. B. B. Lowery.) In alcohol mature larvae cling to each other by means of the interlocked hairs.

Tribe DACETINI

Our latter-day taxonomists say that we should use all possible kinds of characters in classification. Here is a possible chemical character of the tribe Dacetini: when larvae are cleaned in 10% KOH, the insoluble meconium turns red. We have found this to be true of the following species: *Colobostruma* sp., *Epopostruma alata*, *E. quadrispinosa*, *Mesostruma browni*, *Orectognathus antennatus*, *O. mjobergi*, *O. nigriventris*, *Strumigenys perplexa*.

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×18; b, head in anterior view, ×88; c, left mandible in anterior view, ×177; d, e, two types of body hairs, ×267. FIG. 4.—*Strumigenys perplexa*. Left mandible in anterior view, ×290.