

short transverse rows. Mandibles leptothoraciform (i.e., moderately narrow; tapering gradually and curving gradually to apical tooth; anterior surface produced medially into blade which bears two subapical teeth), the teeth large and directed medially. Maxillae large, lobose and adnate; each palp a skewed peg with four apical and one lateral sensilla; each galea digitiform, with two apical sensilla. Labium thick; anterior surface spinulose, spinules minute and in transverse rows; each palp a short frustum, with four apical and one lateral sensilla; isolated sensillum between each palp and opening of scricteries, latter a transverse slit. Hypopharynx densely spinulose, spinules rather long and in numerous subtransverse rows, rows so close together that spinules overlap. (Material studied: eight larvae from New South Wales, courtesy of Rev. B. B. Lowery.)

Genus DACETON Perty

Brown and Wilson (1959: 290).—"*Daceton* possesses, in addition to truly primitive features, characters that appear to represent significant specializations away from the main line of dacetine evolution, viz., in sculpturing, worker polymorphism, cephalic articulation, and larval morphology (see Brown 1953a; and Wheeler and Wheeler, 1954)."

DACETON ARMIGERUM (Latreille)

The mature workers of this species are highly polymorphic; the mature worker larvae range from 7 mm to 12 mm in length (through spiracles). Sexual larvae are 12.3–12.9 mm (through spiracles); the head hairs about twice as numerous, otherwise very similar to the worker larva. (Material studied: numerous larvae from Buenos Aires—25 km S. of Pucallpa, Peru.) Wilson (1962: 413–414) discussed brood care, feeding, and transport in this species.

Genus EPOPOSTRUMA Forel

EPOPOSTRUMA ALATA Forel

Length (through spiracles) about 3.3 mm. Very similar to *E. sp.* (1954: 128), except in following details. Integument of venter and of dorsal surface of posterior somites with minute spinules in short transverse rows, elsewhere spinules shorter and less numerous. Body hairs: (1) 0.038–0.125 mm long; (2) 0.075–0.163 mm long. Head hairs longer (0.075–0.175 mm long). Mandibles stouter and with medial teeth larger and directed more nearly medially. (Material studied: eight larvae from New South Wales, courtesy of Rev. B. B. Lowery.)

EPOPOSTRUMA FROSTI (Brown)

Length (through spiracles) about 5.3 mm. Very similar to *E. sp.* (1954: 128) except as follows. Thorax and AI more slender. Anus with posterior lip. Integument of venter of neck and of dorsal surface of posterior somites with minute spinules in short transverse rows. Body hairs more numerous. Of three types: