

differentiated somites; head on anterior end; a small posteriorly projecting boss on AX. Anus ventral. Spiracles small. Entire integument densely spinulose, spinules minute and in short to long straight or arcuate rows. Body hairs short, uniformly distributed and moderately numerous. Of two types: (1) 0.025-0.063 mm long, mostly bifid, sometimes with one or both branches rebranched, on all somites; (2) 0.037-0.05 mm long, simple, a few on each somite. Cranium subhexagonal in anterior view, slightly longer than wide. Antennae large, each a low mound with 3 minute sensilla, each bearing a minute spinule. Head hairs few, 0.025-0.05 mm long, simple or bifid. Labrum subarcuate, about twice as wide as long; anterior surface with 8 sensilla on and near ventral border; posterior surface with about 6 sensilla ventromedially and with a few oblique arcuate rows of minute spinules. Mandibles narrowly subtriangular in anterior view; apex rather long, narrow and heavily sclerotized; medial border with 6-8 small denticles. Maxillae with apex paraboloidal and sparsely spinulose, spinules minute to short and in a few arcuate rows; palp a peg with 4 (2 encapsulated and 2 bearing a spinule each) apical and one lateral sensilla; galea digitiform with 2 apical sensilla, each bearing a minute spinule. Labium subtrapezoidal, widest distally, anterior surface densely spinulose, spinules minute and in numerous short arcuate rows; palp a rounded elevation with 5 (2 encapsulated and 3 bearing a spinule each) sensilla; an isolated sensillum between each palp and opening of sericteries; the latter a slit in a shallow depression on anterior surface. Hypopharynx with minute spinules in long transverse sub-parallel rows. (Material studied: 10 larvae from Queensland, courtesy of Rev. B. B. Lowery.)

SUBFAMILY PSEUDOMYRMECINAE

We have never been able to key the genera of this subfamily. Except for head shape, where the difference in the species of *Pachysima* is greater than that between any two genera, some of the variants of any character in any genus can be found in other genera.

Bernard (1951: 1053) included larval characters in his characterization of the subfamily, which he called family Promyrmicidae.

Sudd (1967: 123) discussed the feeding of the larvae. He stated (erroneously) that the trophothylax was formed by the bases of the rudimentary legs; we have shown (1956: 375, 383) that it is "formed from the depressed ventral surface of the thorax and elaboration of the first and second abdominal somites."