

minute hairs on anterior surface. Mandibles with teeth stouter and blunter; lateral outline less curved; denticles on anterior surface more numerous. Maxillary apex less constricted and with spinules longer and covering a greater portion of the surface. Labium with more numerous spinules. (Material studied: 9 larvae from Brazil, courtesy of Dr. K. Lenko.)

#### Genus TETRAPONERA F. Smith

*Tetraponera natalensis* F. Smith (Fig. 3). Length (through spiracles) about 8.2 mm; straight length about 6.2 mm. Similar to *T. aitkeni* (1956: 388) except as follows. Body slightly stouter at AV and AVI. Integument of AIX and AX with minute spinules. Body hairs: (1) 0.008-0.075 mm long; (2) 0.025-0.15 mm long, longest with tip branched or denticulate; (3) 0.175-0.3 mm long, 4 in a row across the dorsum of each T<sub>1-3</sub> and AI-AVI. Each antenna represented by 3 individually raised sensilla on a small base. Head hairs longer (0.013-0.11 mm long) and less numerous, with or without alveolus and articular membrane, some with denticles near the tip. Labrum with breadth less than twice length; borders sinuate; anterior surface with 6 sensilla and 2 hairs on each half; posterior surface with 9 sensilla on each half; spinules as in *T. aitkeni*. Anteromedial surface of mandibles with large spinules, which are isolated or in short rows of 2 or 3. Maxillae with rather numerous long spinules in short arcuate rows; palp represented by a cluster of 5 sensilla on a slight elevation. (Material studied: numerous larvae from South Africa, courtesy of Dr. W. L. Brown.)

#### Genus PACHYSIMA Emery

*Pachysima latifrons* Emery: Bernard (1951: 1054-1057) described and figured the young (after W. M. Wheeler).

#### Genus VITICICOLA Wheeler

*Viticicola tessmanni* (Stitz): Bernard (1951: 1054) described and figured the larva (after W. M. Wheeler).

#### SUBFAMILY MYRMICINAE

Ettershank (1966: 161, 162): "The larvae of the Formicidae have not been used to any extent in taxonomic studies, although numerous descriptions and figures of scattered genera and species occur in the literature. The only wide-scale comparative larval study