

that has been attempted is the series of papers by G. C. Wheeler (later with J. Wheeler), which constitute a fundamental contribution to the subject that will be used for a long time." "Reference to all the publications by the Wheelers on myrmicine ants are contained in a summary article (G. C. and J. Wheeler 1960). In this paper, the authors conclude that three characters are of major importance: body profile, mandible shape, and setal form. They recognize 22 body profiles and 30 mandibular shape categories all of which are explained and illustrated."

Genus MESSOR Forel

Messor capitatus Latreille: Delage (1968a) gave in a table the sizes and abundance of larvae throughout the year. She stated that only small larvae overwinter. She (1968b) discussed larval enzymes and digestion.

Genus PHEIDOLE Westwood

Kempf (1972: 457): *Ph. vallifica* is the host of the eucharitid *Orasema costaricensis* Wheeler and Wheeler.

Genus MELISSOTARSUS Emery

Delage-Darchen (1972a): Hairs few, long, with bifid tips. Crude sketch of a larva on p. 219.

Genus CREMATOGASTER Lund

Delage-Darchen (1972b) found only three larval stages in *C. (Nematocrema) stadelmanni* Mayr. Fig. 1 hairs enlarged; Fig. 2 and 3 larvae of various stages in side view; Fig. 4 head in anterior view. Pilosity is taxonomically worthless because of extreme variation between colonies and even in the same colony.

Genus MONOMORIUM Mayr

Cloudsley-Thompson (1962: 179): The calliphorid flies *Bengalia peuhi* Vil. and *B. minor* Malloch fed on the larvae of *M. salomonis* (Linnaeus) in the central Sudan.

Van Pelt and Van Pelt (1972: 978): Larvae of the syrphid *Microdon baliopterus* Loew fed upon the larvae of *M. minimum* (Buckley).