

body by a fold. Sudd (1967: 75) discussed the use of larvae in nest construction.

*Oecophylla smaragdina* Fabricius. Bodenheimer (1951) reported the use of larvae as human food in Queensland and North Australia; Bristowe (1932) did the same for Siam.

Genus *PLAGIOLEPIS* Mayr

*Playiolepis pygmaea* Latreille. Passera (1968) described and figured five larval stages. In 1969 he reported that the eggs laid by workers were small and degenerate; they were fed to larvae of every instar and caste.

Genus *STIGMACROS* Forel

*Stigmacros anthracina* McAreavey. Length (through spiracles) about 4.7 mm. Similar to *S. acutus* (1968: 209) except as follows: Body diameter more nearly uniform; with 2 anal lips. Spiracles small and with diameter decreasing posteriorly. Integument of posterior somites and ventral surface of anterior somites with spinules in short transverse rows. Body hairs: (1) about 0.019 mm long; (2) 0.05-0.11 mm long, the most numerous type; (3) 0.25-0.375 mm long, without denticles but with long flexuous tip, few, on the abdominal somites in a band around the middle of each somite. Cranium transversely subelliptical, a fourth broader than long. Head hairs moderately numerous. Labrum with lateral borders nearly parallel; posterior surface with 6 large and 12 small sensilla near the middle. (Material studied: 16 larvae from South Australia, courtesy of Rev. B. B. Lowery.)

Genus *CAMPONOTUS* Mayr

Bodenheimer (1951: 286) mentioned the use of larvae of *Camponotus* sp. as human food.

All larvae of *Camponotus* have been compared with *C. noveboracensis* (1953: 192); only differences are given here.

*Camponotus (Myrmogonia) tristis* Clark. Length (through spiracles) about 7.8 mm. Praesaepium apparently permanent. Integument of AX and of venter of anterior somites with spinules in short rows. Hairs (1) 0.038-0.063 mm long, longest with alveolus and articular membrane; (2) 0.05-0.2 mm, stouter, on the ventral surface of thorax and AI and AII. Head hairs 0.075-0.15 mm long. Labrum with about 7 hairs and 7 sensilla on anterior surface; posterior surface with about 22 sensilla. (Material studied: 3 larvae from Western Australia, courtesy of Rev. B. B. Lowery.)

*Camponotus (Myrmaphaenus) andrei* Forel. Creighton (1969: 6): "The worker has a habit of standing beside a larva with its jaws touching it. When in this position the gaster of the worker is turned under until its tip is close to the larva."

*Camponotus (Myrmophyma) cerisipes* Clark. Length (through spiracles) about 8.3 mm. Praesaepium apparently permanent. Spiracles decreasing in diameter posteriorly. Integument of posterior somites and of venter of thorax and AI and AII spinulose. Body hairs all branched, 0.038-0.2 mm long, longest with alveolus and articular membrane, on venter of thorax and AI and AII. Head hairs numerous, 0.075-0.15 mm long, simple, bifid-tipped or half bifid. Labrum lacking median ventral projection; anterior surface with 6 hairs and 12 sensilla, ventral border with 2 projecting sensilla and with minute spinules; posterior surface with 6 large and 10 small sensilla. Apex of maxilla a short cone. (Material studied: 7 larvae