

outlines straighter, but with 6 distinct middorsal bosses, one each on T2 and AI-AV. Thirteen feebly differentiated somites. Spinules more prominent on posterior end. Body hairs 0.002-0.015 mm long, longest ventrally. Otherwise similar to mature larva.

Material studied: numerous larvae from New South Wales, DeBurgh's Bridge, Lava Cove, Sydney, 26-V-1966, courtesy of Rev. B. B. Lowery.)

IRIDOMYRMEX NITIDUS Mayr

(Fig. 2)

Length (through spiracles) about 4.9 mm; straight length about 3.4 mm. Body stouter. Spiracles on AVIII vestigial. Integument of venter of anterior somites and dorsum of posterior somites with minute spinules, isolated or in short rows. Body hairs 0.001-0.025 mm long, with a slight concentration around AI spiracle. Cranium subquadrangular and with a bilobed flattened dorsal portion. Antennae slightly elevated, each with 3 small sensilla, bearing a spinule each. Head hairs shorter (0.006-0.012 mm long) and more numerous. Labrum width twice length, bilobed, each lobe with 2 hairs on anterior surface, with 2 median sensilla on ventral border and with 3 or 4 sensilla on posterior surface; entire posterior surface spinulose, spinules minute and in subtransverse rows. Mandibles with breadth equal to length; apical tooth moderately sclerotized and base feebly sclerotized; anterior surface of base spinulose, spinules minute and in short rows; apical portion narrowed, tapering only slightly; apex round-pointed or with rounded tip and a small subapical medial tooth. Maxillae adnate; palp a slightly raised, heavily sclerotized base with 5 sensilla; galea a boss with 2 sensilla. Labial palp a heavily sclerotized knob with 5 sensilla; an isolated sensillum between each palp and opening of the sericteries. (Material studied: numerous larvae from New South Wales, Mt. Mullens, Murwillumbah, 2-IX-1966, courtesy of Rev. B. B. Lowery.)

IRIDOMYRMEX VIRIDIAENEUS Viehmeier

Length (through spiracles) about 6.2 mm; straight length about 5 mm. Body with dorsal profile long and C-shaped ventral short and nearly straight; head and anus ventral. Entire integument spinulose, spinules minute and in transverse rows. Body hairs sparse, more numerous ventrally. Of two types: (1) 0.013-0.056 mm long, simple, with fine tip; (2) 0.025-0.05 mm long, with a few fine denticles near tip. Cranium subtriangular in anterior view, a fourth broader than long. Head hairs twice as numerous and shorter (0.006-0.013 mm long). Labrum $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as broad as long; bilobed, each lobe with 2 sensilla and 1 minute hair on the anterior surface, with minute spinules on ventral border, and with 4 or 5 sensilla in a medial cluster posteriorly; entire posterior surface with minute spinules in transverse subparallel rows. Mandibles nearly as broad as long and with the medial border erose. Maxillary palp a heavily sclerotized cluster of 5 sensilla; galea a sclerotized knob with 2 sensilla. Labial palp a slightly raised cluster of 5 sensilla; an isolated sensillum between each palp and opening of sericteries, the latter a wide transverse slit. (Material studied: 5 larvae from South Australia, 8 miles SW Morgan, courtesy of Rev. B. B. Lowery.)