

Recently Dr. W. L. Brown sent us a worker of *Teratomyrmex* (see Fig. 7 and 8) together with several larvae. Given such a weird worker could one reasonably expect its larva to be somewhat bizarre also? We hoped it would. And we were disappointed: the larva is quite ordinary. Its profile is pogonomyrmecoid, a character shared with 19 other genera in the Formicinae; its mandibles are camponotoid in common with 23 other formicine genera. In fact, in our key to the larvae of the Formicidae (1974), in which most ant larvae were differentiated to genera or at least to tribes, we could only add *Teratomyrmex* to the residual lump of 22 undifferentiated genera: "Tribes Formicini, Gesomyrmecini, Gigantiopini, Melophorini and Plagiolepidini."

The index of specialization (see our 1974) for *Teratomyrmex* is 14; that of the tribe Formicini is 14. [The most specialized ant larvae—the Leptanillinae—have an index of 35, while the Formicinae as a whole are less specialized with 17. The index for the family as a whole is 22.]

Genus TERATOMYRMEX McAreavey

Body pogonomyrmecoid. Entire integument spinulose. Body hairs long and moderately numerous; of 3 types: denticulate; long, smooth and flexuous; 2- or 3-branched, smooth with the branches long and flexuous. Head hairs moderately numerous; unbranched, denticulate throughout most of length. Labrum deeply bilobed. Mandibles camponotoid. Maxillae with paraboloidal apex; palp a paxilla; galeae digitiform. Labrum subrectangular in anterior view; palp a short paxilla; opening of sericteries wide and salient.

Teratomyrmex sp. (near *greavesi* McAreavey) Fig. 1-6. Length (through spiracles) about 3.7 mm. Shape pogonomyrmecoid (i.e., diameter greatest near the middle of the abdomen, decreasing gradually toward head and more rapidly toward posterior end, which is rounded; thorax more slender and forming a rather stout neck which is curved ventrally) but abdomen rather slender. Anus posteroventral and with 2 small lips. Wing and gonopod vestiges present. Ten pairs of spiracles. Entire integument spinulose, the spinules most prominent on the venter of T1-3 and AI-AIII, sparse and scattered elsewhere. Body hairs moderately numerous and long. Of 3 types: (1) 0.075-0.15 mm long, unbranched and with numerous short denticles, longest and most numerous on the thorax; (2) 0.2-0.33 mm long, unbranched, smooth, very long, slender and flexuous, none on