

TI, more numerous on abdomen; (3) 0.09-0.15 mm long, 2- or 3-branched, with long slender tips, on all somites. Cranium suboctagonal; broader than long. Antennae small, each a slight elevation with 3 sensilla, each of which bears a small spinule. Head hairs moderately numerous, rather long (0.05-0.09 mm) and rather stout, unbranched and with numerous fine denticles throughout length. Mouth parts large. Labrum bilobed; each lobe with 2 hairs about 0.05 mm long with small denticles and with 5 sensilla on and near the ventral border; posterior surface spinulose, the spinules in short to long rows, the rows radiating from each dorsolateral angle, and with 5 sensilla on each half near the midline. Mandibles camponotoid (i.e., subtriangular; base broad, width  $2/3$  length; apex forming a round-pointed tooth; one small subapical tooth); anterior and posterior surfaces with numerous short longitudinal rows of minute spinules. Maxillae with the apex paraboloidal; palp a paxilla with 5 (3 apical and bearing a spinule each, 1 subapical and encapsulated, 1 lateral and bearing a spinule) sensilla; galea digitiform, with 2 apical sensilla. Labium subrectangular in anterior view; anterior surface with minute spinules in short rows; palp a short peg with 5 (3 apical and bearing a spinule each and 2 lateral — 1 encapsulated and 1 bearing a spinule) sensilla; opening of sericteries wide and salient, with 2 ventral projections. Hypopharynx densely spinulose, the spinules minute and arranged in numerous subparallel rows; the rows grouped in 2 subtriangles which have their bases near the middle.

Material studied: 14 larvae from Queensland: Cedar Creek Falls, Tamborine Mts., Ross & Cavagnaro, 1962; courtesy of Dr. W. L. Brown.

#### LITERATURE CITED

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