

a slight basal constriction. Labrum bilobed; anterior surface of each lobe with a low ventrolateral boss, each boss with 7 sensilla and 2 short hairs; ventral border of each lobe with 1 isolated and 2 or 3 contiguous sensilla near middle; entire posterior surface densely spinulose, middle $\frac{3}{4}$ with fine spinules in rather short transverse subparallel rows; each lateral $\frac{1}{4}$ with coarse spinules in short arcuate rows; each half of posterior surface with 3 large sensilla ventrally and 6 small near dorsolateral angle. Mandibles narrowly ectatommoid, heavily sclerotized. (Material studied: 1 larva from India, courtesy of Dr. W. L. Brown.)

Genus BRACHYPONERA Emery

REVISED CHARACTERIZATION. — Profile pogonomymecoid, but with ventral profile of abdomen straight. Tubercles numerous, stout subcones or subcylinders with apical spine and with transverse rows of minute spinules; also 1 or 2 intersegmental middorsal discoids or doorknobs. Entire integument spinulose. Body hairs very few, smooth, very short to moderately long. Head large; head hairs few. Mandibles diacammoid but less curved apically. Maxillae small.

Brachyponera luteipes (Mayr)

Fig. 4

Length (through spiracles) about 3.1 mm. Similar to *B. lutea* (1971b: 1207) except as follows. Tubercles 122; a large middorsal boss between AIII and AIV and a similar structure between AIV and AV; only 2 tubercles on AX. Tubercles about 0.013 mm tall, with apical spine about 0.025 mm tall, ranging to a subcylinder about 0.038 mm tall, with an apical spine about 0.038 mm tall; integument with minute spinules in encircling rows. Body hairs slightly longer (0.019-0.075 mm long), spike-like and with constriction at base. Head with distinct lateral bosses at antennal level. Head hairs straight and spike-like. Labrum with minute spinules on ventral border; about 1.7 times as broad as long; spinules on posterior surface minute and in numerous long transverse rows medially; rows fewer laterally. Mandibles with teeth subequal; medial surface with fewer rows of minute spinules. Maxillae with apex paraboloidal and sparsely spinulose, the spinules long and in short rows. Labium with spinules on anterior surface long and isolated or shorter and in rows; with a dorsal densely spinulose transverse welt; palp digitiform with 5 apical sensilla; opening of sericteries with 3 projections. Hypopharynx with minute spinules in rather long transverse rows.

YOUNG LARVA. — Fig. 4. Length (through spiracles) 1.6-1.9 mm. Body and neck less differentiated; head relatively larger. Anus postero-ventral. Tubercles 120, distributed as follows: T1 with 2 rounded ventrolateral elevations near head and with 10 typical tubercles; T2-AI, 10 each; AII-AIV, 8 and with 2 dorsal doorknobs each; AV-AVIII, 10 each; AIX,