

apical teeth, basal tooth smaller. Maxillary palp with 5 apical sensilla. (Material studied: 2 larvae from Brazil, courtesy of Dr. W. L. Brown.)

### **Anochetus princeps** Emery

Length (through spiracles) about 5.6 mm. Tubercles 92, distributed thus: T1 and T2, 10 each; T3, AII, AIII and AVI, 8 each; AI, AIV, AV and AVII-AIX, 6 each; AX, 2; in addition there are two elevated discoids on the dorsum of each AIV and AV. Integumentary spinules more prominent. Body hairs more numerous (but still very few), 0.013-0.075 mm long. Head with genae more nearly parallel. Labrum  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as broad as long; lateral borders more sinuate; ventral border more deeply incised; each lobe with 2 hairs (about 0.013 mm long) and with 10 sensilla on and near ventral border; posterior surface with longer spinules, with 2 large sensilla medially and 3 minute sensilla basally on each lobe. Labium with longer spinules. Hypopharynx with numerous long spinules, the spinules in subparallel rows, the rows so close together that spinules overlap. (Material studied: 4 larvae from Celebes, courtesy of Dr. W. L. Brown.)

### **Anochetus rugosus** (S. Smith)

Probably similar to *Anochetus* (A.) sp. (1952: 643 and 1964: 455) in shape; differing as follows. Tubercles 94, distributed thus: T1, 10; T2, T3, AII, AIII and AVI-AVIII, 8 each; AI, AIV, AV and AIX, 6 each; AX, 2; on dorsum of each AIV and AV there is a single elevated discoid. Integumentary spinules more prominent. Cranium transversely sub-elliptical. Labrum nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as broad as long; bilobed; anterior surface of each lobe with 2 hairs and about 11 sensilla on and near ventral border; posterior surface with 2 large and 3 small sensilla on each lobe; entire posterior surface densely spinulose, the spinules rather long and in short to long arcuate rows, which are grouped into long sub-parallel rows, the rows so close together that spinules overlap. Mandibles, maxillae and labium with fewer spinules. Hypopharynx densely spinulose, the spinules long and arranged in subtransverse rows, the rows so close together that spinules overlap. (Material studied: 1 larva and 1 semipupa from Borneo, courtesy of Dr. W. L. Brown.)

## **Genus ODONTOMACHUS** Latreille

REVISED CHARACTERIZATION. — Profile pogonomymecoid but ventral surface of abdomen straight and neck longer and more slender. Tubercles numerous (90-120); a typical tubercle consists of a frustum with 3-14 relatively long simple hairs; on this frustum is a spire-like cone with an apical spine-like hair; integument of spire with short transverse rows of