spinules; on middorsal surface of each AIV and AV there is a pair of glabrous, subcircular areas which may be considerably elevated and pulley-like, or thin discs, or merely differentiated areas; or there may be only one such structure on each AIV and AV. Mandibles ectatommoid.

Odontomachus gladiator Donisthorpe

Length (through spiracles) about 6.3 mm. Similar to O. haematoda (1952: 646; 1964: 455) except as follows. Tubercles less numerous (92) and dorsal discoids more elevated, with broader top and narrower base. Entire integument spinulose, the spinules minute and in short arcuate rows or in an anastomosing network. Body hairs 0.013-0.24 mm long, longest with long slender flexuous tips; most numerous on venter, a few elsewhere. Cranium more nearly quadrate. Each lobe of labrum with 2 hairs about 0.018 mm long and with 11 sensilla on and near ventral border; posterior surface of each lobe with 2 large sensilla ventrally and 2 small sensilla dorsally; entire posterior surface spinulose, spinules long, slender and in long arcuate rows, the rows so close together that the Mandibles with the outline more smoothly curved, spinules overlap. teeth smaller and spinules fewer. Maxillae with fewer spinules; palp with 5 apical sensilla. Labium with spinules long, slender and in subparallel transverse rows; palps with 5 apical sensilla. Hypopharynx densely spinulose, the spinules in numerous arcuate rows, grouped into longer concentric rows.

IMMATURE LARVA. — Length (through spiracles) about 4 mm. Similar to mature larva except in the following details. Body hairs 0.001-

Fig. 1. Typhlomyrmex rogenhoferi. Immature larva in side view, X28. Fig. 2. Heteroponera dolo. a, Immature larva in side view, X14; b, very young larva in side view, X14. Fig. 3. Bothroponera tesserinodis. a, Left mandible in anterior view, X91; b, typical tubercle, X133; c, head in anterior view, X44. Fig. 4. Brachyponea luteipes. a, Very young larva in side view, X35; b, doorknob tubercle, X169; c, typical tubercle, X169. Fig. 5. Centromyrmex bequaerti. Abdominal integumentary structure, X387. Fig. 6. Leptogenys dimidiata. a, Larva in side view, X14; b and c, typical tubercle in surface and side views, X67 (N. Celebes, 13-19 June 1972, rot. wood, SW slope Mt. Klabat, 400-600 m, rain forest, W. L. Brown). d and e, side and surface views of typical tubercle, X67 (N. Celebes, 13-19 June 1972, Mt. Klabat, Air Madid, slope 400-600 m, wet forest, W. L. Brown). Fig. 7. Leptogenys iridescens. Tubercle, X1344. Fig. 8. Mesoponera fauveli. a, Planidium (left half dorsal view, right half ventral view), X267; b, planidium attached to labiogular suture, X67. Fig. 9. Plectroctena cryptica. a, Larva in side view, X18; b, typical tubercle. X169; c, left mandible in anterior view, X137; d, left mandible in medial view, X137; e, head in anterior view, X85.