

(1) 0.013–0.1 mm long, very fine, unbranched or bifid, smooth, on all somites; (2) 0.013–0.13 mm long, with stout shaft and curled uncinuate tip, on all surfaces of thorax and AVIII–AX, and dorsal and lateral surfaces of AI–AVII; (3) 0.05–0.13 mm long, uncinuate, with tip curled and denticulate shaft, on all surfaces of T1–T3. Head large; cranium subhexagonal, about as broad as long. Antenna small, at mid-length of cranium, with 3 sensilla each bearing a spinule. Head hairs short, moderately numerous. Of 3 types: (1) 0.06–0.08 mm long, uncinuate with curled tip, a few with a few denticles on shaft; (2) about 0.1 mm long, few, bifid; (3) about 0.08 mm long, few, unbranched, smooth. Labrum paraboloidal; chiloscleres feebly developed; anterior surface with 4 hairs and 4 sensilla; ventral surface with 6 projecting sensilla; posterior surface densely spinulose, the spinules minute and in rows radiating from the dorsolateral angles. Mandible camponotoid but with the apex stout, ending in a small short tooth directed medially; feebly sclerotized; stout; anterior and posterior surfaces with moderately numerous rows of minute spinules. Maxilla terminating in a small cone projecting medially and bearing a few rows of spinules; palp paxilliform, with 5 apical sensilla; galea a stout cone with 2 apical sensilla. Labium with a few short transverse rows of minute spinules; palp paxilliform, with 5 apical sensilla; an isolated sensillum between each palp and the opening of the sericteries; the latter a short transverse slit. Hypopharynx spinulose, the spinules minute and in rows radiating from the dorsolateral angles.

SECOND INSTAR LARVA. Length (through spiracles) about 1.6 mm. Thorax stout and bent ventrally; abdomen straight and slightly swollen. Anus posteroventral. Spiracles minute. Somites feebly differentiated. Entire integument spinulose, the spinules minute and in short rows posteriorly, isolated elsewhere. Body hairs sparse, mostly restricted to dorsal surface; 0.06–0.11 mm long; uncinuate with curled tip. Head large; cranium suboctagonal, slightly broader than long. Antenna small, just above midlength of cranium, with 3 sensilla. Head hairs moderately numerous (60); 0.05–0.09 mm long; uncinuate with curled tip, some with denticles on shaft. Labrum twice as broad as long; chiloscleres lacking; anterior surface with 4 small hairs and 2 sensilla; ventral surface with 4 projecting sensilla; posterior surface densely spinulose, the spinules minute and in rows radiating from the dorsolateral angles, stout, feebly sclerotized, camponotoid with the apical tooth short and with a few rows of minute spinules on anterior and posterior surfaces. Maxilla swollen ventrolaterally; with conical apex directed medially and with a few short rows of spinules; palp

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Figs. 8–13. *Dendromyrmex chartifex*. 8. Submature larva. A, Larva in side view (hairs omitted), $\times 27$; b, head in anterior view, $\times 50$; c, left mandible in anterior view, $\times 133$; d, 4 types of body hairs, $\times 267$. 9. Third instar larva. a, Larva in side view, $\times 27$; b, head in anterior view, $\times 50$; c, left mandible in anterior view, $\times 133$; d, 3 types of body hairs, $\times 267$; e, relation of uncinuate and fine body hairs, $\times 133$. 10. Second instar larva. a, Larva in side view, $\times 27$; b, head in anterior view, $\times 50$; c, left mandible in anterior view, $\times 133$; d, body hair, $\times 267$. 11. First instar larva. a, Larva in side view, $\times 27$; b, head in anterior view, $\times 50$; c, body hairs, $\times 267$; d, left mandible in anterior view, $\times 133$. 12. Egg containing larva, $\times 27$. 13. Sexual larva. a, Head in anterior view, $\times 27$; b, 4 types of body hairs, $\times 267$; c, left mandible in anterior view, $\times 133$.