on anterior end and of about same diameter as body; anus ventral. Integument with spinules in short rows on dorsum of AVIII to AX and with a few on venter of thorax. Body hairs fewer (but too numerous to draw) on T1–T3 and AI–AIII (decreasing in number toward AIII); 0.025–0.25 mm long, the longest with flexuous tips; most unbranched, a very few bifid. Cranium with slightly bulging genae. Head hairs fewer (about 80); 0.036–0.12 mm long. Labrum feebly bilobed; each lobe with about 11 sensilla on a slight elevation, ventral surface with 5 sensilla. Maxilla with round-pointed apex bearing a few minute spinules; palp a sclerotized slight elevation; galea a sclerotized slight elevation; opening of sericteries a short transverse slit. Hypopharynx with numerous fine short ridges, which are arranged in rows radiating from dorsolateral angles.

Sexual (?) larvae. Length (through spiracles) 17–23 mm. Similar to mature (?) larva except as follows: Body hairs less numerous (but too numerous to draw); 0.2–0.3 mm long; similar to hairs on young larva but with thicker base. Of 2 types (1) most numerous, unbranched; (2) very few, bifid or bifid-tipped. Head hairs more numerous (about 116); 0.1–0.225 mm long; unbranched. Spinules on posterior surface of labrum more numerous and longer dorsally. Apex of maxilla conoidal and with numerous short rows of minute spinules. Hypopharynx with more numerous rows of longer spinules dorsally. (We suspect that these large larvae are sexual because of their size but they have the hairs of immature larvae.)

In our key to ant larvae (1976:72) the larva of *Notostigma* keys to Formicinae but not to the tribe Camponotini to which it has been assigned, because it lacks chiloscleres. Therefore it must be lumped with five inseparable tribes under 27b on p. 73.

The tribe Camponotini contains 11 genera: 8 of which we have studied (*Calomyrmex, Camponotus, Colobopsis, Dendromyrmex, Echinopla, Notostigma, Opisthopsis* and *Polyrhachis*) and 3 which we have not seen (*Forelophilus, Overbeckia* and *Phasmomyrmex*). All those studied, except *Notostigma,* possess chiloscleres and a praesaepium, which are found nowhere else among ant larvae. Furthermore the specialization index for *Notostigma* is 18, whereas the average for the other 7 is 22, with 20 as the lowest.

Can it be, therefore, that *Notostigma* is misplaced? We do not think that larval characters should get priority. But when the unique characters are found in a majority of the genera of a tribe but are lacking in one genus, the adults should be restudied.

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