



Figs. 2-4. *Streblognathus aethiopicus*. 2. MATURE LARVA. a, Head in anterior view, $\times 21$; b, left mandible in anterior view, $\times 50$; c, AX tubercle, $\times 41$; d, thoracic tubercle, $\times 41$; e, larva in side view, $\times 6$; f, left maxilla in anterior view, $\times 50$. 3. YOUNG LARVA. a, Head in anterior view, $\times 21$; b, left mandible in anterior view, $\times 50$; c, AX tubercle, $\times 41$; d, thoracic tubercle, $\times 41$; e, larva in side view, $\times 6$. 4. VERY YOUNG LARVA. a, Head in anterior view, $\times 21$; b, left mandible in anterior view, $\times 50$; c, AX tubercle, $\times 41$; d, thoracic tubercle, $\times 41$; e, larva in side view, $\times 6$.

lobed and with smaller spinules; palp paxilliform. Hypopharynx with smaller spinules.

Very young larvae. Length (through spiracles) 4.0-4.3 mm. Similar to mature larva except as follows. About 160 tubercles, reduced to rounded knobs. Spiracles set on rounded tubercles similar to other tubercles. Mandible lacking medial tooth and surface spinules. Maxillary palp a rounded knob; galea a short subcylinder. Labium bilobed; palp a slight elevation; opening of sericteries a narrow slit. Hypopharynx with numerous minute spinules.

Material studied. 12 larvae from Vernon Crookes N. R. nr. Scotburgh, Natal, Republic of South Africa, courtesy of Martin Villet.

LITERATURE CITED

- Brown, W. L. 1975. Contribution toward a reclassification of the Formicidae. V. Ponerinae, tribes Platythyreini, *Cylindromyrmecini*, *Acanthostichini*, and *Aenictogotini*. Search. [Cornell Univ. Agric. Exp. Sta.] 5(1):1-115.