

hairs 0.006 - 0.03 mm long, unbranched, uniformly distributed, sparse. Head hairs 0.013 - 0.038 mm long, unbranched, numerous (about 70).

FIFTH INSTAR (MATURE) LARVA. — Length (through spiracles) 2 - 3.4 mm. Spiracles on T2 0.025 mm in diameter, 0.005 mm on AVIII. Integument spinulose, the spinules minute and isolated or in short rows. Body hairs 0.016 - 0.056 mm long, 2- to 4-branched (rarely 5-branched). Cranium subtrapezoidal, with slightly bulging genae. Antenna subovoidal, with 3 sensilla. Head hairs 0.025 - 0.06 mm long, 2- to 3-branched. Labrum bilobed, anterior surface of each lobe with about 6 sensilla; ventral surface with 4 lateral and 6 medial sensilla; posterior surface with a few short rows of ridges (or spinules?). Mandible amblyoponoid; moderately sclerotized; medial surface with a few denticles. Maxilla bulging anteriorly, palp a slightly raised irregular knob with 5 sensilla; galea a small cone with 2 apical sensilla.

Material studied: numerous larvae from Florida, courtesy of J.C. Trager, and from Texas, courtesy of J.F. Watkins.

Genus *Nomamyrmex* Borgmeier

Borgmeier 1955:136. "Larve. — Annaehernd cylindrisch. Haare einfach. Tegument spinulose. Mandibeln laenglich, spitz, ohne Zaehne am innenrand. (Ich untersuchte eine Arbeiterlarve von *hartigi*)." [Larva. — Nearly cylindrical. Hairs simple. Integument spinulose. Mandibles elongate, sharp, without teeth on the inner border. (I examined a worker larva of *hartigi*.)]

LEPTANILLINAE

The females and workers of the leptanillines show an undoubted relationship with the Dorylinae and were originally in that subfamily as a separate tribe. The alleged males were so peculiar that they could not be affiliated with any other ant taxon; so perhaps they were placed in the genus *Leptanilla* by default.

Baroni-Urbani (1977:428) stated that larval characters were the best justification for the elevation of the former doryline tribe Leptanillini to subfamily status. (Original in Italian quoted in our 1986:696). Now that Masuko (MS) has taken males from a colony, we would say that both males and larvae are strange enough to warrant subfamily status.

Genus *Leptanilla* Emery *Leptanilla swani* Wheeler

Addition to our (1965:30) description of the labrum: "lateral borders with a fringe of long slender spinules, which project posteriorly."