

PSEUDOMYRMECINAE

Genus *Pseudomyrmex* Lund*Pseudomyrmex malignus* Wheeler

Figure 8

Length (through spiracles) 3.8 – 4.5 mm. Similar to *Ps. alliodorae* (1956:379) except as follows: On the ventrolateral surfaces of each thoracic swelling there is an area which appears sieve-like (most prominent on T1). Entire integument with additional minute spinules, isolated or in short rows. Body hairs: (1) 0.006 – 0.019 mm long; (2) 0.012 – 0.07 mm long, longest of dorsum of T2; (3) about 0.2 mm long, 4 in a row on AI-AIV, AVII, AVIII and 6 in a row on AV and AVI. Head hairs less numerous, 0.007 – 0.033 mm long. Mandible pristomyrmecoid; apex and medial surfaces heavily sclerotized; apex blunt-pointed; with 4 medial teeth decreasing in size basally; anterior and medial surfaces with rather coarse spinules isolated or in short subtransverse rows. (Material studied: 4 larvae from Guyana, courtesy of J.T. Longino.)

Pseudomyrmex mexicanus Lund

Petralia and Vinson 1979: Venter — description and SEM.

Pseudomyrmex pallidus F. Smith

Petralia and Vinson 1979: Venter — description and SEM.

Pseudomyrmex triplarina (Weddell)

Figure 7

Anterior half of a mature worker larva in sagittal section. This is similar to our drawing on Plate II, Fig 6 on p. 383 in our 1956, but this shows food in the trophothylax. Photograph by J.T. Longino and Tracy McLellan.

MYRMICINAE

Tribe Pheidolini

Genus *Aphaenogaster* Mayr*Aphaenogaster senilis* Mayr and *A. subterranea* Latreille

Agbogba 1986:217. These ants “employ special means for feeding their larvae, depending on the size of the prey to which they are presented and on the size of the larvae. Large and medium-size larvae are placed by the workers upon large-size preys, on which they feed unaided, whereas small larvae are fed with pieces of prey as among many other ants.”

This method of feeding the larvae of *Aphaenogaster* was reported many years ago by Wheeler (1910) and by us (1953).