

integument of *muelleri* is spinulose. *P. hookeri* integument is spinulose only on floor of praesaepium, and all surfaces of AX. The body hairs of *muelleri*: (1) 0.025-0.1 mm long, unbranched, slender, slightly curved, numerous on all somites; (2) 0.036-0.125 mm long, unbranched, denticulate, few, on all somites; (3) 0.2-0.4 mm, uncinatate, stout, few on dorsum of AIII-AVIII; (4) ca. 0.05 mm long, 2- to 6- branched, few, on dorsal and lateral surfaces of abdominal somites. *P. hookeri* body hairs: (1) 0.08 mm long, 2- to 6- branched, branches whip-like; (2) 0.11 mm long, denticulate; (3) 0.13 mm long, unbranched, on venter of T1-AII. *P. muelleri* head hairs 0.05-0.175 mm long, denticulate. *P. hookeri* head hairs, 0.07-0.11 mm long: (1) unbranched; (2) denticulate; (3) 2- to 4- branched.

#### TRIBE CAMPONOTINI

In our initial treatment of the larvae of the subfamily (Wheeler and Wheeler 1953) we characterized the tribe Melophorini in 6 lines, Prenolepidini in 2 and Formicini in 9; but Camponotini required 37. Seven tribes could not be characterized at all, because the genera did not have enough characters in common. The genera in the tribe Camponotini are so deficient in conspicuous differences that we did not attempt to separate them in our 1976 key. We stress this homogeneity to show why we have not been able to separate the subgenera of *Polyrhachis*.

The only exceptions: (1) *Colobopsis* (which was formerly a subgenus of *Camponotus*) in which both larval and adult characters are so different that we restored it to generic rank in 1982. (2) In 1988 we removed *Notostigma* from the tribe when we found that the larvae did not possess a chilosclere, which is distinctly characteristic of the tribe and in which the adult also shows marked differences.

The net result is that we regard the tribe Camponotini as comprising ten genera: *Calomyrmex*, *Camponotus*, *Colobopsis*, *Dendromyrmex*, *Echinopla*, *Opisthopsis* and *Polyrhachis*, which we have studied, and 3 (*Forelophilus*, *Overbeckia*, *Phasmomyrmex*) which we have not seen.

#### Genus *POLYRHACHIS* F. Smith

**CHARACTERIZATION.** Cranium subtrapezoidal in anterior view, wider below, or transversely subelliptical. Antennae large. Gula spinulose. Head hairs moderately long. Mandible with few longitudinal ridges, some of which may bear minute spinules. Maxillary palp a stout-based skewed peg; galea a tall frustum. Labial palp a low knob.

#### Subgenus *MYRMHOPLA* Forel

#### ***Polyrhachis muelleri* Forel**

Figures 1-6

EGG. 0.44 X 1.12 mm to 0.5 X 1.2 mm.

**FIRST INSTAR LARVA.** Length (through spiracles) 1.1-2.1 mm. Body straight; head on anterior end, greater in diameter than T1; anus posteroventral. Spiracles all 0.001 mm in diameter. Integument spinulose. Body hairs very few, 0.063-0.13 mm long, uncinatate, 8-10 on each T1-T2, 4 on T3, 2-8 on AI, 2-6 on AII, 2-4 on AIV. Cranium feebly transversely subelliptical. Antennae small, above midlength of cranium. Head hairs few (ca. 22). Of 2 types: (1) 0.05-0.138 mm long, unbranched, the longest flexuous; (2) 0.05-0.075 mm long, unbranched, uncinatate, few (ca. 6). Labrum paraboloidal, small; anterior surface with ca. 14 hairs, 0.025-0.05 mm long; ventral surface with 4 sensilla; posterior surface with numerous