

hairs also shorter (0.036-0.063 mm long), less numerous and with shorter branches; mandibles with the teeth stouter and blunter. (Material studied: numerous damaged larvae labeled "Clouderoft, New Mexico, 9000 ft., July 7, 1917".)

***Stenamma westwoodi* Westwood**

Donisthorpe, 1922, p. 2: The workers in an artificial nest "have a curious habit, when . . . the colony [is] disturbed by being exposed to light, of rushing at a larva, seizing it, and apparently giving it a good shaking up! I have found when touched that a larva will exude a drop of thick white fluid; it is probable that this is a means of defense, and possible that the worker shakes up a larva to induce it to discharge this fluid. These ants devour flies and other insects readily, with bits of which they feed the larvae, as also with crumbs of cake and biscuits. . . .

"*Larvae*.—Grayish white, head pale yellow, mandibles reddish; covered *all over* with short anchor-tipped golden hairs. Plainly segmented to within a third of the posterior end; the head and 3 thoracic somites bent over posteriorly towards the ventral surface. Head flat, rounded, with short very pointed mandibles; abdomen pyriform. [This paragraph repeated 1927, p. 153.]

"The larva is semi-transparent under the microscope, part of the alimentary canal, breathing apparatus, and nervous system being visible through the skin from the dorsal and ventral aspects; but not nearly so plainly through the sides. At the ventral posterior end of the body, a white opaque mass can be seen through the skin, which is evidently of a liquid consistency, as when the larva is touched with a paint brush, a thick white drop of fluid is exuded from the anus, which either evaporates very quickly, or is partly received back into the body, leaving a thick white coating of the consistency of 'Chinese White' on the anal surface of the larva."

PLATE I. LARVAE OF PHEIDOLINI

Stenamma diecki Emery, figs. 1-13—1, head in anterior view, $\times 76$; 2, submature larva in side view (hairs omitted), $\times 20$; 3, mature larva in side view, $\times 20$; 4, right labial palp in anterior view, $\times 433$; 5, left mandible in anterior view, $\times 185$; 6, hypopharynx in anterior view, $\times 185$; 7, young larva in side view, $\times 20$; 8-13, six body hairs, $\times 185$. *Messor barbarus* (Linnaeus), figs. 14-20—14, head in anterior view, $\times 67$; 15, left mandible in anterior view, $\times 170$; 16, two views of a lanceolate hair from the ventral surface of the prothorax, $\times 185$; 17, a hair from the ventral surface of the prothorax, with frayed tip, $\times 185$; 18, a hair from the dorsal surface of the abdomen, $\times 185$; 19, a hair from the dorsal surface of the prothorax, $\times 185$; 20, larva in side view, $\times 16$; *Messor barbarus striaticeps* Ern. André, Figs. 21-25—21, typical head hair, $\times 185$; 22, atypical head hair, $\times 185$; 23-25, three body hairs, $\times 185$. *Novomessor albisetosus* (Mayr), Figs. 26-31—26, head in anterior view, $\times 57$; 27, left mandible in anterior view, $\times 118$; 28-31, four body hairs, $\times 185$.