

spinules. Maxillae with the apex spinulose; palp digitiform. Dorsal portion of hypopharynx with sublongitudinal ridges; ventral portion spinulose, the spinules minute and arranged in rows which form a reticulate pattern.

***Aphaenogaster (Attomyrma) rudis* Emery**

(Pl. II, figs. 1-20)

Mature.—Length about 4.2 mm. Body moderately stout; slightly constricted at the first abdominal somite; thorax turgid; abdomen swollen; diameter greatest at the fourth and fifth abdominal somites. No neck. Anus posteroventral. Leg, wing and gonopod vestiges present. About seven differentiated somites. Spiracles small, the mesothoracic slightly larger. Integument of the ventral surface of the thorax and first abdominal somite and the dorsal surface of the posterior somites spinulose, the spinules minute and in short to moderately long subtransverse rows. Body hairs moderately numerous and rather short. Of two types: (1) with long stout base and short dichotomizing tip, on the thorax and abdominal somites I, IX and X, 0.07-0.12 mm long; (2) with short base and long flexible dichotomizing branches, on abdominal somites I-VIII, 0.07-0.14 mm long; intergrades are rare. Cranium subhexagonal in anterior view; as long as broad. Antennae small, with three (rarely two) sensilla each. Head hairs moderately numerous, rather long (0.036-0.072 mm), simple or with the tip bifid. Labrum short (breadth 2X length), bilobed; anterior surface of each lobe with 4-6 sensilla and a few minute spinules; ventral border of each lobe with an isolated and two contiguous sensilla and a few short rows of minute spinules; posterior surface of each half with three isolated and a cluster of four sensilla; posterior surface densely spinulose, the spinules minute and in short arcuate rows which tend to form a reticulate pattern. Mandibles moderately sclerotized; subtriangular in anterior view; apex forming a long rather slender tooth which is slightly curved medially; two stout, round-pointed medial teeth; medial surface of basal half with several short to very long spinules. Maxillae with the apex paraboloidal and spinulose, the spinules minute and in short arcuate rows; palp digitiform with four apical and one lateral sensilla; galea digitiform with two apical sensilla. Labium with the anterior surface spinulose, the spinules minute and in short arcuate rows; palp a low elevation bearing five sensilla; opening of sericteries a short transverse slit hidden in a shallow furrow on the anterior surface of the labium. Dorsal portion of hypopharynx with sublongitudinal ridges; ventral portion spinulose, the spinules minute and arranged in rows which form a reticulate pattern.

Submature.—Length about 4.3 mm. Diameter greatest at abdominal somites IV and V; diminishing anteriorly; anterior end bent ventrally; no distinct neck; posterior end broadly rounded. Otherwise very similar to the mature larva.

First Instar Larva.—Length about 0.95 mm. Stout, C-shaped, terete, diameter nearly uniform but greatest at abdominal somites IV and V.