Practically naked, hairs sparse on the head, thorax and first abdominal somite, very few elsewhere; exceedingly minute (about 0.001 mm long).

*Second Instar Larva.*—Length about 1.1 mm. Similar to first instar larva but with the addition of short (0.006-0.056 mm) simple hairs on head, thorax and abdominal somite I.

*Third Instar Larva.*—Length about 1.3 mm. Similar to the second instar larva, except that the hairs of the longer type are flexible, more conspicuous and relatively longer (0.036-0.11 mm) and occur as far back as abdominal somite II.

*Fourth Instar Larva.*—Length about 1.8 mm. Body shape similar to that of third instar larva but more slender. Body hairs similar to those of adult but shorter (about 0.1 mm long) and seemingly more abundant.

Material studied; numerous larvae from Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire and New York.

Park, 1933*b*, p. 258: The ptiliid beetle *Limulodes paradoxus* Matthews feeds on surface oils and sundry accumulations of the integument of the ant brood. The larvae seem unhurt by the scraping.

Talbot, 1951, p. 303: The average number of larvae per nest was 160.56. Larvae overwintered in the nests.

From the notebook of G. C. Wheeler, 1920: April 11—The convex under surface of a fly's abdomen has been applied to the head of one of the queen larvae and it remains there when the larva is moved about the nest. A small larva has a smaller piece of fly; another queen larva has a mutilated *Lasius* larvae on its head. May 10—The workers seem very "affectionate" toward their larvae. Apparently they "like" to take larvae in their mandibles to the glass cover of the artificial nest and remain there for hours. Today I observed that a queen larva was held in this manner by two workers, one at either end. A third worker was usually in attendance standing beside the larva and facing it. May 28—This evening I isolated two queen larvae in a petri dish. Laying them on their backs I placed on the belly of each the abdomen of a freshly killed termite with the cut end pressed against the mandibles of the larva. May 30—Nothing remains of the termite abdomens except the dried skins, one still lying on an ant larva, the other nearby.

### **Aphaenogaster (Attomyrma) rudis picea** Emery

Fielde, 1901, p. 431-433: "The feeding of the larva, which is bent nearly double in the egg, with regurgitated food begins as soon as it straightens itself and protrudes its mouth. When the larvae begin to appear in the egg-packet, the workers lift the packet and hold it free and still, while one of their number holds a translucent white globule of regurgitated food to the larval mouth projecting from the surface of the egg-packet. I have repeatedly seen the workers thus feeding the very young larvae, a single globule of regurgitated food serving for a meal of which four or five larvae successively partook.

"When the larva first emerges, its length is nearly double that of the egg. When well fed its growth is rapid and in a day or two its length is