

"Larvae deprived wholly of insect food did not during a period of one hundred days produce one pupa. But larvae grew from the egg to nearly full size without insect food, and one pupa, that later on became a minim, had no insect food during the last twenty-two days of its larval stage." (First paragraph quoted by Wheeler and Bailey, 1920, p. 250.)

Wheeler, 1900b, p. 66: "One afternoon Miss Fielde left a lot of queen pupae and larvae of *Crematogaster lineolata* within reach of the [*Aphaenogaster*] colony. By the following morning the [*Aphaenogaster*s] had carried these into their nest, cut off their heads and abdomens, and had distributed the pieces freely among the large, which could be seen singly and in groups of from two to five eagerly feeding on the juices in the same manner as Ponerine larvae. Thinking that this might be a very exceptional action, due to the confinement of the colony, I opened numerous nests in the woods during the month of August, while the ants were rearing their second brood. In nearly every one of these nests I found one or more larvae feeding on substances left among them by the workers. In one nest three larvae were feeding on a small Geometrid caterpillar; in another several had their heads and necks inserted into the thoraces of some small Carabid beetles that had been decapitated by the ants; in still another nest several larvae were devouring the pulp of a blackberry, etc." (Referred to by Wheeler, 1933, p. 15 and by Wheeler and Bailey, 1920, p. 251.)

***Aphaenogaster (Attomyrma) famelica* (F. Smith)**

Generally similar to the young of *rudis*. (Material studied: integuments of five young larvae from Japan.)

***Aphaenogaster (Attomyrma) fulva* Roger**

Park (1933a, p. 150) has reported that the pselaphid beetle *Tmesiphorus costalis* Lee feeds on the brood of this ant.

***Aphaenogaster (Attomyrma) gemella* (Roger)**

Gantes, 1949: "Chez une larve au premier stade le corps est en forme de poire: abdomen plus large que la tête. Le corps est légèrement arqué; seuls les segments thoraciques sont bien séparés. La tête est presque aussi large qu'eux. Le corps est nu. La tête est bien différenciée, mais les diverses parties sont à peine visibles, car transparentes. Les mandibules, 0 mm. 078, sont claires: ce sont de petits triangles aigus à l'apex, et sur un côté se notent deux minuscules dents. La larve au 5e stade a un peu la forme d'une haltère dont les segments thoraciques formeraient la barre médiane, et la tête plus le premier segment d'une part et l'abdomen d'autre part, seraient les boules. Les segments sont séparés par de profondes constriction. Tout le corps est couvert de poils clairsemés de plusieurs types: 1. *Poils bifurqués* à leur extrémité, légèrement arqués, de 0 mm. 142, répartis sur le prothorax et ventralement. 2. *Poils bifurqués* plus courts, 0 mm. 115, droits et brusquement repliés à la hauteur de la