

portion of the prothorax; anterior end broadly rounded, formed from the dorsa of prothorax and mesothorax. Body hairs sparse and mostly short. Of three types: (1) short, bifid, generally distributed; (2) on the dorsal surface of the mesothorax, metathorax and abdominal somites VI-X a few longer hairs with bifid tip; (3) anchor-tipped, long, with tortuous shaft, 2-4 in a row across the dorsum of each abdominal somite I-V. Head moderately large. Head hairs few, short, with the tip bifid. Posterior surface of labrum spinulose, the spinules minute and mostly in transverse rows. Mandibles rather small; apex forming a moderately long slender tooth which is curved medially and posteriorly; medial border with three stout blunt teeth surrounding a denticulate cavity; anterior surface with a few coarse denticles on the middle half. Maxillae with a few spinules on the apex. Anterior surface of labium rather densely spinulose, the spinules minute and in subtransverse rows of various lengths. Hypopharynx sparsely spinulose, the spinules minute and in transverse rows.

Soldier.—Similar to worker, but with the body longer (by about 40%) and larger and the head relatively smaller.

Queen.—About twice as long as worker; body voluminous and turgid; head relatively very small. Body hairs simple; a few on the prothorax; elsewhere exceedingly minute and widely scattered. Head hairs very short, sparse and simple. Otherwise similar to worker larva.

Male.—About 70% longer than worker; body voluminous and turgid. Head relatively smaller. Body hairs bifid, short, exceedingly scarce. Head hairs few, bifid, short. Otherwise similar to worker larva.

Clausen, 1940, p. 221: The eucharid wasps of the genus *Orasema* appear to be most frequently associated with *Pheidole* and *Solenopsis*. (Eucharid larvae are parasitic on ant larvae.)

Gantes, 1949, p. 88: Sexual larvae are quite different from worker larvae. The larvae of *Pheidole* are able to eat food which the workers have placed near them.

Stäreke, 1948, p. 28: "Body still more swollen, of a short oval or nearly globose shape, with a small head projecting on the ventral side."

Wheeler, 1910a, p. 421: "Thus the ectoparasitic *Orasema* [Eucharidae] larva extracts important juices from the body of the *Pheidole* larva directly and with great rapidity, thereby reducing its host to a mere skin, which, though still able to pass on to the pupal stage, no longer possesses sufficient substance or vitality to reach the imaginal stage."

Pheidole dentata Mayr

(Pl. III, figs. 1-14)

Worker.—Length about 2.3 mm. Plump, chunky and subellipsoidal; head ventral, near the anterior end, mounted on a small short neck formed from the anterior portion of the prothorax; anterior end broadly rounded, formed from the dorsa of the prothorax and mesothorax. Anus postero-ventral. Leg, wing and gonopod vestiges present. Segmentation indistinct. Spiracles small, the first slightly larger. Integument of the