

Acrochaeten, . . . die auf der Dorsalseite von langen, gekrümmten und in ankerförmige Spitzen auslaufenden Oncochaeten überragt werden. Demgegenüber sind die Altlarven mit Ausnahme des Kopfes so gut wie unbehaart. Auch ihre Gestalt ist sehr eigenartig. Sie erscheinen zu dicken eiförmigen Körpern aufgebläht, an denen die Segmentierung verwischt und nicht mehr zu erkennen ist, und an welchen der relativ kleine Kopf wie ein winziges Anhängsel sitzt, überragt von dem mächtig aufgetriebenen Prothorax. Diese Altlarven sind ihrer Grösse nach vermutlich Larven von Geschlechtstieren" (p. 40). Fig. 2d (p. 43) shows a mature larva in side view.

Pheidole flavens Roger

Wheeler, G. C. and E. W., 1937: The larvae of the eucharid *Orasema costaricensis* G. C. & E. W. Wheeler are parasitic on the larvae of this ant. Pl. I, figs. 5, 6 and 10 show relation of eucharid larva to host larva. (Referred to by Clausen, 1940, p. 227.)

Pheidole hyatti Emery

Cranium transversely subelliptical; head hairs shorter. Otherwise similar to worker larva of *dentata*. (Material studied: one larva from Oklahoma.)

Pheidole kingi instabilis Emery

Generally similar to worker larva of *dentata* except in the following characters: Body hairs about twice as numerous (but still sparse); shorter; anchor-tipped hairs only two each on abdominal somites I-V. Cranium transversely subelliptical in anterior view, a third broader than long; head hairs shorter (about 0.018 mm long). Mandibles shorter and stouter, with the median teeth larger and more divergent. Soldier and male larvae are also similar to those of *dentata*. (Material studied: numerous larvae from Texas.)

Wheeler, 1900a: "The very young larvae have only simple bifurcated hairs, but when half-grown they have on the dorsal surface of several of the segments, besides a much greater number of these simple bifurcated hairs, several rows of long and peculiarly contorted bristles, terminating in short bifurcations" (p. 21), Fig. 10 on p. 21: "a, very young larva; b, furcate bristle of same; c, half-grown larva; d, contorted furcate bristle of same." (Figure repeated Wheeler, 1910, as Fig. 43 on p. 77). We have a note in Dr. W. M. Wheeler's handwriting referring to the above-mentioned larvae: "erroneously described and figured as *Solenopsis geminata*!"

Wheeler, 1907: "Small, spherical, sexual larvae, fed with regurgitated liquids" (p. 6). Pl. V, fig. 64, photograph showing queen and worker larvae. "The larvae of all the castes are provided with several pairs of flexuous, anchor-tipped dorsal hairs, by means of which they may be temporarily fixed to the earthen walls of the chambers or to the rough surfaces of the stone covering the nest. While in this position they are fed by the workers with bits of crushed seeds or insect fragments in