the same way as the larvae of the Ponerine ants. At least the younger larvae of the males and females, however, appear to be fed largely, if not exclusively, with regurgitated liquid food'' (p. 4). The eucharid *Orasema viridis* Ashmead was discussed (pp. 2-12) but Wheeler stated (p. 6) that the female wasp had ''nothing to do with the *instabilis* larvae but directs her attention to the pupae.''

Wheeler, 1910*a*: ''I have seen the workers . . . feeding the larvae directly with pieces of crushed seeds'' (p. 279). The young larva of the eucharid wasp *Orasema viridis* Ashmead ''attaches itself to the neck of the ant-larva, sucking out its juices and in the course of a few days undergoing several ecdyses, pupating and hatching, without necessarily withdrawing sufficient substance from the ant-larva to prevent its pupating in turn. But such larvae have nevertheless lost much of the material which in uninfested individuals goes to form the head, thorax and eyes of the adult, so that these parts are very poorly developed in the pupae. These pupae, which I have called phthisergates, phthisogynes and phthisaners . . . never hatch'' (p. 418). Also discussed in Wheeler, 1928*a*, p. 203 (= 1926, p. 246).

Pheidole megacephala (Fabricius)

Generally similar to the worker larva of *dentata* except in the following characters: Body hairs about twice an numerous (but still sparse); anchor-tipped hairs only two each on abdominal somites I-V. Cranium transversely subelliptical in anterior view; head hairs shorter (0.018-0.036 mm) and with multifid tip. (Material studied: 14 larvae from Rarotonga.)

Reichensperger (1913, p. 213) reported the larva of the eucharid *Psilogaster fraudulentus* Reichensperger as ectoparasitic on the larva of this ant.

Pheidole nitidula Emery

Gemignani (1933, p. 491) has recorded the eucharid *Orasema doello-juradoi* Gemignani from a nest of this ant. It is possible that the eucharid larvae had been parasitic in the ant larvae.

Pheidole nodus F. Smith

Generally similar to the worker larva of *dentata* except in the following details: Body hairs twice as numerous (but still sparse); somewhat longer. Mandible somewhat larger; apical tooth longer; all teeth sharper. (Material studied: six larvae from Japan.)

Pheidole opaca apterostigmoides Weber

Weber (1945, p. 31) found larvae of this species ''stuck by their hairs to the sides and ceiling of the cell.''

Pheidole pallidula (Nylander)

Athias-Henriot (1947): internal anatomy—pp. 257, 260, 266 and Fig. 3 on p. 256.