

Pheidole pilifera (Roger)

Probably similar to the worker larva of *dentata* except in the following details: Body hairs longer; anchor-tipped hairs four on each abdominal somite I-VI. Labrum as in subspecies below. (Material studied: A dozen damaged integuments from New Jersey.)

Pheidole pilifera subsp.

Generally similar to the worker larva of *dentata* except in the following characters: Body hairs twice as numerous (but still sparse); slightly shorter. Head hairs slightly shorter (0.027-0.045 mm long). Labrum not quite so short (breadth slightly less than twice the length); subrectangular; ventral border with a small median notch; anterior surface with a median longitudinal groove. Mandibles with the apical tooth more curved and the medial teeth more divergent. Soldier and male larvae are also similar to those of *dentata*. (Material studied: numerous larvae from North Dakota.)

Pheidole proxima Mayr

Brues (1934, p. 203) reported *Eucharomorpha wheeleri* Brues from nests of this ant. Presumably the eucharid larvae had been parasitic in the ant larvae.

Pheidole punctulata Mayr

Weber, 1948, pp. 32-33: "To the lower surface of the rock the ant larvae were attached by their long dorsal hairs. Many of the larvae were holding pieces of termites, sufficiently held that they stayed on the larvae when the rock carrying them was roughly overturned. . . They were held on the ventral surface next to the mouthparts. . . Later study showed that the larvae were held to the rock by a few long dorsal hairs, each terminating in a pair of hooks. The hairs grew directly from the body at right angles, then made a complete, irregular loop before proceeding by several irregular curves to their bifurcated apices. In addition there were much shorter and finer dorsal hairs, also bifurcated apically. The termite fragments were held in place by the bent head against the body, assisted by a few simple hairs on the ventral surface."

Pheidole sciophila Wheeler

Wheeler (1907, p. 12) recorded this ant as a host of the eucharid *Orasema viridis* Ashmead. Presumably the eucharid larvae had been parasitic in the ant larvae.

Pheidole sitarches Wheeler

Wheeler, 1910a, p. 279: "I have seen the workers . . . feeding the larvae directly with pieces of crushed seeds."

Pheidole strobili Emery

Gemignani (1933, p. 489) recorded a eucharid wasp (*Orasema argen-*