

*tina* Gemignani) found in the nest of this species ("var. *misera* Sant.'). Presumably the eucharid larvae had been parasitic in the ant larvae.

***Pheidole strobili silvicola* Borgmeier**

Eidmann, 1936, p. 41: "Dabei fiel . . . die Trennung der Larven in 2 Grössenklassen, ganz junge und grosse Altlarven, auf, letztere vermutlich überwinterte Larven, erstere von der ersten Eiablage des Frühjahres stammen. Die Larven zeigen eine ähnliche dichte Behaarung, wie sie oben für die Junglarven von *Ph. fabricator* beschrieben wurde."

***Pheidole vasliti* Pergande**

Mann (1914, p. 184) recorded this species (var. *acolitha* Wheeler) as the host of the eucharid wasp *Orasema tolteca* Mann. Presumably the eucharid larvae had been parasitic in the ant larvae.

***Pheidole vinelandica* Forel**

Wheeler (1907, pp. 13-14) recorded this species as a host of the eucharid wasp *Orasema coloradensis* Ashmead. Presumably the eucharid larvae had been parasitic in the ant larvae.

***Pheidole* sp.**

Girault (1915, p. 230) recorded the eucharid wasp *Orasema pheidolophaga* Girault from the pupae of this ant. Presumably the eucharid larvae had been parasitic in the ant larvae.

Wheeler (1900b, p. 68) "found dozens of larvae feeding on fragments of different insects collected and comminuted by the workers."

**Genus *Ischnomyrmex* Mayr**

Plump and chunky; anterior end formed from the dorsa of prothorax and mesothorax. Body hairs moderately numerous and mostly short. Of three types: (1) short, bifid, generally distributed; (2) longer, bifid-tipped, on the dorsal surface of the thorax and posterior abdominal somites; (3) long, anchor-tipped, with tortuous shaft, four in a row across the dorsum of each abdominal somite I-V. Antennae very small. Head hairs few, rather short, with bifid tip. Posterior surface of labrum spinulose, the spinules minute and arranged in subtransverse rows on the middle half and in sublongitudinal rows on the lobes. Mandibles thin and sinuous in profile; apical tooth, long, slender, bent medially near the tip, sharp-pointed; with two stout blunt medial teeth and one smaller and sharper; coarse spinules on the basal half of the anterior surface and on the medial surface near the apex. Maxillae and labium without spinules; galea a slender frustum. Dorsal portion of hypopharynx with sublongitudinal ridges; ventral portion spinulose, the spinules minute and in numerous subtransverse rows.

***Ischnomyrmex longipes* (F. Smith)**

(Pl. III, figs. 15-21)

Plump and chunky; anterior end formed from the dorsal surface of the