

that their spinules overlap; palps lateral, each a low knob with 1 lateral (bearing a spinule) and 3 terminal (2 small with a spinule each and 1 large and encapsulated) sensilla; opening of sericteries a long transverse slit on the ventral surface of the labium. Hypopharynx densely spinulose, the spinules long and in numerous transverse rows, the rows so close together that their spinules overlap. (Material studied: numerous larvae from San José, Costa Rica, collected by H. Schmidt.)

Borgmeier 1950 (p. 376) states (translation from Portuguese): "I was able to examine more than 70 larvae of this species. None of them appears to have attained complete development, but at most scarcely 2 mm. in total length (the worker is 3 mm.). Some specimens were treated with lactic acid, and the form and structure were perfectly visible under high magnification. The color is cream. The thoracic segments are sharply marked off from the abdominal segments. There is a slight constriction in the height of abdominal segments 2-3 and they are enlarged in the posterior half of the abdomen. In specimens preserved in alcohol the form is more flattened and more enlarged posteriorly, and thoracic segments 2-3 are usually retracted. Abdominal segments 1-9 bear on the dorsal and ventral surface transverse rows of 4 circular papillae. The integument is naked, without hairs." (Fig. 12 on p. 375, larva in dorsal view.)

REFERENCE

- Borgmeier, T. 1950. A fêmea dichthadiiforme e os estádios evolutivos de *Simopelta pergandei* (Forel), e a descrição de *S. bicolor*, n. sp. Rev. de Ent. 21: 369-380, illus.