



Fig. 2: *Cerapachys opacus*. a, head in anterior view,  $\times 90$ ; b, palp of left maxilla in anterior view,  $\times 278$ ; c, larva in side view,  $\times 22$ ; d, labrum in posterior view,  $\times 139$ ; e, left mandible in anterior view,  $\times 174$ .

rapidly to the posterior end, which is round-pointed. Anus ventral. Leg, wing and gonopod vestiges present. Thirteen feebly differentiated somites. First abdominal spiracle slightly larger than the others. Body naked. Integument without spinules, but with a few sensilla, each of which bears a minute (0.006 mm long) spinule. Head moderately large, cranium subhexagonal in anterior view; widest near the middle. Head naked; integument with about 22 sensilla, each of which bears a minute (0.004 mm long) spinule. Antennae small, each with three sensilla, each of which bears a minute spinule. Labrum small, feebly bilobed, twice as broad as long; anterior surface with 13 sensilla on each half; ventral border with two sensilla near the middle; posterior surface sparsely spinulose, the spinules rather coarse and arranged in oblique rows; posterior surface with two isolated sensilla near the ventral border, a sclerotized cluster of six sensilla near the center and 14 dorsally. Mandibles moderately sclerotized; subtriangular in anterior view; apical tooth long, slender and curved medially; medial border with about five minute denticles. Maxillae with the apex conoidal and directed medioventrally; palp represented by a sclerotized cluster of five sensilla, one of which is elevated; galea peg-like with two apical sensilla. Labium with a few short transverse rows of minute spinules; palp represented by a cluster of five sensilla. (Material studied: three larvae from New Guinea, courtesy of Dr. E. O. Wilson.)

Subgenus *Parasyscia* Emery  
*Cerapachys (Parasyscia) augustae* Wheeler

Emery, 1904, p. 115:—See above. After Wheeler, 1903.

Subgenus *Syscia* Roger

Slender and subcylindrical; curved ventrally. Body hairs lacking. Head subpyriform in anterior view. Head hairs simple. Maxillae with the distal half spinulose. Labium with spinules on the middle of the anterior surface.