

Cerapachys (Syscia) australis Forel

VERY YOUNG LARVA—Length (through spiracles) about 1.6 mm. Crescentic; diameter (including that of head) nearly uniform throughout. First abdominal spiracle slightly larger than the others. Body hairs moderately numerous, short. Of two types: (1) the more numerous, generally distributed, simple, 0.012-0.036 mm long; (2) more scattered, some on each somite, bifid (at least at the tip), 0.018-0.03 mm long. Integument with transverse rows of minute spinules on thoracic and first three abdominal somites and on the dorsal surface of the last abdominal somite. Head and mouthparts generally similar to *C. (S.) crypta*. (Material studied: two larvae from Queensland, courtesy of Dr. E. O. Wilson.)

Genus **Phyracces** Emery

Anterior end curved ventrally. Body hairs moderately numerous, short, bifid, with the branches simple to multifid. Cranium transversely subelliptical; head hairs few, short, simple. Labrum small; breadth twice the length; numerous sensilla near ventral border; no spinules. Maxillae with a few minute spinules; palp a cluster of five sensilla; galea a low cone. Labium with a few minute spinules; palp a cluster of five sensilla. Hypopharynx spinulose dorsally.

Phyracces larvatus Wheeler

(Fig. 3)

MATURE LARVA—Length (through spiracles) 5.7 mm. Arcuate, with the diameter nearly uniform and the anterior end curved ventrally. Leg and wing vestiges present. Thirteen feebly differentiated somites. Spiracles small, nearly uniform in diameter. Body hairs moderately numerous and generally distributed, short (0.054-0.102 mm), more or less deeply bifid, with the branches simple to

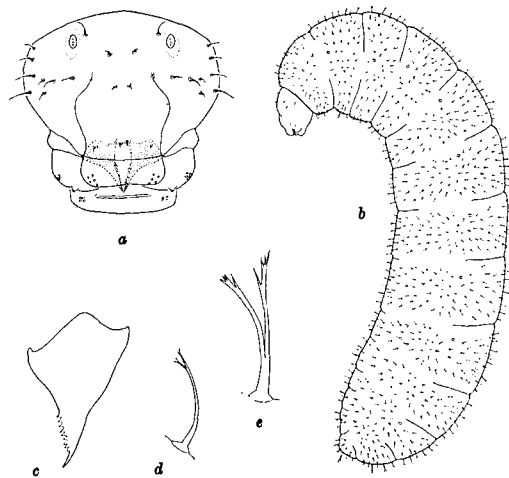


Fig. 3: *Phyracces larvatus*. *a*, head in anterior view, $\times 85$; *b*, larva in side view, $\times 14$; *c*, left mandible in anterior view, $\times 176$; *d* and *e*, two body hairs, $\times 278$.