

multifid. Integument beset with short transverse ridges, each of which may bear several minute spinules; the spinules most numerous on the ventral surface of the thorax and abdominal somites I-III and also on the dorsal surface of abdominal somites VIII-X. Head small; cranium broader than long, transversely subelliptical. Head hairs few (about 22), short (0.012-0.048 mm long), simple and slightly curved. Each antenna mounted on a rounded elevation and bearing three sensilla, each with a minute spinule. Labrum short and broad, with the ventral border slightly concave; about seven sensilla on and near the ventral surface of each half. Mandibles subtriangular in anterior view; feebly sclerotized; the apical tooth small, acute and slightly curved medially; the medial border with about ten minute denticles. Maxillae rather large and swollen; the apex conoidal and directed medioventrally, with a few minute spinules in short rows on the medial surface; palp represented by a cluster of five sensilla; galea a low cone with two apical sensilla. Labium short, with a few minute spinules in short transverse rows; palp represented by a cluster of five sensilla; opening of sericteries a transverse slit with slightly protruding lips. Hypopharynx with two lateral sensilla on the ventral portion of each half; numerous spinules in short transverse rows on the dorsal portion.

YOUNG LARVA—Body hairs of two types: (1) simple, 0.018-0.188 mm long, longer hairs with flexible tips, generally distributed; (2) 0.024-0.108 mm long, with bifid tip, a few on each somite. Otherwise similar to the mature larva.

Material studied: Three larvae from Victoria, Australia, courtesy of Dr. W. L. Brown.

Phyracaces senescens Wheeler

YOUNG LARVA—Length (through spiracles) 3.2 mm. Generally similar to *Ph. larvatus*, except in the following details: Body hairs shorter (0.012-0.042 mm), simple. Head hairs moderately numerous (about 50). Mandibles with about five denticles.

VERY YOUNG LARVA—Length (through spiracles) about 1.5 mm. Body straight and of uniform diameter. Hairs mostly simple (a few with the tip bifid), 0.012-0.144 mm long, the longest with long flexible tip. Head hairs few (about 30). Otherwise generally similar to young larva.

Material studied: several larvae from Victoria, Australia, courtesy of Dr. W. L. Brown.

Genus **Acanthostichus** Mayr

Emery, 1901, p. 430:—"Le larve di *Dorylus* hanno la medesima forma cilindroide delle larve di *Eciton* e *Acanthostichus* che differisce molto dal tipo a collo sottile e addome rigonfiato delle larve di *Ponerine*."

Kusnezov (1962, p. 134) quotes G. C. Wheeler's (1950, p. 110) English translation of Emery's (1899) description.

Acanthostichus ramosmexiae Bruch

Bruch, 1925, p. 113-114: Worker larva about 6 mm long. Subcylindrical, somewhat compressed dorsally, considerably attenuated anteriorly to a third of the maximum diameter; sides more parallel, less compressed. Thorax somewhat longer than the three following somites, truncated anteriorly. Posterior end rounded. Abdominal somites IV-VII longer and wider. Entire surface thinly