

mm, longest and most slender anteriorly, shorter ventrally and stouter posteriorly. Labrum feebly bilobed and with six sensilla on the ventral border near the middle. Maxillary palp with seven to nine sensilla. Hypopharynx with short rows of spinules.

MATURE MALE LARVA—Length (through spiracles) 24 mm. Generally similar to the worker larva. Body hairs longer (0.08-0.23 mm long), longest posteriorly and dorsally. Head hairs moderately numerous (about 60). Labrum with six sensilla on the ventral border near the middle.

Material studied: numerous larvae from the Panama Canal Zone, courtesy of Dr. T. S. Schneirla.

Allee et al., 1949, p. 432:—A photograph of workers transporting larvae slung under their bodies during change of bivouac. (Same as Buchsbaum, 1948, p. 292-26.)

Bernard, 1951, Fig. 949 on p. 1048:—Larva in side view, head in anterior view (after G. C. Wheeler, 1943).

Morley, 1953, Fig. 2a on p. 21:—Head in anterior view (after G. C. Wheeler, 1943); erroneously labelled *Acromyrmex*.

Schneirla, 1944:—Developmental period (p. 186); embryonic and early larval growth (colony statory), 10 days; completion of larval growth (colony nomadic), 17 days; pupal period (colony statory), 19 days; total, 46 days. Mature larvae ranged in length from 0.36 to 0.73 mm (p. 171).

Tafari, 1955:—The largest larvae are fed to the limit; the smallest are deprived of food and forced to pupate while small. The following characteristics were correlated with days of the nomadic phase: size and development of leg discs; shape of head; appearance of imaginal discs; transparency; and pilosity. The leg discs have a growth rate independent of body length, which makes possible the separation of larvae of equal lengths into different developmental stages of the different worker castes; they also indicate larval age. P1. I, photographs of larvae of assorted sizes in side view. P1. II, drawing of head in anteroventral view and three drawings of thorax in ventral view. P1. III-IV, photographs of larvae in ventral view.

Trabert, 1957, p. 299:—Brief reference to G. C. Wheeler, 1943.

Eciton conquistador Weber

Weber, 1949, Fig. 5 on p. 4:—“Outline of 4.5 mm. larva from below. The uniformly simple hairs are not indicated.”

Eciton rapax F. Smith

Marcus, 1953, p. 63-66:—An account of glandular hairs of what is alleged to be *E. rapax*. But a correction slip pasted in the reprint reads: “De los valiosos trabajos de George C. Wheeler, que permiten determinar las larvas de hormigas, me he convenido, que, las larvas transportadas por *Eciton rapax* no son las suyas, sino larvas raptadas de *Odontomachus*”. In the German summary (p. 68): “Die Larven von *Odontomachus* besitzen Nesselhaare aenlich wie die Raupen (Fig. 51 u 52).”

Subgenus **LABIDUS** Jurine

Borgmeier, 1955, p. 81:—“Annaehernd cylindrisch. Behaarung einfach. Tegument papillenartig. Labrum klein. Maxillarpalpen mit einigen Sensillen. Mandibeln laenglich, spitz, mit gezaehntem Innenrand.”