

Tubercles tall (about 0.125 mm), slender spires with numerous minute denticles in spiral rows and with 2 or 3 hairs about 0.037 mm long near base. Tubercles 106, distributed thus: T1 10, TII-AX 8 each. Body hairs about 4 times as numerous as tubercles and about 0.1 mm long. Cranium subhexagonal, slightly broader than long. Antennae large, each on a slight elevation. Head hairs longer (about 0.1 mm long). Labrum with a slight swelling projecting anteriorly from ventral surface of each lobe; posterior surface with minute spinules in short arcuate rows on each lateral sixth. Labium densely spinulose, spinules long and in transverse subparallel rows, rows so close together that spinules overlap. (Material studied: 3 larvae from Nigeria, courtesy of Dr. W. L. Brown.)

#### Genus *Mesoponera* Emery

Revision: Our generic characterization (1971:1205) should be replaced by the following: Body beset with numerous (84–186) tubercles, which are spire-like or subconical; integument of tubercles with minute spinules in short transverse rows. Body and head hairs usually few and minute.

*Mesoponera pergandei* (Forel) (fig. 2). Length (through spiracles) about 6.2 mm. Very similar to *M. constricta* (1952:624) except in the following details. Two more tubercles on AX; the typical tubercle is about 0.125 mm tall, with basal half cylindrical and the apical half conical and with 3 or 4 hairs about 0.15 mm long mounted on its sides. Entire integument spinulose, spinules minute and in arcuate rows, rows subtransverse ventrally, elsewhere forming a reticulate pattern. Body hairs longer (0.025–0.1 mm long). Head capsule with lateral bulges at level of antennae more pronounced. Head hairs longer (0.048–0.09 mm long). Mandibles less distinctly divided into basal and apical portions. Maxillae less densely spinulose. Labium sparsely spinulose; spinules minute and in short transverse rows. Hypopharynx densely spinulose, spinules long and in long subtransverse parallel rows, which are so close together that spinules overlap. (Material studied: one larva from Venezuela, courtesy of Dr. W. L. Brown.)

*Mesoponera* n. sp. (fig. 1). Length (through spiracles) about 7 mm. Pachycondyliiform (i.e., shaped somewhat like a crookneck squash; neck long and slender; head large; abdomen subovoidal, but with ventral profile nearly straight); anus ventral with 2 small lips. Tubercles 134; distributed thus—TI-TIII 10 each; AI, AII and AVI-AVIII 12 each; AIX 10 and AX 4; AIII-AV 10 tubercles each and a dorsal pair of large discoidal elevations, each of which might be compared to a pulley with one of its sides fused to body wall and with 3 or 4 hairs about 0.036 mm long near its base. A typical tubercle is conical, about 0.2 mm tall, with numerous minute spinules in short encircling rows and with 3 or 4 simple hairs about 0.2 mm long mounted near its base. Spiracles on minute papillae. Integument densely spinulose, spinules large and in arcuate rows which frequently form a reticulate pattern. Body hairs about 0.13 mm long, simple, slightly curved, very few. Cranium transversely subelliptical. Each antenna a low convexity bearing a paraboloid with 3 sensillae on its apex. Head hairs 0.06–0.12 mm long, few, simple, slightly curved. Labrum large, deeply bilobed, lateral margins sinuate; anterior surface of each lobe with a ventral boss bearing about 10 sensilla on and near its ventral border; posterior surface densely spinulose, medial spinules long and in numerous long subtransverse parallel rows, rows so close together that spinules overlap; rows short and arcuate ventrolaterally; pos-