6b. Body hairs numerous; antennae moderately large; mandible with 2 me-
dial teeth
Profile 7. Aphaenogastroid
1c. Mandibles ectatommoid
2e. Some body hairs uncinate
Profile 11. Oecophylloid
Delete Oecophylla after characterization.
 1a. Posterior half of abdomen conspicuously tapered; body hairs whip-like or denticulate, long (0.025-0.075 mm) Acantholepis in FORMICINAE 1b. Posterior half of abdomen not tapered; body hairs simple and very short (0.006-0.036 mm)
Profile 12. Rhopalomastigoid
Delete Rhopalomastix after characterization.
1a. Mandibles pogonomyrmecoid
Differences in Sex and Caste (p. 78)
D. Wheeler and Nijhout (1981) found that <i>Pheidole bicarinata</i> soldier larvae have prominent mesothoracic wing discs; these are suppressed in minor worker larvae.
Internal Anatomy (p. 80)

INTERNAL ANATOMY (p. 80)

Add to end of paragraph 2: We have at last prepared our own diagram of the internal anatomy of a hymenopterous larva. See 1979:320.

Life Cycle (p. 80–82)

Substitute the following for the first two sentences in the last paragraph on p. 80: One source of confusion lies in the inclusion or exclusion of the prepupa (= semipupa). This is actually the pharate stage of the pupa. Nevertheless the integument in which the pupa develops is that of the last larval instar, although the body-shape may change: the thorax usually thickens and the body becomes straighter. There must be an ecdysis in which the fully formed pupa casts off that last larval integument.

Substitute for the fourth complete paragraph on p. 81: Onoyama (1982) has prepared a table of known numbers of instars reported in the literature together with characters used and references. We repeat here his table in a modified form and bring it up to date.

Cocoons (p. 82)

Add the 2 following paragraphs under WEAVING on p. 82. Hölldobler and Wilson (1983) have recounted in detail the behavior of workers