

KEY TO SUBFAMILIES OF FORMICIDAE

(For the identification of workers, especially major workers or soldiers)

1. Abdominal pedicel composed of two segments, the petiole and postpetiole (fig. 23). Sting present but not always visible externally ----- 2
 Abdominal pedicel composed of a single segment, the petiole (fig. 1). Sting lacking ----- 3
2. Frontal carinae placed very close to each other, almost touching, and not covering the antennal insertions. Antennae attached almost at the edge of the mouth. Eyes lacking or else extremely small, ocelluslike. Workers polymorphic. Three species ----- *Dorylinae* Leach (p. 10).
 Frontal carinae not placed very close to each other (fig. 1), each carina bearing a lobe that more or less conceals the antennal insertion. Antennae not attached, almost at the edge of the mouth. Eyes usually noticeably large and composed of a number of ommatidia. Workers monomorphic, dimorphic, or polymorphic. Twenty-three species.
Myrmicinae Lepeletier (p. 10).
3. Cloacal orifice terminal, circular, surrounded by a fringe of hairs ¹(fig. 48, CO). Antennal fossa not always touching the posterior border of the clypeus. Workers of many of the species capable of emitting either a formic acid, or a pleasant, lemon-verbena or citronella odor. Workers monomorphic or polymorphic. Eighteen species.
Formicinae Lepeletier (p. 14).
 Cloacal orifice ventral, transverse, slit-shaped, not surrounded by a fringe of hairs (fig. 31, CO). Antennal fossa touching the posterior border of the clypeus. Workers of most of the species capable of emitting a characteristic, disagreeable, rotten coconut or tapinoma odor. Workers monomorphic. Erect hairs extremely sparse or lacking on the dorsum of the thorax. Six species ----- *Dolichoderinae* Forel (p. 13).

¹ The fringe of hairs may sometimes be partly or entirely worn away.