

opinions concerning the subfamily to which the group should be assigned. Emery ('95, '01^a), who emphasizes morphological characters, regards the Cerapachyinæ as veritable Dorylinæ, while Forel ('99, '01), who is inclined to lay considerable stress on ethological characters, maintains that these ants are true Ponerinæ. Accordingly Emery includes the Cerapachyinæ and Dorylinæ (*sens. str.*) as two coördinate groups under the sub-

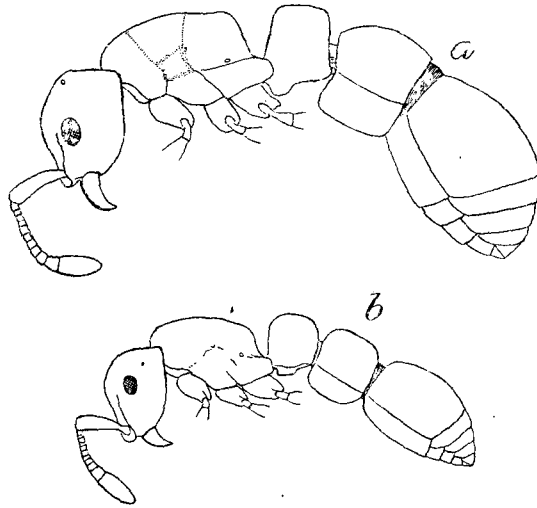


FIG. 3. *Cerapachys peringueyi* Emery. *a*, female (apterous); *b*, worker.
After Emery.

family Dorylinæ, whereas Forel would regard the three tribes Acanthostichii, Cerapachyi and Cylindromyrmii as so many tribes of Ponerinæ.

Emery's position may be stated as follows: Almost nothing is known concerning the habits of the Cerapachyinæ and mere ethological inferences cannot help us in deciding the question of affinities. The female of *Acanthostichus* (see Fig. 4, *a*) is wingless and decidedly *Dichthadia*-form ("bâtie sur le type *Dichthadia* à peine mitigé"), like the females of *Dorylus* and *Eciton*. The males of the Cerapachyinæ have no cerci and have retractile copulatory organs like the Dorylinæ, whereas the cerci are present and the genitalia more or less exerted in the male Ponerinæ. In general, comparatively little value can be attached to the con-