

dition of the female Dorylinæ is not of so much value in view of the fact that some true Ponerinæ (*Leptogenys*, *e. g.*) have wingless ergatoid queens. The characters drawn from the male genitalia are not of themselves sufficiently important to determine the allocation of the Cerapachyinæ in a particular subfamily.

My own observations on the living *Cerapachys augustæ*, though very fragmentary, incline me to accept Forel's views and to regard the Cerapachyinæ as true Ponerinæ. There was certainly nothing in the habits of the insects to remind me of the Doryline ants notwithstanding their striking morphological resemblance, especially in the shape of the head, and the blindness of the workers, to certain species of *Eciton* (*E. schmitti* Emery, *E. sumichrasti* Norton, *E. wheeleri* Emery). The small colony, with its queen so like the workers in size and structure, and the slow movements of the insects, all very closely resemble the conditions found in many lowly organized Ponerinæ, *e. g.*, *Stigmatomma*, and I may add also, *Proceratium* and *Sysphincta* to judge from the account (*in litteris*) of my friend, Rev. P. J. Schmitt, O.S.B., who has been so fortunate as to observe living colonies of these rare ants. Moreover, the fact that specimens of Cerapachyinæ are rare in collections would seem to show that the nests of these insects are not at all populous. It is safe to say that if *C. augustæ* were like the timid *Ecitons* in its habits, it would have been impossible to find a remnant of the colony on the day following the ransacking of the nest. Morphologically the Ponerinæ are certainly a very heterogeneous assemblage of forms, but this is merely what we should expect to find in so ancient and extensive a group. The addition of the tribes of the Cerapachyinæ to this subfamily would increase but little the already existing heterogeneity, since these ants are closely related to forms like *Proceratium* and *Sysphincta* which Emery formerly regarded as Dorylinæ but has since placed with the Ponerinæ. When the Cerapachyinæ are included with the Ponerinæ, the Dorylinæ become a more homogeneous subfamily, while the Ponerinæ represent the diversified and often peculiarly specialized survivors of the ancient stock from which all the other subfamilies of ants have been descended.

It is an interesting and probably significant fact that all the