

both genera. A synopsis of the taxonomic history of Dacetini and its component genera outlined by Bolton (1998) is as follows.

Tribe Dacetini

Subtribe Dacetiti

Genera: *Acanthognathus*, *Daceton* (= *Dacetum*).

Subtribe Epopostrumiti

Genera: *Colobostruma* (= *Alistruma*, = *Clarkistruma*), *Epopostruma* (= *Hexadaceton*), *Mesostruma*, *Microdaceton*.

Subtribe Orectognathiti

Genus: *Orectognathus* (= *Arnoldidris*).

Subtribe Strumigenyiti

Genera: *Asketogenys*, *Chelystruma*, *Cladarogenys*, *Codiomyrmex*, *Codioxenus*, *Dorisidris*, *Dysedrognathus*, *Epitritus*, *Glamyromyrmex* (= *Borgmeierita*), *Gymnomyrmex*, *Kyidris* (= *Polyhomoa*), *Neostruma*, *Pentastruma*, *Quadristruma*, *Serrastruma*, *Smithistruma* (= *Cephaloxys*, = *Miccostruma*, = *Platystruma*, = *Weberistruma*, = *Wessonistruma*), *Strumigenys* (= *Eneria*, = *Labidogenys*, = *Proscopomyrmex*, = *Pyramica*), *Tingimyrmex*, *Trichoscapa*.

Bolton (1999) discussed a major dichotomy in dacetine mouthpart morphology, related to distinct methods of capturing prey. In one group, the mandibles do not open very widely. They are more widely separated where they articulate with the head. They tend to have a series of teeth or denticles along the length of the mandible. They generally do not have enlarged teeth at the apex, and the labrum has a pair of distinct lobes projecting from the anterior border. This suite of characters is associated with a mode of prey attack, termed static pressure mode, in which after a strike the mandibles remained clamped on the prey, and the sting should be applied to subdue the prey. In the other group, the mandibles open very widely. The articulation point on the head differ each other. They tend to have long, cylindrical shafts with enlarged apical teeth that engaged when the mandibles closed. The shaft lacks a series of teeth or denticles, instead of having 0–2 teeth or denticles near the apical teeth, and the labrum is T-shaped, with no anterior lobes. This is associated with a so called kinetic mode, in which a strike alone is sufficiently brutal to incapacitate a prey, so that no subsequent actions are needed. The immobilized prey could be lifted and carried back to the nest. Based on his finding, Bolton (1999) re-defined some genera.

The Korean Dacetini contain two of Bolton's (1999) newly defined genera: *Pyramica* and *Strumigenys*. *Pyramica* retains the primitive static pressure mode of predation. It is a morphologically diverse genus. All of the members of this genus share the suite of mandibular characters described above. *Strumigenys* is another lineage that has evolved kinetic mandibles.

Some reshuffling of genera nomenclature in the Korean Dacetini is required according to the recent changes. Based on the studies of evolutionary character changes by Baroni Urbani and de Andrade (1994) followed by Bolton (1999), the genera *Smithistruma*, *Kyidris*, and *Epitritus* are now junior synonyms of either *Strumigenys* or *Pyramica*. We follow Bolton's classification here as the mouthpart