

5. Elongate, slender and subcylindrical; scape usually short and stout; antennal fossa more or less encircled by a lateral carina on the cheek; posterior surface of head usually with a distinct carina running ventrally from each dorsolateral corner; dorsal surface of thorax with sutures indistinct or absent Cerapachyinae
- Without this combination of characters Ponerinae
6. Mandibles articulated near the middle of the ventral border of the head; when closed, parallel to each other; when fully open, they form together a straight line parallel to the ventral border of the head. Ponerinae
- Mandibles articulated on the corners of the head. 7
7. Opening at posterior end of gaster terminal, circular and usually surrounded by a fringe of hairs; sting vestigial; node of pedicel usually scale like Formicinae
- Opening at posterior end of gaster slit-like; sting vestigial; node of pedicel scale like Dolichoderinae

I. SubFamily DORYLINAE

Sub-family Dorylinae comprises the renowned army ants of the tropics. They exhibit great difference in size between the worker caste and alate sexual forms. This sub-family is represented by two genera *Dorylus* and *Aenictus*. Their colonies may run into thousands of individuals.

Key to the genera of Dorylinae

1. Pedicel with one segment *Dorylus*
- Pedicel with two segments *Aenictus*

1. Genus *Aenictus* Shuckard, 1840

Aenictus Shuckard 1840, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 5 : 266.

Aenictus, Brown, 1973, *Tropical forest ecosystems in Africa and South America* : 161-185.

Workers of this genus are blind; antennae with 10 segments; males are wasp like insects and resemble the males of *Dorylus*. Pedicel in workers 2-jointed.

Key to the species of *Aenictus* Shuckard

1. Head with yellowish or reddish white spot on each side 2
- Head without yellowish or reddish white spot on each side 4
2. Posterior margin of head transverse, as wide as in front *fergusoni*
- Posterior margin of head not transverse, narrower than in front 3