

ing sensilla or a short obtuse projection bearing sensilla; galea a slender conical projection bearing a single apical sensillum. Labium large and prominent; palp a cluster of three to five sensilla, sometimes slightly elevated. Opening of sericteries mostly well developed. Trophorhinium poorly developed or absent.

Emery (1911) describes the larvae (under Section Prodorylinae of the Subfamily Ponerinae) as "uniformément poilues, sans tubercules piligères" (p. 4) and "à peu près cylindrique (comme la larve d'*Eciton*) revêtue de poils courts et sans tubercules piligères" (p. 5).

Wheeler, 1903, pp. 208-209: "What light do these few observations, together with those recorded in my previous paper, shed on the affinities of the Cerapachyi to the Ponerinae on the one hand and the Dorylinae on the other? . . . The following characters [of *Cerapachys augustae*] are common to both Dorylinae and Ponerinae:—
1. The method of carrying the larvae is common to forms like *Eciton* and *Leptogenys*. 2. The larva is intermediate between that of *Eciton* and *Stigmatomma*. It is covered with shorter, less flexuous, and less abundant hairs than the latter and in these particulars resembles the larvae of *Eciton*."

Wheeler, 1920: "During the past year a study of ant-larvae, representing more than a hundred genera and many subgenera of all five subfamilies, has convinced me that Emery was right in 1899, when he regarded the Pseudomyrminae as constituting an independent subfamily. I am also of the opinion that the Cerapachyini should be removed from the Ponerinae and raised to the rank of an independent subfamily, between the Dorylinae and the Ponerinae" (p. 46). "A study of the larvae of the Cerapachyini shows that they are extremely like the larvae of the Dorylinae. This was noticed by Emery in his observations on the larva of *Acanthostichus serratulus* (1899). The mandibles are small, narrow, pointed and rather feebly chitinized, and I have failed to find a trophorhinium in either group. Apparently the young are fed only on soft food" (p. 50). On page 48 he states that the larvae of the Cerapachyinae are exceptional in not having a beautifully developed trophorhinium.

Wheeler, 1922, p. 52: "The larvae are extremely like those of the Dorylinae; they are elongate and almost cylindrical, uniformly covered with short hairs, and without piliferous tubercles. The mandibles are small, narrow, pointed, and rather feebly chitinized, and I have failed to find a trophorhinium, or triturating organ in the mouth. Apparently the young are fed only on soft food."