

Genus *Gnamptogenys* Roger

Body hairs short to moderately long, simple to multifid, frequently 2- to 4-branched. Head hairs few, usually simple, minute to short. Antennae minute, peglike, each bearing 3 stout apical spines. Labrum large; slightly broader at the base than long; ventral corners strongly rounded; an excision at the middle of the ventral border; posterior surface spinulose, the spinules minute but increasing in length toward the ventral border and arranged in definite rows which radiate from the dorsolateral angles, the rows continuous on the basal $\frac{2}{3}$ but broken into short arcuate components on the distal third. Mandibles large, elongate, rather narrow; basal half moderately dilated; distal half with its lateral border thickened and its medial border blade-like; apical tooth rather long and slender; medial teeth smaller; basal $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of anterior surface beset with numerous spinules arranged in longitudinal rows; spinules mostly minute but along and near the lateral border of the middle portion they are exceedingly long.

In 1952 we noted (p. 657) that "Emeryella, Stictoponera, Ectatomma (Poneracantha), E. (Parectatomma), E. (Gnamptogenys) are so similar that they can be separated only by differences of a sort that distinguish species elsewhere" and that (p. 660) these 3 subgenera of *Ectatomma* "more closely resemble the genus *Emeryella* than their congeneric subgenus *Ectatomma*." Body hairs, antennae, shape of mandibles and mandibular spinules were the characters upon which we based our conclusion. Brown (1958, p. 206) referred to our above findings and stated (p. 207): "My own studies, based on adult characters, are in good agreement with the larval findings." We are, therefore, following Brown and placing these genera and subgenera in the genus *Gnamptogenys*.

Gnamptogenys hartmanni (Wheeler).—Length (through spiracles) about 4.8 mm. Generally similar to *G. bispinosum* (Emery), except in the following details: Body hairs mostly bifid and a few simple. Mandibles with the apical and subapical teeth longer. Anterior surface of the labium with the spinules mostly fine and in short arcuate rows. (Material studied: 12 larvae from Louisiana, courtesy of H. W. Echols.) (Formerly in *Ectatomma*.)

Gnamptogenys menadensis (Mayr). — Length (through spiracles) about 6.6 mm. Similar to *Gnamptogenys* sp. from Kalabit Country, North Borneo, except in the following details: Shorter body hairs 0.08–0.15 mm long, 2- to 4-branched; longer body hairs 0.15–0.31 mm long, simple, on abdominal somites VIII–X. Four hairs on the clypeus. Hypopharynx with a few scattered minute spinules. (Material studied: 3 larvae from the Philippine Islands, courtesy of Dr. J. W. Chapman.) (Formerly in *Stictoponera*.)

Gnamptogenys striatula (Mayr).—CORRECTION.—Maxillary palp with 5 sensilla; galea with 2 apical sensilla. (Formerly in *Holcoponera*.)

Gnamptogenys strigata (Norton). — Length

(through spiracles) about 2.2 mm. Similar to *G. striatula* except in the following details: Thorax and abdominal somite I slenderer. Body hairs mostly 2- or 3-branched, but simple and 4-branched also present. Antennae more slender. (Material studied: 6 larvae from Mexico, courtesy of Dr. E. O. Wilson.) (Formerly in *Holcoponera*.)

Genus *Thaumatomyrmex* Mayr

Body with numerous (about 146) slender spirelike tubercles; surface of tubercles with a few rows of denticles; each spire capped with a sensillum bearing a spinule. No body hairs. Head long; mouth parts large. No head hairs. Antennae small. Mandibles subtriangular in anterior view; apical tooth sharp-pointed, constricted basally, with a medial flange; subapical tooth narrowly round-pointed and constricted basally; proximal tooth broadly rounded in anterior view; in medial view all teeth compressed and sharp.

Kempf 1954, p. 48:—"O comprimento varia de 2 a 4 mm. Em seu aspecto geral lembram a *Ponera coarctata pennsylvanica* Buckley . . . da qual difere pela ausência de cerdas minúsculas tanto na cápsula cefálica como no corpo. Outrossim faltam tubérculos glutinosos no dorso dos segmentos posteriores. A segmentação da parte posterior do corpo é pouco nítida. A configuração, o número e o arranjo dos tubérculos espiniformes são praticamente os mesmos como em *P. coarctata pennsylvanica*."

Thaumatomyrmex mutilatus Mayr.—Fig. 13. Length (through spiracles) about 4.5 mm. Probably shaped like a crookneck squash. Body furnished with numerous (about 146) tubercles distributed as follows: thoracic somites, 10 each; abdominal somites I–IV, 16 each; V, 15 or 16; VI–VIII, 14 each; IX, 8; X, 2. These tubercles are slender and spirelike and encircled with a few rows of spinules; each spire is capped with a sensillum bearing a spinule and fringed by integumentary spinules; height of spire 0.026–0.168 mm. No body hairs. Integument of body with a fine network of ridges which sometimes bear minute spinules. Head long; mouth parts large; cranium slightly longer than broad. Head hairs none. Antennae small, each with 3 sensilla each bearing a spinule. Labrum about as broad as long, narrowed ventrally, feebly bilobed; anterior surface with 9 sensilla near the ventral border of each lobe; posterior surface densely spinulose, the spinules rather large and arranged in rows, the rows long and transverse medially and dorsally, becoming shorter and arcuate laterally and ventrally; posterior surface with 4 scattered sensilla near the middle of each lobe. Mandibles stout, heavily sclerotized; subtriangular in anterior view; apical tooth large, sharp-pointed, with a medial flange which is narrowed at the base; subapical tooth narrowly round-pointed and constricted basally; proximal tooth broadly rounded in anterior view; in medial view all teeth compressed and sharp. Maxillae with the apex paraboloidal and densely spinulose, the spinules rather long and in short arcuate rows; palp a peg, with 1 large encapsulated subapical sensillum and 2 or 3 apical sensilla; galea digitiform with 2 apical sensilla.