

tion toward the anterior end); nearly straight (but with the anterior third slightly curved ventrally). Hairs short. Mandibles poorly developed and feebly sclerotized.

Pupae.—Worker pupae naked in *Aenictus* and *Neivamyrmex*, enclosed in cocoons in *Labidus* and *Eciton*; sexual pupae in cocoons.

These are the renowned army ants of the tropics (but they also occur in the southern parts of the Holarctic). They comprise about 165 species in 9 genera.

LEPTANILLINAE

Workers.—Minute to small; elongate and slender. Monomorphic. Clypeus forming a narrow straight border along the mouth. Mandibles straight and toothed. Maxillary palps 1- or 2-segmented; labial palps of 1 segment. Eyes absent. Antennae 12-segmented; not inserted close together. Promesonotal suture well marked; other dorsal sutures completely absent. Epinotum unarmed. Claws simple. Pedicel of 2 unequal nodiform segments.

Females.—Small. Eyes vestigial or lacking. Wingless. Pedicel of only 1 segment. Gaster long. Cloaca open.

Males.—Minute to small. Mandibles vestigial and toothless. Maxillary and labial palps prominent, of 1 segment. Eyes rather small, hairy, situated low on the head; ocelli conspicuous, on or near the occiput. Antennae 13-segmented; scape at most as long as the next 2 segments combined; funiculus filiform, the terminal segment the longest. Fore wings with few or no veins; stigma never well defined; hind wings veinless. Pedicel of 1 segment. Genitalia large, nonretractile; subgenital plate bifurcate.

Larvae.—Elongate and very slender; slightly constricted at the metathorax; anterior end curved ventrally; remainder of body straight and clavate. With a complex structure projecting anteroventrally from the venter of the prothorax. Only 1 pair of spiracles, which are on the third abdominal somite; each spiracle opening eccentrically on a naked circular area. Mandibles turned laterally; feebly sclerotized; each with a rather long slender sharp-pointed apical tooth which curves laterally; outer border of each mandible bearing several long slender sharp-pointed teeth.

This is a small (19 species in 4 genera) taxon, which is closely related to the Dorylinae. They are hypogeic, but little else is known about them. They have been taken in the Australian, Oriental and southern Palearctic Faunal Realms. The larvae are markedly different from all other known ant larvae.

CERAPACHYINAE

Workers.—Intermediate between Dorylinae and Ponerinae. Elongate, slender and subcylindrical. Antennal fossa more or less encircled by a lateral carina of the cheek (rarely obsolete); posterior surface of head usually with a distinct carina running ventrally from each dorsolateral corner. ~~Promesonotal suture distinct; other thoracic sutures obsolete.~~ Pedicel of 1 segment, which is nearly as broad as the thorax; first gastric somite separated by a well marked constriction from the second. Pygidium margined laterally and posteriorly with a row of large or small (but always distinct) spines. Sting developed.