

Females.—Winged. Otherwise similar to workers (except dichthadiiform in *Acanthostichus*).

Males.—Mandibles developed. Winged. Genital armature completely retractile; subgenital lamina deeply and broadly furcate. No cerci.

Larvae.—Elongate, slender, subcylindrical and curved ventrally. Head small. Mouth parts large and prominent; bearing few or no spinules. Mandibles rather feebly sclerotized; typically long and slender; base moderately stout; distal  $\frac{2}{3}$  narrow and thin; tapering to an apex which is slightly curved medially and posteriorly.

This small subfamily (64 species in 10 genera) is intermediate between the Dorylinae and the Poncrinae. It is primarily tropicopolitan but 4 species in 2 genera get up into the southern part of the Holarctic Realm.

#### MYRMECIINAE

Workers.—Head wide and short. Clypeus produced upward between the frontal carinae. Frontal carinae well separated, erect, not covering the antennal insertions. Mandibles very long, linear, narrow and sharp-pointed; masticatory border usually not distinct from basal border; entire masticatory border furnished with numerous unequal teeth. Maxillary palps of 6 segments, labial of 4. Antennae 12-segmented, slender and filiform. Eyes large; below the middle of the sides of the head. Thoracic sutures distinct; metanotum often distinct, its spiracles dorsal. Claws toothed. Epinotum unarmed. Pedicel 2-segmented; petiole nodiform or pedunculate with rounded node; postpetiole cup-shaped or bell-shaped, considerably larger than the petiole but still smaller than the following somite. Sting well developed.

Females.—Similar to workers but usually larger and winged; fore wing with 2 cubital cells and 1 discoidal cell. Mayrian and parapsidal furrows present.

Males.—Mandibles short and triangular; with very few teeth. Antennae 13-segmented; scape short; first funicular segment very short. Thorax, wings, pedicel and gaster as in the females. Pygidium rounded. Genitalia: stipes arched below, with a median dorsal appendage, styliform; volsella and lacinia present. Cerci developed.

Larvae.—Elongate, terete and rather slender; diameter diminishing gradually from the fifth abdominal somite to the anterior end; anterior half strongly curved ventrally. Body hairs simple, short and moderately abundant. Mandibles stout, subtriangular (in anterior view) and heavily sclerotized.

Pupae.—Enclosed in cocoons.

The Myrmeciinae are generally regarded as the most archaic living subfamily. Brown (1954:22–23) divided them into 3 tribes of 1 genus each: Prionomyrmecini, *Prionomyrmex*, 1 species from the Baltic Amber (Oligocene); Nothomyrmeciini, *Nothomyrmecia*, 1 species (2 specimens) from Western Australia, which “appears to satisfy nearly all the conditions demanded of an ancestral stock leading to the *Dolichoderinae* and *Formicinae*”; and Myrmeciini, *Myrmecia*, 96 species occurring in Australia and New Caledonia.

The workers range in length from 4 mm to 36 mm. The larger