

species are called bulldog ants because of the "vicious way they attack and the tenacity with which their huge jaws hang on to their victim. All the workers and females are provided with a large sting with which they inflict a severe and painful wound. A burning sensation accompanied by redness and swelling may be felt at the wound some time afterwards and may last several days." (Clark 1951:18.)

PONERINAE

Workers.—Pedicel 1-segmented; first gastric somite demarcated from the second by a constriction (except in *Odontomachini*). Sting powerful.

Females.—Winged, the fore wing typically with 2 closed cubital cells. Otherwise similar to workers.

Males.—Winged, the fore wing typically with 2 closed cubital cells. Cerci present.

Larvae.—Varied according to genus, but usually primitive. Usually beset with numerous hairs or tubercles. Mandibles usually large, toothed and heavily sclerotized.

Pupae.—Enclosed in tough brown cocoons; callows capable of emerging without aid of workers.

This subfamily is a primitive but heterogeneous group of 530 species in 57 genera. It attains its greatest development in the Southern Hemisphere, but 13 genera range into the Holarctic Realm. The ponerines are eminently entomophagous. Colonies are usually small. Nests are in the soil or old logs, small and inconspicuous. The economic importance of the Ponerinae in the tropics can hardly be overestimated, since an estimated 80% of their food is termites.

PSEUDOMYRMECINAE

Workers.—Monomorphic. Elongate, often very slender. Clypeus with rounded upper margin, which is not prolonged upward between the frontal carinae (except in certain species of *Pseudomyrmex*). Frontal carinae usually subparallel and close together; generally narrow and not expanded laterally, thus leaving the antennal insertions fully exposed. Antennae short, 12-segmented. Ocelli usually developed. Pedicel 2-segmented, usually long. Sting well developed. Proventriculus developed anteriorly as an apple- or quince-shaped ball with 4 distinct sepals, which are bluntly rounded and hairy-tipped; developed posteriorly as a very short tubule projecting as a button into the cavity of the ventriculus.

Females.—Very similar to workers, except winged; wings with a discoidal cell and a closed radial cell; 2 closed cubital cells (except one in *Viticicola*).

Males.—Rather similar to workers, except winged. Antennae 12-segmented. External genitalia well developed, exerted. Cerci present.

Larvae.—Straight, slender, subcylindrical; ends rounded; somites distinct; head applied to the ventral surface near the anterior end. Near the mouth parts a swelling on each ventrolateral surface of each thoracic somite and the first abdominal somite. Trophothylax well developed. Mandibles rather small; apex stout and round-pointed.

Pupae.—Naked.