

Females.—Similar to workers, but much larger and winged. Wings with venation more or less reduced.

Males.—As large as females or smaller, generally similar; antennae of 10–13 segments; scape long (but exceptionally short in *Polyergus*); funiculus filiform (rarely forming a club).

Larvae.—Heterogeneous but mostly as follows. Thorax and first abdominal somite forming a distinct mobile neck, which is arched ventrally; remainder of body elongate, straight, subellipsoidal and rather slender. Body with a moderate to dense covering of short branched hairs. Mandibles small to moderately large; moderately sclerotized; subtriangular (in anterior view); wedge-shaped; apex forming a short blunt tooth, which is slightly curved medially; medial teeth absent or vestigial.

Pupae.—Usually enclosed in cocoons, but there are exceptions.

This next-to-largest subfamily comprises 43 genera and 1400 species (600 of which are in the genus *Camponotus*). It is a cosmopolitan taxon, which is dominant in temperate regions and common in the tropics.

“The members of this subfamily are morphologically the most highly developed of all ants; this is also true for their ethological peculiarities. Not only are their habits very diverse, but they show the most specialized form of mental and social behavior. The diet is in large part vegetarian and these ants show great predilection for sugary substances, which are sometimes stored in a special, replete form of worker (honey ants: *Melophorus*, *Myrmecocystus*, certain *Plagiolepis*, etc.). The species of *Oecophylla* and certain *Polyrhachis* and *Camponotus* build silk nests in leaves, using their larvae as silk-producing shuttles. Moreover, the nesting habits in this subfamily are very varied. Certain species of *Formica* and *Polyergus* are slave-makers; the species of *Polyergus* are true social parasites of *Formica*, entirely dependent upon their slaves but the worker caste is still present.” (W. M. Wheeler 1922a: 211).

KEY TO THE SUBFAMILIES OF FORMICIDAE

(Based on the workers. Living subfamilies only. The numbers and letters on the figures correspond with half-couplets in the key.)

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| 1a. Eyes absent or vestigial; pedicel usually of two segments in the worker (one in female and male); clypeus short; frontal carinae short and vertical, not covering the antennal insertions; antennae usually short, epinotum usually unarmed | 2 |
| 1b. Without this combination of characters | 3 |
| 2a. Promesontal suture distinct; minute to small (2.5 mm long or less); elongate and slender; maxillary palps of one or two segments, labial palps one-segmented | <i>Leptanillinae</i> |
| 2b. Promesonatal suture weak or absent; palps of two or three segments | <i>Dorylinae</i> |