Ettershank. Thus the tribe name Ochetomyrmecini (nov. syn.) becomes meaningless, and the genera *Wasmannia* and *Blepharidatta* are without a tribal name. I refrain from coining a new name for these two groups, because it seems that the whole classification, generic and tribal, of the lower Myrmicinae needs urgent overhauling."

Our study of larvae supports the tribal separation of *Wasmannia* and *Ochetomyrmex* and the transfer of the latter to tribe Solenopsidini, but we are not about to join Kempf's refrain and put *Blepharidatta* and *Wasmannia* in the same tribe. We prefer to leave *Wasmannia* in Tribal Limbo, pending the Great Overhaul.

TRIBES

Before beginning the study of the larvae, we decided it would be advisable to get acquainted with the workers of the tribes involved. Characterizations of tribes are generally unsatisfactory, so we supported them by reality, namely examination of actual workers in our reference collection.

In his key (1922:655) Wheeler characterized the Dacetini thus: Clypeus prolonged between frontal carinae; head cordate, strongly narrowed in front, its dorsal corners not spinose. Antennae 4- to 12-jointed, the last joint being very much longer than the preceding; mandibles porrect.

We characterize the Proattini thus: Monotypic. Antennae 12-segmented, not clubbed. Head with an antennal scrobe, each dorsal corner produced into three tubercles. Dorsum with 10 spines on thorax and three on epinotum. Male with 13-segmented antennae and well developed pterostigma. Do not cultivate fungi. Old World (Malaysia).

We characterize *Wasmannia* thus: Monomorphic. Antennae 11-segmented, with 3-segmented club, with terminal segment decidedly predominant. Antennal scrobe shallow. Meso-epinotal suture impressed; surface of thorax roughened with sculpture only. Epinotum armed with spines. Hairs long and sparse.

We characterize the adults of tribe Attini as follows: Workers and female: antennae 11-segmented, without a club. Pterostigma narrow or absent. Worker: monomorphic or polymorphic. Head with antennal scrobe. Thoracic dorsum with spines, teeth, bosses or prominent ridges. Male: Antennae usually 13-segmented. Cultivate fungi. New World.

We establish a new tribe for *Blepharidatta* with the name Blepharidattini based on worker characters: Monotypic. Monomorphic. Head with deep antennal scrobes extending to dorsal corners. Each dorsal corner of head with an angulate tubercle. Eyes notably protuberant. Antennae 11-segmented, with a 2-segmented club. Mandibles triangular and 4-toothed, directed ventrally. Thoracic dorsum without impressed sutures; surface roughened with sculpture only. Epinotal spines long. Petiole long and with only a small node or none. Postpetiole small. Hairs sparse, long and bristle-like.

It is difficult to compare a single genus with 11 genera of Attini, but it is possible to compare *Blepharidatta* with the most primitive attine genus, *Cyphomyrmex*. In order to facilitate a multiple comparison we prepared a table (see Table 1) of 18 characters of *Blepharidatta, Cyphomyrmex* and *Wasmannia*. Characters 1–5 are shared by all three genera; 6 and 7 are shared by *Wasmannia* and *Blepharidatta*; 8–10 are shared by *Blepharidatta* and *Cyphomyrmex*; 11 and 12 are shared by *Wasmannia* and *Cyphomyrmex*; while 13–18 are different in each genus.