

Formicariides, or to some later work which I have not seen. Latreille, however, as early as 1810, used Formicarii as a family name, and it would seem to be permissible to cite him as the author of Formicidæ. The subfamily Dorylinæ is attributed by Emery and others to Shuckard (1840), but this author says: "Mr. Haliday has first raised them to a family equivalent to the whole of the social Ants, etc." and at p. 195 he definitively attributes the Dorylidæ to Haliday. This may have been based on correspondence as I find no mention of the term in such published writings of Haliday as I have seen. But the matter is of little moment because Leach, in the 1815 paper referred to above, created a family Dorylida, so that, unless there is an earlier authority, the subfamily Dorylinæ should be accredited to this early British entomologist. Forel attributes the subfamilies Ponerinæ and Myrmicinæ to Lepeletier, but Dalla Torre gives Mayr as the author of the latter and Donisthorpe refers the Ponerinæ also to Mayr. Smith regarded himself as the authority for Poneridæ and Myrmi-

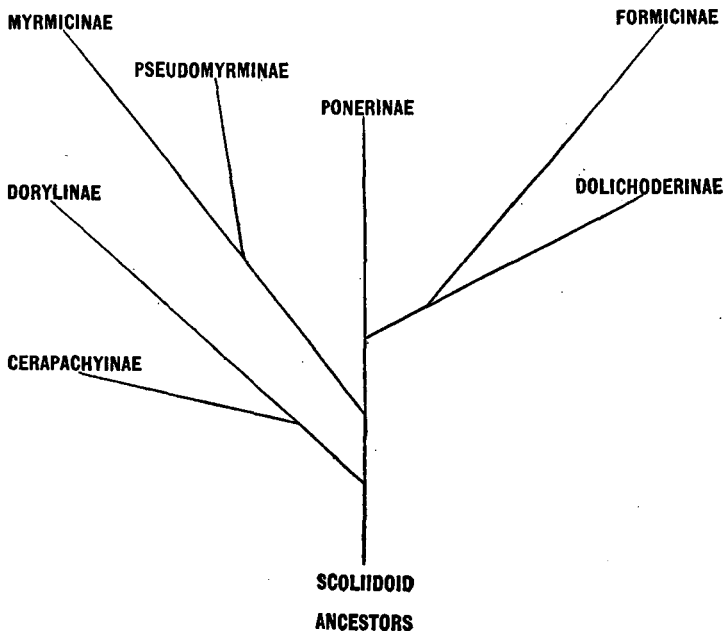


Fig. 3. Phylogenetic relationships of the seven subfamilies of Formicidæ.