



Figure 3. Clypeus of *Acanthomyrmex ferox*. MH = medial clypeal hair; LH = lateral clypeal hair; ML = medial clypeal lobe. Scale line. 0.10 mm.

tion more or less below the lateral petiolar hair (when present); or [1] hairs present.

Subpetiolar declivity. **Character states:** ventral margin of petiole [0] lacking a conspicuous sharp declivity in profile (Fig. 14); or [1] with such a declivity located slightly anterior to and below petiolar spiracle (Fig. 28).

LOCALITY DATA AND REFERENCE COLLECTIONS

The collector(s) of each series and the museum(s) in which the material is deposited is given in parentheses following the locality data for each series examined. Names of museums are abbreviated as follows: British Museum (Natural History), London (BMNH); Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genoa (MCSN); Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneva (MHN); and Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge (MCZ).

Acanthomyrmex

Acanthomyrmex Emery, 1893: 244. Type species *Acanthomyrmex luciolae*, designated by Emery 1922: 235.

Diagnosis. Dimorphic myrmicine ants. Worker castes with trunks short and stout, convex dorsally in profile except for prominent propodeal spines (and usually with cylindrical humeral spines in minor workers); antennae 12-merous, with scape having a thin, plate-like flange encircling its base. Major caste with head huge, articulating with trunk ventrally so that the vertex of the head projects back over the trunk. Minor workers with a prominent medial hair on anterior border of clypeus.

Minor Worker. Small to moderate sized ants (total length 2.7 to 5.0 mm), usually with little size variation within a series. Head large (ca. 50% wider than trunk), wide (CI at least slightly greater than 100); head width 0.70 to 1.23 mm. Cephalic sculpture typically densely foveate, occa-