

sionally alveolate or virtually smooth. Eyes moderately large (length of eye in full-face view 17 to 25% of head length), oval, and strongly convex; located mediolaterally, with the distance between anterior margin of eye and mandible bases representing 24 to 34% of head length. Antennal fossae far apart, at anterior margin of head. Feeble scrobe usually present dorsad to eyes for all or at least the basal part of the scape (bent downwards apically in some species to accommodate part of the funiculus); the frontal carinae extend back to form the dorsalmost borders of the scrobes. Antennae 12-merous, moderately thick, with a three-segmented funicular club; club about as long as remainder of funiculus excluding basal funicular segment. There is a prominent flange above the basal radical, forming a thin, disk-shaped "base" to the scape.

Clypeus produced back between bases of antennae; posterolateral borders of clypeus raised to form trenchant ridges which border the antennal fossae in front. Clypeus usually with lateral foveae or rugae; anterior margin with several small, well-separated projecting lobes and with a prominent medial hair. Mandibles massive (MI 69 to 92), with a wide, subtriangular blade which curves ventrad toward apex, with the margin having four to ten tiny teeth separated by wide gaps in addition to two relatively prominent apical teeth; dorsal mandibular surfaces feebly punctate and with a very feeble rugulose microsculpture. Maxillary palpi with four segments; labial palps with three (*A. basispinosus* and *mindanao* examined).

Trunk very short and robust, evenly convex in profile, with anterior margin of propodeum not at all impressed dorsally; trunk diminishing in width posteriorly. Pronotum fused with mesonotum; promesonotal suture obsolete. Propodeum invariably bispinose; pronotum generally armed with dorsolateral spines, which are located anterodorsally to the dorsalmost point reached by the groove between the pronotum and mesothorax laterally.

Sculpture foveate on pronotum and dorsally on trunk; areolate-rugose on pleura of remainder of trunk, and smooth on declivity of propodeum. Petiole pedunculate in front; node usually with dorsolateral denticles or spines. Postpetiole variable, low and rounded dorsally or with a prominent node; usually rugose. Gaster oval, less wide than head, and longer than deep. Legs moderately long, with hind femora 85 to 148% as long as head; middle and hind tibiae with a single basal spur. Long, erect to suberect pilosity generally dense on head, sparser on trunk, and variable on legs, petiole, postpetiole and gaster; on head hairs mostly arise from foveae.

*Major Worker.* Head enormous, appearing greater in volume than remainder of body, and of a length about twice that of trunk or longer. Foramen located ventrally far from posterior margin of head, with the portion of the head behind the foramen extending back over the trunk; trunk partially hidden within a cavity beneath head posteriorly. Cephalic sculpture foveate (at least on vertex), but with foveae generally small, shallow and sparse relative to those of minor workers. Ocelli lacking; compound eyes similar to those of minor worker, but slightly more anterior on head, and of a length 9 to 14% of that of the head. Antennae similar in size to those of minor workers, and thus much smaller relative to head size; scrobes as described for minors but more prominent, with a shallow recess for basal portion of funiculus typically also present dorsad to eyes. Clypeus smooth, without small projecting lobes along anterior margin, and usually lacking pilosity. Mandibles massive, similar to minors but smaller relative to head size (MI ca. 50 to 60), typically with dorsal masticatory margin worn; with a ventral process shaped like a massive, blunt tooth beneath mandible basally (occasionally present as small denticle in minors). Trunk, waist, and gaster similar to minors, but pronotal spines lacking, and pronotum smooth anteriorly.

*Queen.* Previously undescribed. Head