

**Furcula** (Figs. 6, 7). Dorsal arm with large lateral lobes. Ventral arms short, not fused to sting.

**Pygidium.** No visible pygidial glands, ducts, or reservoir; no emargination or sculpture of anterior edge of tergum often associated with pygidial glands. Simple hairs on posterior half of plate with median bare strip. No spines, tubercles or emargination on apex.

**Hypopygium.** Apex not notched; with median and two larger lateral spines, then with a row of blunt, thick bristles lateral to spines. Median strip without pilosity.

## 2. *Acanthoponera*

**Specimens examined:** *A. minor*, 1 worker, Costa Rica, Heredia, La Selva Field Station, III-74, C. Kugler.

**Spiracular Plate.** Lost in preparation.

**Quadrate Plate.** Like that of *Proceratium* (Fig. 36) in shape, proportions of body and apodeme, sizes of medial and lateral lobes, and medial connection.

**Anal Plate.** Subtriangular, with 4 long marginal setae plus one seta and 3 basiconica (or broken setae) in middle of plate. Seems to be space for a lateral plate, but cannot distinguish its outline.

**Oblong Plate.** Both preparations lack fulcral arms, but rest of plate seems like that of *Ectatomma ruidum* (Fig. 11). Anterior apodeme short, subacute; long postincision up to dorsal ridge; posterior arm long, slender, with no median lobe, but small tubercle at apex. Plate with 2-3 intervalvifer and 12-13 ramal sensilla (fulcral arm sensilla unknown).

**Gonostylus** (Fig. 8). Similar to that of *Ectatomma* (Figs. 11-13), but longer and with different setation. Apex with small notch. Proximal segment with 6 setae/chaetae and 1-2 campaniformia(?) spread along lateral surface; distal segment with 1 seta and 3-4 campaniformia anteriorly, apex with two isolated setae.

**Triangular Plate.** Like that of *Ectatomma* (Fig. 14), including thick body and medial tubercle, but no clear lateral tubercle.

**Lancet.** Well sclerotized, knife-like, caudal half weakly upcurved, lacking barbs. Two valves per lancet: anterior one moderately large, caudal one very small and weak.

**Sting.** Anterior half not clear, but seems similar to sting of *Proceratium* (Fig. 37), only much

longer. Sting shaft well sclerotized, acute, only slightly upcurved; hemocoel large. Dorsum of valve chamber and sting bulb seem nearly membranous and little, if any, higher than base of sting shaft; can not distinguish boundaries in this preparation.

**Furcula.** Not discernable in poor preparation.

**Pygidium and hypopygium.** Not mounted.

## 3. *Ectatomma*

**Specimens examined:** *E. lugens*, 1 worker, Colombia, Putumayo, 5 km S. Mocoa, 7-I-77, C. Kugler. *E. permagnum*, 2 workers, Bolivia, Caranavi, 800m, 24-26-VI-81, Kugler and Lambert. *E. ruidum*, 3 workers, Colombia, Gairaca, 6-V-77, C. Kugler; 2 workers, Costa Rica, Heredia, La Selva Field Station, III-74, C. Kugler. *E. tuberculatum*, 2 workers, Bolivia, Caranavi, 800m, 24-26-VI-81, Kugler and Lambert. *E. quadridens*, 1 worker, Colombia, Meta, Villavicencio, 22-X-77, W. W. Lamar; 1 queen, Colombia: Meta, Trocha Quinta, 21 km N. San Juan de Arama, 600m, 24-IV-76, C. Kugler.

All workers nearly identical, except for numbers of setae and arrangement of sensilla on gonostyli. The queen of *quadridens* is the same as the worker, except for more sensilla on anal plate, oblong plates, and gonostyli.

**Spiracular Plate** (Fig. 10). Large, subrectangular. Spiracle small, near posterior edge in posteroventral quadrant. Anterior apodeme not enlarged. Posteroventral corner slightly more sclerotized than body of plate. Medial connection widest at midline. Deep dorsal notches.

**Quadrate Plate** (Fig. 9). Both apodeme and body large. Apodeme with narrow lateral and medial lobes and short anterodorsal corner; lateral lobe not extending down posterior edge of apodeme. Body with a large, rectangular, posteroventral lobe that completely overlaps the posterior arm of the oblong plate and articulates with the lateral extremities of the anal plates. Anal arc wide with thickened, well sclerotized posterior margin.

**Anal Plates** (Fig. 9). Median plate triangular with 9-15 long setae, mostly marginal, but a few submarginal; 1-3 submarginal basiconica. Y-shaped lateral plates articulate with corners of median plate and with posteroventral lobes of quadrate plate.

**Oblong Plate** (Fig. 11). Anterior apodeme very short, wide. Dorsal ridge lacking a tubercle anterior to the intervalvifer articulation; medial lobe small, confined to apex of arm. Postincision