extending a short distance down posterior edge of apodeme, but varies in development from almost membranous and imperceptible to moderately wide and well sclerotized; anterodorsal corner prominent, acute in lateral view. Body of plate less sclerotized than apodeme, but wider; strongly produced ventrad, subtending anal plates and overlapping the oblong plates. Anal arc a band with thickened, well sclerotized posterior edge.

Anal Plates (Figs. 23, 33). Weakly sclerotized and defined. Median plate more or less oval in shape, varies from wider than long to longer than wide; with 3-11 long marginal and sometimes submarginal setae. Lateral anal plates very poorly sclerotized and lacking sensilla.

Oblong Plate (Figs. 19, 23, 27, 33). Anterior apodeme short, wide, heavily sclerotized. Dorsal ridge of posterior arm with median lobe absent (Fig. 27) or present; when present, varying from a small prominence at distal end (Fig. 19) to a wide shelf that may be flat (Fig. 23) or proximally downcurved (Fig. 33). Postincision present (Fig. 19) or absent (Figs. 23, 27, 33). Fulcral arm basically triangular, but variable in length; in some species its dorsal extremity overlaps the posterior arm of the oblong plate (Figs. 27, 33). Numbers of intervalvifer, ramal and fulcral sensilla vary intra- and interspecifically; generally more in larger ants. For example, small *brunnea* with 6 intervalvifer, 8-9 ramal, and 0 + 1 fulcral arm sensilla; largest *mordax* with 12-14 intervalvifer, 26-30 ramal, and 3-5 + 3-6 fulcral arm sensilla.

Gonostylus (Figs. 23, 33). Arises subapically from posterior arm of oblong plate; not strongly sclerotized and with few sensilla; apex not notched. Proximal segment about half to two-thirds the length of the distal segment. Proximal segment with 0-3 dorsal campaniformia(?), and caudad with either 2-3 short chaetae (Fig. 23) or 1-2 long setae plus 1-2 chaetae (Fig. 33). Distal segment always with dorsoterminal chaeta and companion seta at apex and 3-9 campaniformia(?) spaced in a line along the dorsum. In *sulcata* and some *mordax* the distal segment has an additional seta at its anterior end.

Triangular Plate (Figs. 22, 23, 33). Body compact and triangular; corners not greatly produced. Medial tubercle present, sometimes prominent, on ventoapical process; no dorsal tubercles present. Lateral face of body with a depression near the posteroventral edge; size and shape of depression varies from small and oval in some species (Fig. 33) to triangular and much larger in other species (Fig. 22). In some the depression is bounded dorsally by a narrow ridge (Fig. 22).

Lancet (Figs. 18, 23, 28, 33). Short, well sclerotized, with larger proximal and smaller distal valve in all species. Valve sizes vary from large (Fig. 23) to very small (Fig. 18). Apex abruptly spinate in some species (Fig. 18, 23), more gradually tapered in other species (Fig. 28, 33), but always acute and moderately to strongly sclerotized.

Sting (Figs. 20, 24-26, 29, 31, 34). More or less evenly tapered from base to apex in both lateral and ventral views; the three regions of the sting not indicated by distinctly different heights or widths. Sting shaft short (42%-53% of StingL; IR 0.24-0.40), wide, and deep with large hemocoel. Apex of sting shaft more acute in side view than in ventral view; in some species with a pair of small to minute lateral flanges (Figs. 24, 26, 29, 31, 34). Valve chamber quite variable in length (25%-41% of StingL) but never markedly higher than base of sting shaft. Inner wall of valve chamber lowered by a thickening of the dorsal wall of the sting, causing the hemocoel in the sting shaft to continue over the posterior portion of the valve chamber in all species except *interrupta* (Fig. 34), *continua*, and *mordax*. The length of the thickened dorsal wall varies (cf. Figs. 24, 26 with Figs. 20, 29, 31). Sting bulb relatively short; dorsal wall thin and weak just anterior to valve chamber. Sting base with a moderately thick basal ridge, which is nearly straight across, except at its slightly prominent lateral corners. Height of sting base in lateral view varies, as do shapes of basal notches (cf. Figs. 24, 26, 31, 34). Articular processes large and thick.

Furcula (Figs. 20, 24-26, 29, 31, 34). An inverted Y-shape; dorsal arm short to long, but less than length of lateral arms in side view. Not fused to sting base.

Pygidium. In at least ten species intersegmental membrane with two clusters of pygidial gland cells, one cluster on each side. Each gland cell empties into the intersegmental membrane by its own ductule. Any reservoir, if present, is not large enough for me to be confident of its existence. Anterior border of pygidium lacks the characteristic sculpture or emargination often associated with pygidial glands in other genera. Similar glands may be present in the other *Gnamptogenys* species, but lost in preparation.