

Hypopygium. Apex narrowly to widely notched or truncate. Posterior half of plate densely set with long hairs, including along midline. No spines or blunt bristles.

5. *Proceratium*

Specimens examined: *P. micrommatum*, 2 workers, Honduras, Lancetilla, III-79, W. L. Brown; 1 worker, Colombia, Guajira, Río Don Diego, 5m, 9-VII-77, C. Kugler.

Spiracular Plate (Fig. 35). Posterior edge excavated in dorsal half. Spiracle small, next to posterior edge. Medial connection band-shaped, widest mesad. No dorsal notch.

Quadrate Plate (Fig. 36). Apodeme with medial and lateral lobes; lateral lobe large, extending well down the posterior edge of the apodeme. Body about twice as large as apodeme; notched posterodorsally as if to accommodate a lateral anal plate.

Anal Plate (Fig. 36). Preparation somewhat folded, but appears to have a broadly rounded posterior edge with 4-6 long marginal setae. Lateral plates, if present, very weakly sclerotized.

Oblong Plate (Fig. 36). Anterior apodeme wide, truncate. Dorsal ridge with tendon, but no tubercle anterior to intervalvifer articulation; no medial lobe on posterior arm. Large postincision separates posterior and ventral arms. Fulcral arm linear. Sensilla: 2-4 intervalvifer, 9-11 ramal, 2-3 + 0 fulcral arm.

Gonostylus (Fig. 36). Short, club-shaped, single-segmented. Distal portion with 23-28 setae and 2-3 campaniformia(?); no distinct dorsoterminal chaeta or companion seta. Apex blunt, not notched.

Triangular Plate (Fig. 36). Body, ventroapical process slender; no medial tubercle.

Lancet (Fig. 36). Single, small, membranous valve faintly visible in only one preparation. Apex acute, moderately well sclerotized, with two vestigial barbs that are not visible in lateral view preparations.

Sting (Figs. 37, 38). Sting shaft of moderate length (59% of StingL; IR 0.40), upcurved, well sclerotized and acute; hemocoel large. Valve chamber 21% of StingL, not higher than base of sting shaft; dorsal wall very thick. Sting bulb short; sting base weakly arched transversely, with strong basal ridge. Sting in ventral view narrow, almost evenly tapered from articular processes to apex; sting bulb narrows cephalad.

Furcula (Figs. 37, 38). Y-shaped with long dorsal arm. Not fused to sting base.

Pygidium. Anterior edge with strong, V-shaped medial emargination surrounded by a small patch of concentric striation. A possible reservoir visible in one preparation.

Hypopygium. Apex weakly and narrowly notched. Posterior half of plate with dense pilosity, except in a median strip.

6. *Discothyrea*

Specimens examined: *D. sexarticulata*, 1 worker, Colombia, Magdalena, El Campano, 16-V-76, C. Kugler; 2 workers, Colombia, Magdalena, San Pedro de la Sierra, 1300m, 10-II-77, C. Kugler.

Spiracular Plate (Fig. 39). Posterior edge weakly excavated dorsad; no dorsal notch. Spiracle not at caudal edge.

Quadrate Plate (Fig. 40). Similar to that of *Proceratium*, but lateral lobe of apodeme not as greatly expanded.

Anal Plate. With 5 long marginal setae. Shape distorted in preparation. No apparent lateral plates.

Oblong Plate (Fig. 40). Shape as in *Proceratium*, including unusual anterior apodeme, but fulcral arm more club-shaped. Sensilla: 3-5 intervalvifer, 6-7 ramal, 2 + 0 fulcral arm.

Gonostylus (Fig. 40). Like that of *Proceratium*, except for more acute apex. Distal portion with 24-27 setae, 0-2 campaniformia.

Triangular Plate (Fig. 40). Like that of *Proceratium*.

Lancet. Shape and sclerotization like that of *Proceratium*, but with two small, weakly sclerotized valves and no detectable barbs on apex.

Sting (Figs. 40, 41). Proportions and overall shape similar to that of *Proceratium*, but sting shaft not as cuneiform in lateral view, valve chamber higher internally, basal notch larger and sting base narrower, not arched. Sting shaft 52-54% of StingL; IR 0.40-0.41. Valve chamber 25% of StingL.

Furcula (Figs. 41, 42). Reduced to a small, flat sclerite fused to sting base.

Pygidium. Anterior edge broadly V-shaped. Anterior third of pygidium with fine, concentric striations around the median notch of the anterior edge.

Hypopygium. As in *Proceratium*.