

(fig. 80). A galeal comb is present in all species except *Hypoponera opacior*, *Leptogenys* sp. and *Simopelta oculata*. This comb may consist of a large number of short, stout setae, as in *Megaponera foetens* (fig. 52), or it may be reduced to a few such setae as in *Termitopone commutata* (fig. 88). The galeal comb of *Rhytidoponera turneri* (fig. 80) comprises more than 15 small setae, and may not be homologous with other ponerine galeal combs. The lacinia is usually triangular, as in *Odontomachus rixosus* (fig. 61), but may be rounded as in *Rhytidoponera turneri* (fig. 80). The lacinial comb is nearly always conspicuous and continuous. The lacinial gonia often bears one or more stout setae — found in *Gnamptogenys* (fig. 34), *Leptogenys* (fig. 45), *Megaponera* (fig. 52), *Myopias* (fig. 57), *Odontomachus* (fig. 61), *Ponera* (fig. 73), and *Termitopone* (fig. 88).

Labium. The labial palpus varies in number of segments from 2 to 4. The premental shield is often heavily sclerotized as in *Paraponera clavata* (figs. 66, 67), and commonly bears several large setae. Its lateral margins are not clearly defined as the shield becomes membranous laterally. In some species such as *Simopelta oculata* (fig. 83), the premental shield is not heavily sclerotized. The proximal lateral angles of the prementum are elongated, forming 2 armlike structures, each of which articulates with an epimental sclerite. These sclerites are never clearly defined since they also are membranous in part. In no species do the distal ends of the epimental sclerites expand to form “*raquettes*,” not, at least, any such as described by Bugnion (1925). Subglossal brushes are always present. The setae of these brushes are usually tapered throughout their length and terminate in a point; however, in some species (e.g. *Amblyopone pallipes*) the setae are expanded and rounded terminally (fig. 29). If the labium is viewed laterally, portions of the subglossal brush are usually hidden from view by folds of membrane that form the sides of the labium. The glossa is rarely preserved in its natural form, as has been indicated previously, and thus it is difficult to ascertain this structure's position and shape in the various species. This structure was well preserved in specimens of *Amblyopone pallipes* and *Odontomachus rixosus* (see figs. 29, 58). The most intriguing structures in some species are the paired paraglossae and/or paraglossal sensory pegs. Whether these lobelike structures, one on each side of the labium at the base of the glossa, are homologous with the paraglossae of other Hymenoptera is not known. Such structures were found in *Amblyopone pallipes* (fig. 29), *A.* sp., *Hypoponera opacior*, *Odontomachus rixosus* (figs. 58, 333), *Paraponera clavata* (fig. 67) and *Ponera pennsylvanica*. Of these, *Hypoponera opacior*, *Odontomachus rixosus*, and *Ponera pennsylvanica* possessed 1 or 2 sensory pegs on the paraglossae. The paraglossae (with 2 sensory pegs) of *Odontomachus rixosus* are most highly developed (fig. 333). Even in the absence of paraglossal lobes, several species have sensory pegs (1–3) about where lobes are found in other species. Species with just pegs are *Gnamptogenys schubarti* (1 peg per side), *Megaponera foetens* (3 pegs), *Myopias* sp. (3 pegs), *Pachycondyla crassinoda* (3 pegs), *Rhytidoponera turneri* (1 peg), *Termitopone commutata* (2 pegs), and *Typhlomyrmex rogenhoferi* (1 peg).