

## Subfamily Cerapachyinae

## Species examined:

*Acanthostichus* sp. near *quadratus* (Plate 28)

*Cerapachys opaca* (Plate 29)

*Cerapachys* sp. (Plate 30)

*Cylindromyrmex striatus* (Plate 31)

*Sphinctomyrmex steinheili* (Plate 32)

**Labrum.** The labrum is cleft medially, dividing it into 2 lobes, except in *Cylindromyrmex* (fig. 115), where it is only slightly emarginate medially. The labrum is basically the same shape among the species examined, except for *Acanthostichus* sp. (fig. 102), in which it is much longer in proportion to its width, and for *Cylindromyrmex* (fig. 115) in which it is not bilobed. The hemocoel consists of two arms, one entering each of the lobes. These arms are united medially in *Acanthostichus* behind the distal margin. *Acanthostichus* has on each lobe of the labrum a rounded tubercle that extends over and beyond the distal margin (fig. 102). Such structures are lacking in the other species.

**Mandible.** The shape of the mandible is similar in all of the species examined except *Cylindromyrmex* (fig. 112). Each mandible has a distinct basal and masticatory margin, which is irregular in such a way that teeth are poorly defined. The setae are never great in number, and the trulleum and mandalus are present in all cases.

**Maxilla.** The maxillary palpus is 2-segmented in each species except *Sphinctomyrmex steinheili* (fig. 117) where it is 3-segmented. The shape of segment II of the 2-segmented palpi is similar in all 4 species (figs. 99, 106, 109, 114). The shape of the stipes is similar in all 5 species and each possesses a transverse groove (figs. 99, 106, 109, 114). A number of setae are inserted along the lateral margin in each of the species except *Cerapachys opaca*. The stipes is heavily sclerotized. The galea varies little in shape between the species, and the galeal crown is flattened and bears numerous setae. The galeal comb is most prominent in *Acanthostichus* sp. (fig. 101) and consists of more than 15 uniquely shaped setae. While the galeal comb is less prominent in *Cerapachys* (figs. 106, 110), it is almost absent in *Sphinctomyrmex* (fig. 117). The lacinia is triangular, and the lacinial comb varies primarily in the forms of setae that compose it. The lacinial gonia in each species bears 1 or more setae.

**Labium.** The labial palpus is 2-segmented in *Cerapachys* (figs. 103, 111) and 3-segmented in *Acanthostichus* (fig. 100), *Cylindromyrmex* (fig. 113), and *Sphinctomyrmex* (fig. 119). The premental shield is weakly sclerotized and bears several long setae. The proximal lateral angles of the shield are elongated, and articulate with the poorly defined epimental sclerites. Raquettes are not present. Subglossal brushes are present and consist of numerous large setae. Paraglossae and paraglossal pegs are absent in the species examined.