ously formed, it always bears 1 or more stout setae. This is true also for the queen and the male. The proximal half of the external surface usually bears 1 or more long setae; in the male these may number 7 or more. No transverse groove is present on the stipites in *Aenictus*. The galea is of relatively constant shape throughout the genus. The galeal crown is usually less flattened in *Aenictus* than it is in the Ponerinae, and bears numerous long setae. Each species examined, with the exception of *A. rotundatus,* possesses what might be considered a galeal comb. Although this may comprise only 1 or 2 setae, it is identified as a comb because of the distinctive shape and size of the setae. Both the queen and the male have the comb, and it may also be present in some workers of *A. rotundatus;* it was absent in the specimen examined. The lacinia can be subtriangular and rounded posteriorly as in *A. rotundatus* (fig. 131), or it can be triangular as in *A. dentatus* and *A. philippinensis*. The lacinial comb is usually irregular, although in *A. aratus* there is a regular row of heavy setae in addition to the thinner, irregularly placed setae (fig. 121). This comb was absent in the male examined. The lacinial gonia may or may not bear 1 or more short setae.

Labium. The labial palpus is 2-segmented in the workers (figs. 123, 125, 133, 135), although in *A. laeviceps* the segments appear partially fused. In the queen and male, the palpus is 1-segmented (figs. 128, 138). In all species examined, including the queen and male, segment II bears a conspicuous sensory peg. This peg is located on or near the apex of the segment, except in *A. alticolus* and *A. laeviceps* where it is located at about the middle of the segment. The shape of the 2-segmented palpus is constant throughout the species examined. The premental shield is lightly sclerotized and is shaped as in *A. rotundatus* (fig. 135). The epimental sclerites are present, although not always distinct, and the raquettes are absent. Subglossal brushes are always present but do not consist of large numbers of setae (fig. 125). Paraglossae and/or paraglossal sensory pegs are absent.