

Subfamily Myrmicinae

Species examined:

Adelomyrmex tristani (Plate 74)*Aphaenogaster rudis**Apterostigma gibbum* (Plate 75)*Blepharidatta brasiliensis*

(Plate 76)

Crematogaster cf. *brasiliensis**Cyphomyrmex rimosus* complex

(Plate 77)

Daceton armigerum (Plate 78)*Lachnomyrmex scrobiculatus*

(Plate 79)

Melissotarsus beccarii (queen)*Meranoplus dichrous**Messor barbarus**Metapone truki* (Plate 80)*Ocymyrmex barbiger* (Plate 81)*Pheidole desertorum* (soldier)*Pogonomyrmex estebaninus*

(Plate 82)

*Solenopsis texana**Tetramorium pacificum**Vollenhovia* n. sp. (Plate 83)*Wasmannia auropunctata*

(Plate 84)

Labrum. The labrum is always at least emarginate medially along the distal margin and is usually also cleft. The shape of the labrum most commonly resembles that of *Pogonomyrmex estebaninus* (fig. 323), although it radically departs from this example in *Daceton armigerum* (fig. 304), *Metapone truki* (fig. 314), and *Melissotarsus beccarii*. In all species examined, the hemocoel consists of 2 arms, 1 in each lobe of the labrum, which usually do not unite medially. Again *Metapone* is an exception with its hemocoel arms united narrowly across the middle of the labrum. Other species have these arms united anteriorly [*Adelomyrmex tristani* (fig. 290), *Aphaenogaster rudis*, *Messor barbarus*, and *Pheidole desertorum*]. The large labral setae of *Metapone truki* (fig. 314) are placed at the distal lateral angles of the labrum. Labral tubercles are lacking in the species examined.

Mandible. The mandible is most commonly triangular with well defined masticatory and basal margins as in *Vollenhovia* n. sp. (fig. 325). The mandible of *Daceton armigerum* (fig. 305) departs most radically from the triangular type. Other departures in shape exist in *Cyphomyrmex* sp. (fig. 302), *Metapone truki* (fig. 313), and *Ocymyrmex barbiger* (fig. 319). Among the triangular mandibles, there are usually from 3 to 5 subapical teeth or numerous denticles. Setae vary in abundance and size throughout the subfamily, and the trulleum and mandalus always appear to be present.

Maxilla. The maxillary palpus ranges from 1 segment in *Adelomyrmex tristani* (fig. 288) and *Solenopsis texana* to 6 segments in the queen of *Melissotarsus*. The stipes is relatively uniform in shape throughout the subfamily, usually subrectangular without a pronounced lateral shoulder. Although no species has a transverse stipital groove, *Blepharidatta brasiliensis* (fig. 296), *Tetramorium pacificum*, and *Wasmannia auropunctata*