

(fig. 330) have a crescent-shaped groove distally near the palpal insertion. In these 3 species the maxillary palpus is 3-segmented and the shape of the stipes is quite similar. Also forming a group with respect to stipes shape and palpal segmentation are *Aphaenogaster rudis*, *Daceton armigerum* (fig. 306), *Meranoplus dichrous*, and *Messor barbarus*. The number of setae on the external surface varies throughout the group, but usually is low. The stipes of *Metapone truki* (fig. 315) bears a stout seta proximally, and that of *Ocymyrmex barbiger* (fig. 318) bears 2 exceptionally long setae near the proximal margin. The lateral shoulder never has conspicuous setae as in the Dorylinae. The galea of *Pogonomyrmex estebanius* (fig. 322) is typical of most myrmicine ants. It is subrectangular with a flattened galeal crown and no galeal comb. The galeal crown bears numerous setae, often including a row of stout setae forming a comb near and along the crown. *Apterostigma gibbum* (fig. 291) and *Metapone truki* (fig. 315) have setae arranged to approximate the galeal comb. In *Apterostigma*, however, these setae do not resemble the ecitonine type, although in *Metapone*, at least, these setae are stout. The lacinia is typically triangular as in *Pogonomyrmex estebanius* (fig. 322), but it does vary and is actually subquadrate in *Ocymyrmex barbiger* (fig. 320). The lacinial comb is composed of small setae and is sometimes inconspicuous. It is continuous in all species except *Ocymyrmex barbiger*, in which the setae are irregularly scattered along the lacinial margin. The lacinial gonion is without setae.

Labium. The labial palpi are commonly 2- or 3-segmented, but have 4 segments in the queen of *Melissotarsus beccarii*. The premental shield is moderately sclerotized, and the epimental sclerites, while always present, are often poorly defined. Raquettes are not evident. The subglossal brushes are always present. Highly developed among the myrmicines are the paired paraglossae. Each paraglossa is provided with a single sensory peg at its distal end (figs. 334-341). The shape of the paraglossae varies widely, and setae are usually inserted ventrad to the sensory peg. Paraglossae were found in all myrmicines examined except *Metapone truki* and (the queen of) *Melissotarsus beccarii*. Solitary sensory pegs are also absent in these last 2 species. The paraglossae are highly membranous and quite difficult to discern. They are typically located near the base of the glossa diagonally distad to the insertion of the subglossal brushes (e.g., as in fig. 294).