

Subfamily Myrmeciinae

Species examined:

Myrmecia auriventris (Plates 86, 87)

Labrum. The labrum is cleft or at least deeply emarginate at the middle of its distal margin, so that it is bilobed (fig. 344). The hemocoel occupies a large portion of the labrum but is absent from a circular area in each lobe. Several long setae are inserted near the distal margin. Labral tubercles are absent.

Mandible. The mandible is long and linear with 1 apical and several subapical teeth (fig. 343). Setae are not abundant and the trulleum and mandalus are present.

Maxilla. The maxillary palpus is 6-segmented. The stipes is wider distally than proximally, although the lateral shoulder is not conspicuously developed (fig. 342). Numerous setae are inserted on the external surface of the stipes. The galea is long and has a flattened galeal crown (fig. 345). A galeal comb is present, but the setae are not highly ordered. The galeal crown bears a comb of stout setae. The lacinia is subtriangulate, with a continuous lacinial comb, although the setae are somewhat scattered along the lacinial margin (fig. 345). The lacinial gonion is devoid of setae.

Labium. The labial palpus is 4-segmented (fig. 346). The premental shield is heavily sclerotized, but the epimental sclerites are not clearly defined. The subglossal brushes are composed of many long setae which taper only near their apex. Neither paraglossae nor paraglossal pegs are present, although there is a membranous structure near the usual paraglossal site.