

### Subfamily Dolichoderinae

#### Species examined:

*Dolichoderus attelaboides* (Plate 89)

*Forelius foetidus*

*Tapinoma sessile*

**Labrum.** The labrum is cleft in *Dolichoderus attelaboides* (fig. 355) and *Tapinoma sessile* and emarginate in *Forelius foetidus*. The labrum varies widely in shape in the species examined. The labrum of *D. attelaboides* is rectangular and prominent, while that of *F. foetidus* is reduced to such an extent that it is almost undetectable. This latter labrum forms a narrow lip below the anterior margin of the clypeus, and bears several stout setae along its distal margin. Although the labrum of *T. sessile* is also reduced, it is quite prominent, since it is heavily pigmented along the distal margin. Several stout setae are inserted along the distal margin, giving it a distinctive appearance. The hemocoel consists of 2 arms united medially in *D. attelaboides*, of 2 unconnected arms in *T. sessile*, and is of an unknown nature in *F. foetidus*. Labral tubercles are not present.

**Mandible.** The mandible is triangular with distinct masticatory and basal margins, and in *T. sessile* the mandible is quite broad. There was an apical tooth in all mandibles examined and numerous subapical teeth or denticles. The basal margin in *D. attelaboides* is also provided with a series of denticles (fig. 353). The trulleum and mandalus are present.

**Maxilla.** The maxillary palpus is 6-segmented. The stipes in the 3 species examined are all similar in shape, and *D. attelaboides* (fig. 352) is typical of this shape, except that it is proportionately wider. The lateral shoulder is evident but smoothly curved and may have numerous short setae. The galea is relatively constant in shape and the lacinia less constant. The galeal comb is flattened and bears numerous thin, long setae in addition to a row of stout setae. *D. attelaboides* (fig. 354) and *T. sessile* both have a row of short thin setae on the galea, which approximate a galeal comb. The lacinial comb is inconspicuous but continuous (fig. 354).

**Labium.** The labial palpus is 4-segmented. The premental shield is moderately sclerotized and the epimental sclerites poorly defined. Raquettes are absent. The subglossal brushes are composed of numerous setae, many of which are expanded and blunted apically. Paraglossae and paraglossal sensory pegs are absent.