

## Subfamily Formicinae

### Species examined:

*Acropyga* sp. (Plate 90)

*Camponotus noveboracensis*  
(Plate 91)

*Formica exsectoides*

*Gigantiops destructor* (Plate 92)

*Myrmelachista paderevskii*

*Prenolepis imparis* (Plate 93)

*Prolasius nitidissimus*

**Labrum.** The labrum is cleft or emarginate medially, or both. It is most deeply emarginate and cleft in *C. noveboracensis* (fig. 361) and most weakly emarginate in *Acropyga* sp. (fig. 357). Generally the labrum is rectangular or subquadrate with distinct distal and lateral margins. The lateral margins are often slightly emarginate as in *C. noveboracensis* (fig. 361) and *G. destructor* (fig. 369). In *Acropyga* sp. (fig. 357) and *P. imparis* (fig. 372), the proximal lateral angles of the labrum are highly modified. The hemocoel consists of 2 arms, one in each lobe, which may almost fill the entire labrum as in *G. destructor* (fig. 369). The distribution of setae departs most radically from the general pattern for the group in *Acropyga* sp. (fig. 357), with the largest concentration of heavy setae along the distal lateral angles. Labral tubercles are absent in the formicines.

**Mandible.** The mandibles are usually broad and triangular. The mandible is most narrowly developed in *Acropyga* sp. (fig. 360) and most broadly developed in *C. noveboracensis* (fig. 363). The masticatory and basal margins are clearly defined, and the masticatory margin is provided with prominent teeth. The number of subapical teeth is usually 4 or more, although there are only 2 in *Acropyga* sp. (fig. 360). The trulleum and mandalus are distinct in all the species except *Acropyga* sp.

**Maxilla.** The maxillary palpus is 6-segmented in all species examined except *Acropyga* sp. (fig. 359) in which it is 1-segmented. The shape of the stipites is not uniform and 4 "types" were delineated. The shape of the stipes of *Acropyga* sp. (fig. 359), although similar to that of *P. imparis*, is provided with numerous long setae and a single-segmented palpus. The stipites of *Prenolepis* (fig. 371) and *Prolasius* are of the same shape, each having a distinct but rounded lateral shoulder with several short setae. *Camponotus* (fig. 365), *Gigantiops* (fig. 366), and *Formica* all share a similarly shaped stipes, which is narrowed distally and almost pointed at the insertion of the palpus. In these species the lateral shoulder has short