setae. While the stipes of *Myrmelachista paderewskii* is proportionately wider than that of *Camponotus noveboracensis* and has a more clearly defined lateral shoulder, it probably should be placed with the *Camponotus* type. The galea is most commonly shaped like that of *C. noveboracensis* (fig. 364) or *P. imparis* (fig. 371), and has a flattened galeal crown. In *C. noveboracensis* and *P. imparis* there are rows of setae resembling, in terms of their position, galeal combs. In addition to numerous long, thin setae on the crown, there is usually a series of short, stout setae. The lacinia is subtriangular with a rounded or poorly defined apex. The lacinial comb is conspicuous only in *C. noveboracensis* (fig. 364), but it is present and continuous in all species examined.

Labium. The labial palpus is 4-segmented in all species except in *Acropyga* sp. in which it is 3-segmented. The premental shield varies widely in degree of sclerotization, and the epimental sclerites are quite evident although not always clearly defined distally. Raquettes are not present, although *P. imparis* (fig. 374) does possess raquette-like membranous expansions. The subglossal brushes are usually composed of many setae, as in *C. noveboracensis* (fig. 362), which taper throughout their length and are pointed apically. Paired paraglossae without sensory pegs are present in *Acropyga* (fig. 358) and absent in all other species.