Condition of Gastral Sclerites in Representative Species

The sclerites examined are those of the first and second segments of the gaster. If the pedicel is 1-segmented, these gastral segments constitute the third and fourth abdominal segments, and if the pedicel is 2-segmented, they constitute the fourth and fifth abdominal segments. For each of these 2 segments, the condition of the sclerites with respect to the fusion of the tergite of 1 segment to the sternite of the same segment was determined. Particular attention was given to the subfamilies Ponerinae, Cerapachyinae, Dorylinae, and Myrmicinae, since it is within these groups that this condition of fusion is of greatest phylogenetic importance. Only workers were examined except where otherwise indicated.

Subfamily Ponerinae

Species examined:

Ectatomma tuberculatum
Gnamptogenys schubarti
Hypoponera opacior
Leptogenys cf. crassicornis
Megaponera foetens
Myopias n. sp. in maligna group
Odontomachus rixosus

Pachycondyla crassinoda
Paraponera clavata
Platythyrea schultzei
Rhytidoponera turneri
Simopelta oculata
Termitopone commutata
Typhlomyrmex rogenhoferi

The tergites are fused to the sternites in both segments in all species examined except *Gnamptogenys schubarti* and *Rhytidoponera turneri*, in which the first gastral segment (third abdominal) seemed to be unfused and the second fused. In these 2 species the condition of the first gastral segment was difficult to determine. Although the tergites and sternites of this segment are tightly joined, they separate cleanly when strongly pulled.

Subfamily Cerapachyinae

Species examined:

Acanthostichus sp. near quadratus Cerapachys opaca Cerapachys sp. Cylindromyrmex striatus Sphinctomyrmex steinheili

In all species examined, the sclerites of the first gastral segment (third abdominal) are fused and those of the second segment unfused. However, in *Cerapachys* sp. and *Sphinctomyrmex steinheili*, the sclerites of the second gastral segment are tightly held together.