

*Pseudomyrmicinae.*

In 1899 Emery had already proposed this additional subfamily, which he separated on account of the large heads and rudimentary antennae of the larvae, etc. [various other ant larvae, Ponerine, etc., possess short rudimentary antennae; I even found them, though in a still more rudimentary con-

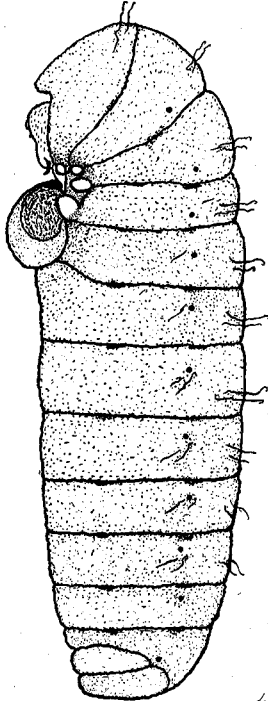


FIG. 1.—Lateral view of larva of  
*Pseudomyrma gracilis* Fabr.

dition, in the genus *Myrmica*, as figured in "British Ants" (page 31)], but he subsequently withdrew this subfamily, and replaced the genera in the Myrmicinae. Wheeler has shown that in all the four genera—*Tetraoponera* (= *Sima*), *Pseudomyrma*, *Pachysima*, and *Viticicola*, which are embraced by the Pseudomyrmicinae—the larval characters are most important. They all possess long, straight, cylindrical, distinctly