

are very large. The construction of the petiole, post-petiole, and tibial spurs is peculiar. Wheeler has recently shown the antennae are 12-jointed in the ♂, ♀ and ♂ of all four genera, and he has also proved that the gizzard is much more specialised than in other Myrmicine ants.

I do not know what my colleague Mr. Crawley's views are on the subject, nor have I yet seen any opinions expressed by any other of the first myrmecologists, but personally I consider that all the above points taken together justify Wheeler in raising these four genera to the rank of an independent subfamily.

Cerapachyinae.

In 1895 Emery transferred the tribe Cerapachyini from the Ponerinae to the Dorylinae, a proceeding with which both Forel and Wheeler disagreed. He subsequently returned them to the Ponerinae with the rank of a section which he called Prodorylinae.

The larvae are extremely like those of the Dorylinae, and the foraging habits of certain of the adults are similar. The worker, on the other hand, has a Ponerine habitus, but the female characters in the various genera are very diverse, some being very Ponerine-like, others being so like a Doryline ♀ that they might be taken for a dichthadiigyne. The same is the case in the males—a male of the genus *Acanthostictus*, which has been recently discovered in the Argentine by Gallardo, might easily be mistaken for a male *Dorylus*. Other males are very Ponerine like, though they do not possess penicilli.

It will thus be seen that these ants are intermediate between the Ponerinae and the Dorylinae and might easily be united to either. Wheeler therefore prefers to treat them as a subfamily; and this certainly has its advantages. Emery's name Prodorylinae, which otherwise might become the name of the subfamily, cannot be used, as there is no genus named *Prodorylus*.

We reproduce the diagram in which Wheeler indicates the phylogenetic relations of the seven subfamilies. It will be seen that he uses the name Formicinae for the subfamily