

Diagnosis of males (provisional)

With ponerine habitus but specialized as follows.

- 1 Mandibles triangular to falcate, edentate.
- 2 Subgenital plate (sternite of ninth abdominal segment) biaculeate.
- 3 Genitalia lacking cerci.

Constituents of subfamily Ceropachyinae

- Tribe Acanthostichini. Genus: *Acanthostichus*.
 Genus: *Ctenopyga*.
- Tribe Cyldromyrmecini. Genus: *Cylindromyrmex* (= *Holcoponera*,
 = *Hypocylindromyrmex*,
 = *Metacylindromyrmex*.)
- Tribe Ceropachyini. Genus: *Ceropachys* (= *Ceratopachys*,
 = *Chrysapace*, = *Cysias*,
 = *Lioponera*, = *Neophyracaces*,
 = *Ooceraea*, = *Parasyscia*,
 = *Phyracaces*, = *Procerapachys*,
 = *Syscia*.)
 Genus: *Leptanilloides*.
 Genus: *Simopone*.
 Genus: *Sphinctomyrmex*. (= *Aethiopopone*,
 = *Eusphinctus*, = *Nothosphinctus*,
 = *Zasphinctus*.)

For complete revision of these tribes and genera, and species-level keys, see Brown, 1975.

Zoogeographical synopsis of Ceropachyinae

The table below summarizes the number of described ceropachyine species of the world and indicates their zoogeographical distribution. The Afrotropical and Malagasy are recorded as separate regions; the Indo-Australian region includes New Guinea and the Pacific island systems. Widely distributed species which occur in more than one region are recorded here under the region containing their type-localities. Many new species of ceropachyine ants await description in the major collections of the world.

Abbreviations of the zoogeographical regions are: Ne, Nearctic; No, Neotropical; Pa, Palaearctic; Af, Afrotropical; Ma, Malagasy; Or, Oriental; In, Indo-Australian; Au, Australasian.

	Region								Total
	Ne	No	Pa	Af	Ma	Or	In	Au	
<i>Acanthostichus</i>		9							9
<i>Ctenopyga</i>	1								1
<i>Cylindromyrmex</i>		10							10
<i>Leptanilloides</i>		1							1
<i>Sphinctomyrmex</i>		1		2		2	1	16	22
<i>Simopone</i>				9	3		3		15
<i>Ceropachys</i>	2	4	5	25	4	13	41	45	139
Total	3	25	5	36	7	15	45	61	197