



Fig. 1: *a*, generalized mandible (anterior view) for the subfamily Cerapachyinae; *b*, generalized body profile for the subfamily Cerapachyinae.

Our actual procedure (see Wheeler and Wheeler, 1960, for further details) was this:—(a) The drawing of a side view of a larva of *Lioponera* was placed on a Vertical Sketchmaster and the instrument was adjusted until the distance (on the projected image) from anus to first abdominal spiracle was 8 cm (not a significant measurement, merely convenient). (b) The images of the profile and of the first abdominal spiracle were traced on paper. (c) The first drawing was removed and replaced by a side-view drawing of *Eusphinctus*; the instrument was adjusted until the images of anus and first abdominal spiracle were superimposed on corresponding parts of the first drawing; then the image of the second profile was traced on the same paper. (d) Sideview drawings of *Cerapachys* and *Phyracaces* were processed in the same manner as the second. (e) The generalized profile (Fig. 1*b*) for the subfamily was obtained by a sort of averaging of the four generic profiles.

Fig. 1*a* shows a generalized (or synthetic) outline of a cerapachyine mandible in anterior view, derived by the same technique (see above), using the apex and the anterior condyle as the points of reference.