

tribes Ponerini, Leptogenyini and Odontomachini. The tribe Thaumatomyrmecini, with the single genus *Thaumatomyrmex* (revised by Kempf in 1975) is very close to Ponerini, and possibly should be included in the latter tribe. Characters and relationships of the tribe Ponerini will be discussed in Part VII; in Part VI, I am only concerned with the subtribe Odontomachiti, in which I include those Ponerini formerly placed in tribe Odontomachini. I can recognize just two genera in this taxon: *Odontomachus* and *Anochetus*. An abbreviated synonymy of the subtribe follows, plus a characterization and discussion of the subtribe.

Subtribe *Odontomachiti*¹ (new status)

Odontomachidae Mayr, 1862, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien 12: 708.

Odontomachii Forel, 1893, Ann. Soc. Entomol. Belg. 37: 162, and later authors.

Odontomachinae Ashmead, 1905, Canad. Entomol. 37: 382. — Clark, 1951, Formicidae of Australia 1: 15.

Odontomachini Emery, 1911: 106, and most later authors.

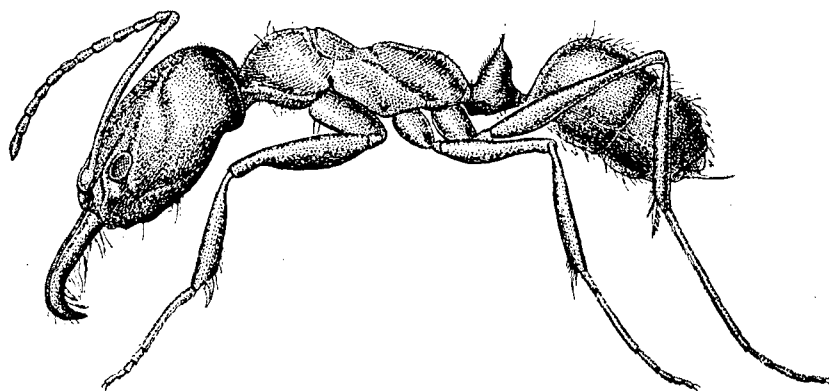


Fig. 1, *Odontomachus simillimus* worker from Papua. (After Wilson and Taylor, 1967)

1. I urge that the suffix *-iti* be used for all subtribal names in zoology. The spreading use of *-ina* for this purpose, particularly in Coleoptera, is cause for concern, though many specialists seem to be unaware of the problems it raises. Among objections to *-ina*, an important one is that it is an ambiguously plural ending, and another is that many genera already end in *-ina*, and thus cannot be readily distinguished as to hierarchical level. For further argument, see Brown, 1958, Syst. Zool. 6: 193-194.