

112); the main distinctive feature of the tribe is the shape of the labrum, which is longer than in other ponerines, and usually longer than broad, with free margin cleft, and so bilobed. The middorsal surface is usually longitudinally carinate. Maxillary palpi 4-merous in all species surveyed, even the smallest *Anochetus* species, such as *A. myops*, *A. punctaticeps* and *A. mayri*. Labial palpi 4-merous in many, perhaps most, species, but 3-merous in the *haematodus* group of *Odontomachus*, and possibly less than 4-merous in some small *Anochetus*, but a lower limit has not yet been securely established for *Anochetus*; certainly 4-merous labial palpi are common among *Anochetus* species, even when the palpi become very short.

Antennae slender, with long, curved scapes, 12-merous, with prevailing cylindrical flagellomeres and a tapered apical segment. Compound eyes always present, usually large; reduced to dots in a few *Anochetus* species.

Trunk more or less long and slender, with the dorsal sclerites usually distinguishable, at least in the larger-sized species of both genera. Pronotum separated from mesothorax by a very distinct and probably (always?) flexible suture; metanotum usually distinguishable from mesonotum and propodeum, and metanotal spiracles present, usually distinct, and presumably functional. Propodeum long, with a horizontal (convex, concave, sinuate) dorsal surface, the angle with the declivity broadly rounded in *Odontomachus*; rounded, biangular, or even bidentate in *Anochetus*. Propodeal spiracle small, near the middle of the side, opening elliptical or a short slit.

Legs slender, unremarkable, with slender, usually simple tarsal claws; occasionally a minute vestigial tooth is seen on one or more claws in larger-sized species. Apical tibial spurs 1, 2, 2; in some smaller species 1, 1, 1; medial spur of mesothoracic leg slender, smaller than that of hind leg, and with pectination more reduced.

Petiole varying extremely in shape by genus and species: in *Odontomachus* more or less conical or dome-shaped, always ending in an acute, single-pointed apex; in *Anochetus*, the node can be shaped as in *Odontomachus* or can be conical with rounded apex, columnar with rounded apex, subtruncate, bilaterally dentate, or erect scale-like, with or without emarginate apex. Usually the node shows slight or no development of an anterior peduncle, but a subpetiolar process is present.

Gaster usually more or less compact, tapering rather rapidly caudad, and usually without a «ponerine constriction» between its first (and largest) segment, which is true abdominal segment III, and the second segment (abdominal IV). (Constricted in some *Anochetus*). The first and second segments, although with lateral sutural seams, always seem to have the terga firmly fused to the sterna. Sting long, strong, curved and functional; gonostyli long and slender, slightly broadened apicad.

Sculpture usually consisting of varying areas of striation alternating with smooth and shining surface. In some *Anochetus*, parts of the trunk become rugose, or coarsely costate, and in a few species in both genera, the gastric dorsum is densely punctate, reticulate or striate in place of the usual prevailingly smooth gastric sculpture. Most species in both genera have at least the anterodorsal (frontal) area of the head striate, with the striation spreading fanwise posteriad to varying distances.

Pilosity unremarkable, consisting of long, erect to decumbent fine (occasionally coarse) simple hairs, usually sparsely arranged. Pubescence usually appressed to decumbent, moderately dense to obsolescent.

Colors ranging from dull reddish brown or piceous to dull testaceous (cryptobiotic *Anochetus* species) or bright ferruginous, red-and-black, or