

MYRMECOLOGICAL ORTHOEPIY
AND
ONOMATOLOGY

by

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PREFACE

Recently I had the rather rare opportunity of conversing with a fellow myrmecologist. He mentioned the genus *Formica* but I didn't realize that he had mentioned it, because he accented the first syllable and made the i short, whereas I had never heard or used any pronunciation but long i with the accent on the second syllable. Hence there occurred a block—momentary, to be sure—to our exchange of thoughts.

Now I am not worried lest the cause of myrmecology (if there be such) should be lost for want of a uniform pronunciation. Written communication is probably much more important than oral.

Nor am I a purist. I realize fully that pronunciation is determined by usage and not by fiat. But I do consider it undesirable to have variations so great as to interrupt the flow of scientific thought. The basic question is: Whose usage? Custom prescribes that of the best writers and speakers. Who are the best? And how can the rest of us know their pronunciations, especially if we never have an opportunity to hear them speak. These problems are customarily and properly delegated to the editors of dictionaries. Unfortunately, however, they are of little help in myrmecology. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary gives the names of only a dozen ant genera. This is not surprising, however, since most ant genera are unknown except to the comparatively few myrmecologists.

When the dictionaries fail, what next? Analogous and homologous pronunciations of better known generic names of other organisms afford some help. Then there are rules for vowel quantity and accent in Latin. Since the scientific names of organisms are Latin (or Latinized), these rules might assist in determining even an Anglicized pronunciation. But what rules! Or rather, what exceptions! Few biologists have enough spare time to master and apply them.

And so to remedy my orthoepic deficiency I consulted my colleague Demetrius J. Georgacas, Associate Professor of Classical Languages. Dr. Georgacas has spent many hours checking with me the pronunciations and derivations of the 600 names of the genera and subgenera of ants. I am grateful for his assistance. In order that his scholarly effort may not be wasted, I am publishing the list in the hope that other myrmecologists may find it useful and/or interesting.

WORDS AND COMBINING FORMS FREQUENTLY USED IN FORMING
THE GENERIC NAMES OF ANTS

GREEK

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|--|---|
| 1. <i>a-</i> , <i>an-</i> 'without' | 29. <i>myrmost</i> 'ant' |
| 2. <i>ákros</i> 'highest; sharp' | 30. <i>néos</i> 'new; young' |
| 3. <i>ákantha</i> 'thorn; spine' (there is also the form <i>ákanthos</i>) | 31. <i>nóthos</i> 'spurious, counterfeit; mongrel' |
| 4. <i>an-</i> 'without' (see <i>a-</i>) | 32. <i>nótos</i> 'back' |
| 5. <i>átopos</i> 'out of place, strange' | 33. <i>odóús</i> (<i>odóntos</i>) 'tooth' |
| 6. <i>déka</i> 'ten' | 34. <i>-oeidés</i> 'having the form of, like' |
| 7. <i>élektron</i> 'amber' | 35. <i>ómma</i> 'eye' |
| 8. <i>epi-</i> 'upon' | 36. <i>ópsis</i> 'appearance, face; likeness' |
| 9. <i>eu-</i> 'good; (adv.) well' | 37. <i>oxýs</i> 'sharp, pointed' |
| 10. <i>génys</i> 'jaw' | 38. <i>para-</i> , <i>par-</i> 'from the side of, beside, near' |
| 11. <i>gnáthos</i> 'jaw' | 39. <i>pélte</i> 'shield' |
| 12. <i>gonía</i> 'corner; angle' | 40. <i>prion</i> 'saw' |
| 13. <i>hypo-</i> 'under; somewhat, a little, to a limited degree' | 41. <i>pro-</i> 'before' |
| 14. <i>ídriis</i> 'ant's' | 42. <i>pseud-</i> from <i>pseudés</i> 'false' |
| 15. <i>kephalé</i> 'head' | 43. <i>rháchis</i> 'the lower part of the back, ridge, spine' |
| 16. <i>kéras</i> (<i>kératos</i>) 'horn' | 44. <i>rhópalon</i> 'club' |
| 17. <i>klíno</i> 'I bend' | 45. <i>solén</i> 'channel, pipe' |
| 18. <i>kolobós</i> 'docked, clipped' | 46. <i>sphinktós</i> 'constricted' |
| 19. <i>kóndylos</i> 'knuckle' | 47. <i>stigma</i> (<i>stigmatos</i>) 'mark, spot' (sometimes refers to spiracles) |
| 20. <i>kyphós</i> 'stooping, hump-backed' | 48. <i>syn-</i> 'with' |
| 21. <i>lethos</i> 'smooth' | 49. <i>tetra-</i> from <i>téttares</i> 'four' |
| 22. <i>lepís</i> (<i>leptós</i>) 'scale' | 50. <i>thórax</i> 'thorax' |
| 23. <i>leptós</i> 'slender, thin' | 51. <i>thrix</i> (<i>trichós</i>) 'hair' |
| 24. <i>mésos</i> 'middle' | 52. <i>trachýs</i> 'rough' |
| 25. <i>mónos</i> 'single' | 53. <i>typhlós</i> 'blind' |
| 26. <i>móron</i> 'part' | 54. <i>xénos</i> 'foreign, strange; guest' |
| 27. <i>myketo-</i> , <i>myko-</i> from <i>mýkes</i> 'mushroom' | 55. <i>za-</i> 'exceedingly, very' |
| 28. <i>myrmex</i> † (<i>myrmekos</i>) 'ant' | |

LATIN

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|---------------------------|--|
| 56. <i>-ella</i> 'little' | 57. <i>struma</i> 'a scrofulous tumor' |
|---------------------------|--|

GENERIC NAMES

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|---|---|
| 58. ATTA L. 'surname for persons who walk on the tips of their shoes' | 62. FORMICA L. <i>formica</i> 'ant' |
| 59. COLOBOPSIS Gr. <i>kolobós</i> 'docked, clipped' + Gr. <i>ópsis</i> 'face' | 63. LASIUS Gr. <i>lásios</i> 'shaggy, hairy' |
| 60. CREMATOASTER Gr. <i>krema(s)tós</i> 'hung, suspended' + Gr. <i>gastér</i> 'belly' (used only in the shortened form. <i>-crema</i>) | 64. MYRMA Gr. <i>myrmos</i> 'ant' |
| 61. CRYPTOCERUS Gr. <i>kryptós</i> 'hidden' + Gr. <i>kéras</i> 'horn' | 65. MYRMECIA Gr. <i>myrmekia</i> 'ant-hill' |
| | 66. PHEIDOLE Gr. <i>pheidolós</i> 'thrifty' |
| | 67. PONERA† Gr. <i>ponerós</i> 'wretched; laborious' (often used in the shortened form <i>-pone</i>) |

§ "The 'knowing or provident one,' Hesiod's name . . . for an ant, probably *Messor barbarus* or *structor*. I would suggest that 'idris' might be used to advantage as a combining form in some future generic names of ants, instead of 'myrmex' and 'myrma' which have been somewhat overworked." (W. M. Wheeler, *Proc. New England Zool. Club* 15:1. 1935.)

† *Myrmex* is the most frequently used combining form; it occurs in at least a hundred generic or subgeneric names. (Yet it cannot be used alone to designate a genus of ants, because it has already been used for a genus of weevils.) *Myrmos* is second (75) and *Ponera* third (48).

MYRMECOLOGICAL ORTHOEPY AND ONOMATOLOGY

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

The symbols in which the following pronunciations are represented are used by permission of the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, 1945, 1950, 1953, 1954, by G. & C. Merriam Co. The responsibility for the use of these symbols is, however, mine.

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Example</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Example</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Example</i>
ā	āle	ē	silēnt	ōō	fōōd
â	châotic	ē̄	makē̄r	ou	out
â̂	câre	g	go	s	sit
ã	ãdd	ī	īce	sh	she
ǎ	ǎccount	ī̄	īll	th	thin
ǎ̂	ǎrm	ō	ōld	ū	cūbe
ã	sofã	ō̄	ōbey	ū̄	ūnite
ē	ēve	ô	ôrb	û	ûrn
ē̄	ēvent	ō̄̄	ōdd	ū̄̄	ūp
ẽ	ẽnd	o	cōnnect	u	circū̄s
		oi	oil		

OTHER SYMBOLS

Gr.—Greek; *L.*—Latin; *q. v.*—*quod vide*—'which see'; *Med.*—Mediaeval. An asterisk (*) signifies that the word (or word-form) is hypothetical. A hyphen at the end (or beginning) of a word indicates an inseparable (i. e., never used alone) prefix (or suffix). The heavy accent is indicated by " , the light accent by ' . The numerals refer to words or combining forms in the above list.

Dr. Georgacas has prepared for me the following explanation of the marking of transliterations from the Greek: "In the Greek and Latin words mentioned in the entries the quantity of the long vowels has not been noted as not indispensable for the purpose of this dictionary. As to the accent, the Latin words have been noted without accent just as happens in the Latin texts. All Greek words (and word forms), however, bear a

sign of accent on the accented vowel and on the accented vowel of the diphthongs. The symbols for the Greek accents used are acute accent (') and circumflex (^). The circumflex lies only on long vowels and on diphthongs, so e. g. *úlos*, *kampé*, *anéúretos*, *áulakos*, *kéros*, *kónos*, *archáids*, *sállos*, *oúkos*, *Króisós*, etc. The diphthongs *ái*, *áī*, *oí̄* mean really in our modern accentuation *ái*, *áī*, *óī*."

GENERIC AND SUBGENERIC NAMES OF ANTS

- ACALAMA¹ (ă-kăl" â-mă) 1 + Gr. *kálamos* 'reed'
- ACANTHIDRIS (ăk' ăn-thíd" rís) 3 + 14
- ACANTHOCLINEA (ă-kăn' thô-klîn" ě-á) 3 + 17
- ACANTHOGNATHUS (ă-kăn' thôg-năth" ūs) 3 + 11
- ACANTHOLEPIS (ăk' ăn-thôl" ě-pīs) 3 + 22
- ACANTHOMYOPS (ă-kăn' thô-mī" ǒps) 3 + Gr. *mýops* 'short-sighted'
- ACANTHOMYRMEX (ă-kăn' thô-mŭr" mĕks) 3 + 28
- ACANTHOPONERA (ă-kăn' thô-pô-nĕ" rà) 3 + 67
- ACANTHOSTICHUS (ăk' ăn-thôs" tĭ-kŭs) 3 + Gr. *stĭx* (*stichós*) 'series, row, line; order'
- ACIDOMYRMEX (ăs' ĭ-dô-mŭr" mĕks) Gr. *akís* (*akidos*) 'point, barb' + 28
- ACROCOELIA (ăk' rô-sĕ" ĭ-à) 2 + Gr. *koilá* 'belly'
- ACROMYRMEX (ăk' rô-mŭr" mĕks) 2 + 28
- ACROPYGA (ăk' rô-pĭ" gâ) 2 + Gr. *pygé* 'rump'
- ACROSTIGMA (ăk' rô-stĭg" mà) 2 + 47
- ADELOMYRMEX (ă-dĕ" ĭô-mŭr" mĕks) Gr. *ádeilos* 'fearless' + 28 (or perhaps *ă-dĕl' ô-mŭr*" mĕks from Gr. *ádelos* 'unknown, unseen' + 28)
- ADFORMICA (ăd' fôr-mĭ" kâ) L. *ad* 'near' + 62
- ADLERZIA (ăd-lŭr" zĭ-â) Gottfried Adlerz (1858-1918), Swedish myrmecologist
- AENICTOGITON (ĕ-nĭk' tô-jĭ" tŏn) *Aenictus* (*q. v.*) + Gr. *gĕiton* 'near'
- AENICTUS (ĕ-nĭk" tŭs) Gr. *ániktos* 'hidden, dark'
- AEROMYRMA (ă" ěr-ô-mŭr" mà) Gr. *ăér* 'air' + 29
- AETHIOPOPONE (ĕ" thĭ-ô-pô-pô" nĕ) Gr. *aethiops* 'an Ethiopian' + 67
- AGROECOMYRMEX (ă-grĕ" kô-mŭr" mĕks) Gr. *ágroikos* 'dwelling in the country' + 28
- ALAOPONE (ăl' â-ô-pô" nĕ) Gr. *alaós* 'blind' + 67
- ALFARIA (ăl-fâ" rĭ-â) Anastasio Alfaro, Costa Rican collector
- ALISTRUMA (ăl' ĭ-strôo" má) L. *ala* 'wing' + 57
- ALLOMERUS (ăl-lôm" ěr- ūs) Gr. *allos* 'other' + Gr. *mĕros* 'part'
- ALLOPHEIDOLE (ăl' ô-fĭ-dô" ĩĕ) Gr. *állos* 'other' + 66
- AMAUROMYRMEX (ă-mô" rô-mŭr" mĕks) Gr. *amauros* 'dim' + 28
- AMBLYOPONE (ăm' blĭ-ô-pô" nĕ) Gr. *amblyós* 'blunt' + 67
- AMMOMYRMA (ăm' mô-mŭr" mà) Gr. *ámmos* 'sand' + 29
- ANACANTHOLEPIS (ăn' ăk-ăn-thôl" ě-pīs) 1 + *Acantholepis* (*q. v.*)
- ANACANTHOPONERA (ăn-ăk-ăn' thô-pô-nĕ" rà) 1 + *Acanthoponera* (*q. v.*)
- ANCYRIDRIS (ăn' sĭ-rĭd" rĭs) Gr. *ánkryra* 'anchor' + 14
- ANDRAGNATHUS (ăn' drăg-năth" ūs) Gr. *andro-* 'man, male' + Gr. *ágnathos* 'without jaws'
- ANELEUS (ă-nĕ" ĩĕ-ŭs) Gr. *anelios* 'sunless'
- ANERGATES (ăn' ěr-găt" ěz) 1 + Gr. *er-gátes* 'worker'
- ANERGATIDES (ăn' ěr-găt-ĭ" dĕz) *Anergates* (*q. v.*) + Gr. *-eidés* 'having the form of, like'
- ANEURETUS (ăn-ŭ" rĕ-tŭs) Gr. *anéuretos* 'not found out, undiscovered'
- ANILLIDRIS (ăn' ĩl-ĭd" rĭs) 1 + *illos* 'eye' + 14
- ANILLOMYRMA (ă-nĭl' ô-mŭr" mà) 1 + Gr. *illos* 'eye' + 29

¹ "Without a stalk or stem, this reference being to the non-pedunculate petiole." (M. R. Smith, *Jour. New York Entom. Soc.* 56:206. 1948.)

- ANISOPHEIDOLE (ǎn' ĭ-sō-fī-dō'' lē) Gr. *ánisos* 'unequal' + 66
- ANOCHETUS (ǎn-ōk'' ē-tūs) 1 + Gr. *ochetós* 'canal, channel, water-pipe'
- ANOMMA² (ǎn-ōm'' má) 1 + 35
- ANOPOLEPIS (ǎn' ō-plōl'' ē-pīs) Gr. *ánoplos* 'unarmed' + 22
- ANTILLAEMYRMEX (ǎn-tīl' ē-mûr'' mēks) Antilles + 28
- APHAENOGASTER (ǎ-fē' nō-gās'' tēr) 1 + Gr. *pháino* 'I shine' + Gr. *gastér* 'belly'
- APHANTOLEPIS (ǎ' fǎn-tōl'' ē-pīs) Gr. *áphantos* 'invisible' + 22
- APHOMOMYRMEX (ǎf' ō-mō-mûr'' mēks) Gr. *aphómoios* 'unlike' + 28
- APSYCHOMYRMEX (ǎp' sīk-ō-mûr'' mēks) Gr. *ápsychos* 'lifeless, faint-hearted' + 28
- APTEROCREMA (ǎp' tēr-ōk'' rē-má) 1 + Gr. *pterón* 'wing' + 60
- APTEROSTIGMA (ǎp' tēr-ō-stīg'' má) 1 + Gr. *pteróstigma* (from *pterón* 'wing' + *stigma* 'spot')
- ARATROMYRMEX (ǎr' ā-trō-mûr'' mēks) Gr. *áratron* 'plow' + 28
- ARAUCOMYRMEX (ǎ-rōk' ō-mûr'' mēks) Arauco, a league of Indian tribes in Chile + 28
- ARCHAEOMYRMEX (ǎr' kē-ō- mûr'' mēks) Gr. *archaios* 'ancient' + 28
- ARCHEATTA (ǎr' kē-āt'' à) Gr. *archaios* 'ancient' + 58
- ARCHIMYRMEX (ǎr' kī-mûr'' mēks) Gr. *archi-* 'first, chief' + 28
- ARCHIPONERA (ǎr' kī-pō-nē'' rá) Gr. *archi-* 'first, chief' + 67
- ARCTOMYRMEX (ǎrk' tō-mûr'' mēks) Gr. *árktos* 'bear' + 28
- ARNOLDIDRIS (ǎr' nōld-īd'' rīs) George Arnold, Rhodesian myrmecologist + 14
- ASPHINCTOPONE (ǎ-sfīnk' tō-pō'' nē) 1 + 46 + 67
- ASPIDIDRIS (ǎs' pīd-īd'' rīs) Gr. *aspís* (*aspídōs*) 'shield' + 14
- ASYMPHYLOMYRMEX (ǎ-sīm' fīl-ō-mûr'' mēks) 1 + *sýmphylos* 'kindred' + 28
- ATOPODON (ǎ-tōp'' ō-dōn) 5 + 33
- ATOPOGYNE (ǎ-tōp'' ō-gī'' nē) 5 + Gr. *gyné* 'female'
- ATOPOMYRMEX (ǎ-tōp'' ō-mûr'' mēks) 5 + 28
- ATOPULA (ǎ-tōp'' ū-là) 5 + L. diminutive *-ula*
- ATTA (ǎt'' à) 58
- ATTOMYRMA (ǎ' tō-mûr'' má) 58 + 29
- ATTOPSIS (ǎt-ōp'' sīs) 58 + 36
- AULACOMYRMA (ǎl' ǎk-ō-mûr'' má) Gr. *áulax* (*áulakos*) 'furrow' + 29
- AULACOPONE (ǎl' ǎk-ō-pō'' nē) Gr. *áulax* (*áulakos*) 'furrow' + 67
- AXINIDRIS (ǎks' ĭ-nī'' drīs) Gr. *axíne* 'axe-head' + 14
- AZTECA (ǎz-tē'' kà) Spanish *Azteca* 'Aztec'
- BARBOURELLA (bār' bēr-ēl'' à) Thomas Barbour, American herpetologist + 56
- BASICEROS (bā-sīs'' ēr-ūs) Gr. *básis* 'base' + Gr. *kéras* 'horn'
- BELONOPELTA (bēl-ōn' ō-pēl'' tà) Gr. *belónē* 'needle' + 39
- BICONOMYRMEX (bī-kō' nō-mûr'' mēks) L. *bi-* 'two' + Gr. *kónos* 'cone' + 28
- BLEPHARIDATTA (blēf' ǎr-īd-āt'' à) Gr. *blepharís* (*blepharídōs*) 'eyelash' + 58
- BONDROITIA (bōn-droi'' tī-à) J. Bondroit, Belgian myrmecologist
- BOTHRIOMYRMEX (bōth' rī-ō-mûr'' mēks) Gr. *bothrion* 'a small pit' + 28
- BOTHROPONERA (bōth' rō-pō-nē'' rá) Gr. *bóthros* 'pit' + 67
- BRACHYMYRMEX (brǎk' ĭ-mûr'' mēks) Gr. *brachýs* 'short' + 28
- BRACHYPONERA (brǎk' ĭ-pō-nē'' rá) Gr. *brachýs* 'short' + 67

² *Anommatus* would have been better.

- BRADOPONERA³ (brăd' ô-pô-nê" rá) Gr. *bradýs* 'slow' + 67
- BREGMATOMYRMA (brêg' má-tô-mûr" má) Gr. *bréigma* (*bréigmatos*) 'front part of the head' + 29
- BRUCHOMYRMA (brôok' ô-mûr" má) Carlos Bruch (1869-1943), Argentinian myrmecologist + 29
- BRUNELLA (brôon-êl" â) Rudolph Brun, Swiss myrmecologist + 56
- BRYSCHA (brîs" kâ) ?
- CACOPONE (kă' kô-pô" nê) Gr. *kakós* 'bad, evil' + 67
- CALOMYRMEK (kăl' ô-mûr" mēks) Gr. *kalós* 'beautiful' + 28
- CALYPTOMYRMEK (kăl'îp' tō-mûr" mēks) Gr. *kalýptós* 'covered, hidden' + 28
- CAMPOMYRMA (kăm' pō-mûr" má) Gr. *kampé* 'a bending' + 29
- CAMPONOTUS (kăm' pō-nō" tūs) Gr. *kampé* 'a bending' + 32
- CARDIOCONDYLA (kăr' dî-ô-kōn" dî-lá) Gr. *kardiá* 'heart' + 19
- CAREBARA (kâr-ê" bâr-â) Gr. *karebaréo* 'to have a severe headache'
- CAREBARELLA (kâr-ê" bâr-êl" â) *Carebara* (*q. v.*) + 56
- CAREBARELLOIDES (kâr-ê" bâr-êl-oid" êz) *Carebarella* (*q. v.*) + 34
- CATAGLYPHIS (kăt' â-glîf" îs) Gr. *kata-glyphé* 'carving' (or Gr. *katá* 'down, below' + Gr. *glyphís* 'notched end of arrow, chisel')
- CATAULACUS (kăt-ô" lâ-kûs) Gr. *katá* 'down' + Gr. *aulaks* 'furrow'
- CAULOMYRMA (kôl' ô-mûr" má) Gr. *kaulós* 'stem, stalk' + 29
- CAUTOLASIVS (kô' tō-lā" sî-ús) L. *cautus* 'provident, cautious' + 63
- CENTROMYRMEK (sên' trô-mûr" mēks) Gr. *kéntron* 'sting' + 28
- CEPHALOMORIUM (sêf' â-lô-mô" rî-ûm) 15 + 26
- CEPHALOMYRMA (sêf' â-lô-mûr" má) 15 + 29
- CEPHALOMYRMEK (sêf' â-lô-mûr" mēks) 15 + 28
- CEPHALOTES (sêf' â-lô" tēz) Gr. *kephalotós* 'with a head, headed'
- CEPHALOXYS (sêf' â-lôx" îs) 15 + 37
- CEPOBROTICUS (sê' pō-brôt" î-kûs) Gr. *kēpos* 'garden' + Gr. *brotikós* 'inclined to eat, voracious'
- CERAPACHYS (sêr' â-pāk" îs) 16 + Gr. *pachýs* 'thick'
- CERATOPHEIDOLE (sê-răt' ô-fî-dō" lê) 16 + 66
- CHALCOPONERA (kăl' kô-pô-nê" rá) Gr. *chalkós* 'copper' + 67
- CHALEPOXENUS (kăl' ê-pōks" ê-nûs) Gr. *chalepós* 'difficult, mischievous, harmful' + 54
- CHAMPSOMYRMEK (kămp' sô-mûr" mēks) Gr. (from Egyptian) *chámpsa* 'crocodile' + 28
- CHAPMANELLA (tshăp' mân-êl" lâ) J. W. Chapman (1880-), Philippine myrmecologist + 56
- CHARIOMYRMA (kâr' î-ô-mûr" má) Gr. *charía* 'hill' + 29
- CHELANER (kêl' â-nêr) Gr. *chelé* 'claw' + *anér* 'male'
- CHELIOMYRMEK (kêl' î-ô-mûr" mēks) Gr. **chelion* 'a small claw' + 28
- CHELYSTRUMA (kêl' î-strôo" má) Gr. & L. *chélýs* 'tortoise' + 57
- CHRONOXENUS (krô-nōks" ê-nûs) Gr. *chrónos* 'time' + 54
- CHRYSAPACE (krî' sâ-pâ" sê) probably an anagram from *Cerapachys* (*q. v.*)
- CHTHONOLASIVS (thôn' ô-lā" sî-ús) Gr. *chthón* (*chthonós*) 'earth' + 63
- CLADOMYRMA (klád' ô-mûr" má) Gr. *kládos* 'branch, young shoot' + 29
- CLARKISTRUMA (klăr'k' î-strôo" má) John Clark, Australian myrmecologist + 57
- CODIOMYRMEK (kô' dî-ô-mûr" mēks) Gr. *kódion* 'fleece' + 28

3 *Bradyponera* would have been better.

- CODIOXENUS (kō' dī-ōks" ē-nūs) Gr.
kódion 'fleece' + 54
- COLOBOCREMA (kōl' ô-bōk" rē-mà) 18 +
60
- COLOBOPHEIDOLE (kōl' ô-bô-fī-dō" lē) 18
+ 66
- COLOBOPSIS (kōl' ô-bōp" sīs) 59
- COLOBOSTRUMA (kōl' ô-bō-strōō" mà) 18
+ 57
- COMMATETA (kōm' â-tē" tá) anagram
from *Ectatomma* (q. v.)
- CONDYLOMYRMA (kōn' dīl-ô-mûr" mà)
19 + 29
- CONOMYRMA (kō' nō-mûr" mà) Gr. *kōnos*
'cone' + 29
- CONOTHORACOIDES (kō' nō-thō' rá koi"
dēz) *Conothorax* (q. v.) + 34
- CONOTHORAX (kō' nō-thō' ráks) Gr.
kōnos 'cone' + 50
- COPTOFORMICA (kōp' tō-fōr-mī" cà) Gr.
koptós 'beaten, bruised, wounded' + 62
- CORYNEMYRMEK (kōr' ĭ-nē-mûr" mēks)
Gr. *koryne* 'club' + 28
- CRATOMYRMEK (krāt' ô-mûr" mēks) Gr.
krátos 'strength' + 28
- CREIGHTONIDRIS (krā' tōn-īd" rīs) W.
S. Creighton (1902-), American myrme-
cologist + 14
- CREMATOGASTER (krēm' â-tō-gās" tēr)
60
- CROESOMYRMEK (krē' sō-mûr" mēks)
Gr. *Kroisos* 'Croesus' + 28
- CRYPTOCERUS (krīp-tōs" ēr-ūs) Gr.
kryptós 'hidden' + 16
- CRYPTOPONE (krīp' tō-pō" nē) Gr.
kryptós 'hidden' + 67
- CTENOPYGA (tēn' ô-pī" gá) Gr. *ktēis*
(*ktenós*) 'comb' + Gr. *pygé* 'rump'
- CYATHOMYRMEK (sī-āth' ô-mûr" mēks)
L. *cyathus* from Gr. *kýathos* 'cup' + 28
- CYLINDROMYRMEK (sīl' ĭn-drō-mûr"
mēks) Gr. *kýlindros* 'cylinder' + 28
- CYPHOMANNIA (sī' fō-mān" ĭ-à) 20 +
W. M. Mann (1886-), American myrme-
cologist
- CYPHOIDRIS (sī' fō-īd" rīs) 20 + 14
- CYPHOMYRMEK (sī' fō-mûr" mēks) 20 +
28
- CYRTOMYRMA (sûr' tō-mûr" mà) Gr.
kyrtós 'curved' + 29
- DACETON (dās" ē-tōn) Gr. *dáketon* 'a
stinging poisonous animal'
- DACRYON (dāk" rī-ōn) Gr. *dákryon* 'a
tear'
- DECACREMA (dēk' â-krēm" a) 6 + 60
- DECAMERA (dēk-ām" ēr-à) 6 + Gr.
méros 'part'
- DECAMORIUM (dēk' â-mō" rī-ūm) 6 + 26
- DECAPHEIDOLE (dēk' â-fī-dō" lē) 6 + 66
- DENDROLASIUS (dēn' drō-lā" sī-ūs) Gr.
déndron 'tree' + 63
- DENDROMYRMEK (dēn' drō-mûr" mēks)
Gr. *déndron* 'tree' + 28
- DEROMYRMA (dē' rō-mûr" mà) Gr. *deiré*
'neck' + 29
- DIABOLUS (dī-āb" ô-lūs) L. *diabolus* (Gr.
diábolos) 'devil'
- DIACAMMA (dī' â-kām" mà) Gr. *dia-*
kámpto 'I bend around'
- DIAGYNE (dī-āj" ĭ-nē) Gr. *dia-* (intensive
prefix) + Gr. *gyné* 'female'
- DICERATOCLINEA (dī-sēr' â-tō-klīn" ē-à)
Gr. *dikératos* 'two-horned' + 17
- DICHOTHORAX (dī' kō-thō" ráks) Gr.
dicho- 'split in two' + 50
- DICROASPIS (dī' krō-ās" pīs) Gr. *díkros*
(from *díkroos*) 'cleft, forked' + Gr.
aspis 'shield'
- DILOBOCONDYLA (dī-lō' bō-kōn" dī-là)
Gr. *dílobos* 'two-lobed' + 19
- DIMORPHOMYRMEK (dī-mōr' fō-mûr"
mēks) Gr. *dimorphos* 'two-formed' + 28
- DINOMYRMEK (dī-nō-mûr" mēks) Gr.
deinós 'terrible' + 28
- DINOPONERA (dī' nō-pō-nē" rá) Gr.
deinós 'terrible' + 67
- DIODONTOLEPIS (dī' ô-dōn-tōl" ē-pīs)
Gr. *di-* 'two' + 33 + 22

- DIPLOMORIUM (dĭp' lō-mō" rĭ-ŭm) Gr. *diplos* (from *diploos*) 'double' + 26
- DIPLORHOPTRUM (dĭp' lō-rōp" trŭm) Gr. *diplos* (from *diploos*) 'double' + Gr. *rhopton* 'door-knocker'
- DISCOTHYREA (dĭs' kō-thĭr" ē-ā) Gr. *diskos* 'disc' + *thyreos* 'shield'
- DOLICHODERUS (dōl' ĭ-kō-dē" rŭs) Gr. *dolichos* 'long' + Gr. *deire* 'neck'
- DOLICHORHACHIS (dōl' ĭ-kō-rāk" ĭs) Gr. *dolichos* 'long' + 43
- DORISIDRIS (dōr' ĭs-ĭd" rĭs) Doris Brown + 14
- DORYLOZELUS (dō' rĭ-lō-zē" lŭs) *Dorylus* (q. v.) + Gr. *zelos* 'zeal, emulation'
- DORYLUS (dōr" ĭ-lŭs) Gr. ? *dorylos* ?
- DORYMYRMEX (dō' rĭ-mŭr" mĕks) Gr. *dory* 'spear' + 28
- DRYMOMYRMEX (drĭ' mō-mŭr" mĕks) Gr. *drymos* 'oak woods' + 28
- DYCLONA (dĭ-klō" nā) anagram from Gr. *kondyla* 'knuckle'
- ECHINOPLA (ĕk' ĭ-nōp" lā) Gr. *echinos* 'hedgehog' + Gr. *hoplon* 'weapon'
- ECITON (ĕs" ĭ-tōn) possibly an anagram of French *notice* (spelled backwards)⁴
- ECPHORELLA (ĕk' fō-rēl" ā) Gr. *ekphoreo* 'I carry out' + 56
- ECTATOMMA (ĕk' tā-tōm" ā) Gr. *ektatos* 'capable of extension' + 35
- ECTOMOMYRMEX (ĕk' tō-mō-mŭr" mĕks) Gr. *ektomos* 'cut out' + 28
- ELAEOMYRMEX (ĕl' ē-ō-mŭr" mĕks) Gr. *elaia* 'olive, olive tree' + 28
- ELASMOPHEIDOLE (ĕ-lās' mō-fĭ-dō" lē) Gr. *elasmos* or *elasma* 'a metal plate' + 66
- ELECTROMYRMEX (ĕ-lĕk' trō-mŭr" mĕks) 7 + 28
- ELECTROPHEIDOLE (ĕ-lĕk' trō-fĭ-dō" lē) 7 + 66
- ELECTROPONERA (ĕ-lĕk' trō-pĕ-nē" rā) 7 + 67
- EMERYELLA (ĕm' ĕr-ĭ-ĕl" ā) Carlo Emery (1848-1925), Italian myrmecologist + 56
- EMERYOPONE (ĕm' ĕr-ĭ-ō-pō" nē) (see above) + 67
- EMPLASTUS (ĕm-plās" tŭs) Gr. *emplastos* 'imprinted'
- ENGRAMMA (ĕn-grām" ā) Gr. *éngramma** 'something engraved'
- ENNEAMERUS (ĕn' ē-ām" ĕr-ŭs) Gr. *ennea* 'nine' + Gr. *meros* 'part'
- EIFORMICA (ē' ō-fōr-mĭ" kà) Gr. *eos* 'dawn' + 62
- EPHEBOMYRMEX (ĕf-ē' bō-mŭr" mĕks) Gr. *ephebos* 'arrived at puberty' + 28
- EPIATTA (ĕp' ĭ-āt" ā) 8 + 58
- EPIMYRMA (ĕp' ĭ-mŭr" mā) 8 + 29
- EPIPHEIDOLE (ĕp' ĭ-fĭ-dō" lē) 8 + 66
- EPITRITUS (ĕ-pĭt" rĭ-tŭs) Gr. *epitritos* 'containing an integer plus one third'
- EPIXENUS (ĕp-ĭx" ē-nŭs) 8 + 54
- EPOECUS (ĕp-ē" kŭs) Gr. *epoikos* 'settler, colonist, neighbor'
- EPOPOSTRUMA (ĕp' ō-pō-strōō" mā) Gr. *epops* (*epopos*) 'the hoopoe' + 57
- EQUESTRIMESSOR (ĕ-kwĕs" trĭ-mĕs" ôr) L. *equester* (*equestris*) 'equestrian' + *Messor* (q. v.)
- EREBOMYRMA (ĕr' ē-bō-mŭr" mā) Gr. *erebos* 'darkness' + 29
- ERIMELOPHORUS (ĕr' ĭ-mē-lōf" ō-rŭs) Gr. *eri-* (intensive prefix) + *Melophorus* (q. v.)
- ESCHERICHIA (ĕsh' ĕr-ĭk" ĭ-ā) Karl Escherich, German myrmecologist
- EUBOTHROPONERA (ŭ-bōth' rō-pō-nē" rā) 9 + *Bothroponera* (q. v.)
- EUCREMA (ŭ-krē" mā) 9 + 60
- EUCRYPTOCERUS (ŭ' krĭp-tōs" ĕr-ŭs) 9 + 61
- EULITHOMYRMEX (ŭ-lĭth' ō-mŭr" mĕks) 9 + *Lithomyrmex* (q. v.)
- EUMECOPONE (ŭ-mē' kō-pō" nē) Gr. *eumekes* 'long' + 67

⁴ For this derivation I am indebted to Dr. Roland W. Brown, through the courtesy of Dr. M. R. Smith.

- EUOPHTHALMUS (ū' ōf-thāl' mūs) 9 +
Gr. *ophthalmós* 'eye'
- EUPONERA (ū' pō-nē' rá) 9 + 67
- EUPRENOLEPIS (ū-prēn' ō-lēp' is) 9 +
Prenolepis (q. v.)
- EUSPHINCTUS (ū' sŕink' ūs) 9 + 46
- EUTETRAMORIUM (ū-tēt' rā-mō' rī-ūm)
9 + *Tetramorium* (q. v.)
- EVELYNA (ēv' ē-līn' á) Evelyn L. Chees-
man, British entomologist
- FLORENCEA (flōr-ēn' cē-á) Florence J.
Kirk (1897-1935)
- FORELIUS (fō-rēl' i-ūs) Auguste Forel,
(1848-1931), Swiss psychiatrist and
myrmecologist
- FORELOMYRMEX (fō-rēl' ō-mūr' mēks)
(see above) + 28
- FORELOPHILUS (fō' rēl-ōf' i-ūs) (see
above) + Gr. *philos* 'friend'
- FORMICA (fōr-mī' ká) 62
- FORMICINA (fōr' mī-sī' ná) L. *formicinus*
(-a, -um) 'antlike'
- FORMICOXENUS (fōr' mī-kōks' ē-nūs)
62 + 54
- FROGGATTELLA (frōg' á-tēl' á) W. W.
Froggatt (1858-1937), Australian ento-
mologist + 56
- FULAKORA (fōō' lá-kō' rá) Fulakora,
British Solomon Islands (the type locali-
ty)
- GALLARDOMYRMA (gā-lār' dō-mūr' mā)
Angel Gallardo (1867-1934), Argentin-
ian myrmecologist + 29
- GAUROMYRMEX (gō' rō-mūr' mēks) Gr.
gaúros 'splendid' + 28
- GEOGNOMICUS (jē' ōg-nōm' i-kūs) Gr.
geo- from *ge* 'earth' + Gr. *gnomikos*
'knowing'
- GESOMYRMEX (jē' sō-mūr' mēks) Gr.
gáisos 'javelin' + 28
- GIGANTIOPS (jī-gān' tī-ōps) Gr. *gigán-*
teios 'gigantic' + Gr. *ops* 'eye'
- GLAMYROMYRMEX (glām' i-rō-mūr'
mēks) Gr. *glamyros* 'blear-eyed' + 28
- GLAPHYROMYRMEX (glāf' i-rō-mūr'
mēks) Gr. *glaphyros* 'smooth, delicate,
pretty' + 28
- GLYPHOPONE (glīf' ō-pō' nē) Gr. *glyphé*
'carving' + 67
- GNAMPTOGENYS (nāmp-tōj' ē-nīs) Gr.
gnamptós 'curved' + 10
- GONEPIMYRMA (gō' nēp-i-mūr' mā) 12
+ *Epimyrma* (q. v.)
- GONIOMMA (gō-nī-ōm' mā) 12 + 35
- GONIOTHORAX (gō' nī-ō-thō' rāks) 12 +
50
- GYMNOMYRMEX (jīm' nō-mūr' mēks)
Gr. *gymnós* 'naked' + 28
- HAGENSIA (hā-gēn' sī-á) presumably J.
von Hagens, 19th Century German (?)
myrmecologist
- HAGIOMYRMA (hāj' i-ō-mūr' mā) Gr.
hágios 'sacred' + 29
- HAGIOXENUS (hāj' i-ōks' ē-nūs) Gr.
hágios 'sacred' + 54
- HALMAMYRMECIA (hāl' má-mūr-mē'
shī-á) Gr. *hálma* 'a leap' + 65
- HARNEDIA (hār-nēd' i-á) R. W. Harned
(1884-), American entomologist
- HARPAGOXENUS (hār' pā-gōks' ē-nūs)
Gr. *hárpax* (*hárpagos*) 'robber' + 54
- HARPEGNATHOS (hār' pēg-nāth' ūs) Gr.
hárpe 'sickle' + 11
- HEDOMYRMA (hēd' ō-mūr' mā) Gr. *hédos*
'abode, dwelling place' + 29
- HEMIOPTICA (hēm' i-ōp' tī-ká) Gr. *hemi-*
'half' + Gr. *optikos* 'pertaining to sight'
- HENDECAPHEIDOLE (hēn' dēk-á-fī-dō'
lē) Gr. *hendeka* 'eleven' + 66
- HENDECATELLA (hēn' dēk-á-tēl' á) Gr.
hendekatos 'eleventh' + 56
- HEPTASTRUMA (hēp' tā-strōō' mā) Gr.
heptá 'seven' + 57
- HETEROMYRMEX (hēt' ēr-ō-mūr' mēks)
Gr. *heteros* 'of another kind, different' +
28
- HETEROPONERA (hēt' ēr-ō-pō-nē' rá)
Gr. *heteros* 'of another kind, different' +
67

- HEXADACETON (hě́k' sá-dās" ě-tón) Gr. *hexa-* from *hě́x* 'six' + *Daceton* (*q. v.*)
- HOLCOMYRMEX (hōl' kō-mŭr" měks) Gr. *holkós* 'attractive; track, furrow; coiling (of a serpent); a kind of spider' + 28
- HOLCOPONERA (hōl' kō-pō-nē" rā) Gr. *holkós* (see above) + 67
- HOLOPONE (hōl' ō-pō" nē) Gr. *hólos* 'whole' + 67
- HUBERIA (hū-bēr" ĭ-ā) J. Huber, Swiss myrmecologist
- HYLIDRIS (hī-ĭd" rīs) Gr. *hýle* 'woodland' + 14
- HYLOMYRMA (hī' lō-mŭr" mǎ) Gr. *hýle* 'woodland' + 29
- HYPERCOLOBOPSIS (hī' pēr-kōl' ō-bōp" sīs) Gr. *hyper-* 'exceedingly, beyond, ultra-' + 59
- HYPOCLINEA (hī' pō-kĭn" ě-ā) 13 + 17
- HYPOCRYPTOCERUS (hī' pō-kriṑ-tōs" ěr-ŭs) 13 + 61
- HYPOCYLINDROMYRMEX (hī' pō-sĭl' ĭn-drō-mŭr" měks) 13 + *Cylindromyrmex* (*q. v.*)
- HYPOPOMYRMEX (hī' pō-pō-mŭr" měks) 13 + Gr. *opós* 'juice flowing from a tree' + 28
- HYPOPONERA (hī' pō-pō-nē" rā) 13 + 67 or Gr. *hypopóneros* 'somewhat wicked'
- IDRISELLA (ĭd' rīs-ěl" ā) 14 + 56
- IMHOFFIA (ĭm-hōf" ĭ-ā) L. Imhoff (1801-1868), Swiss myrmecologist
- IRENEA (ĭ-rē" nē-ā) given name Irene or Gr. *eirenaía*, fem. of *eirenaíos* 'peaceful'
- IRENEELLA (ĭ-rē" nē-ěl" ā) (see above) + 56
- IRENEIDRIS (ĭ-rē" nē-ĭd" rīs) (see above) + 14
- IRENEOPONE (ĭ-rē" nē-ō-pō" nē) (see above) + 67
- IRIDOMYRMEX (ĭr' ĭd-ō-mŭr" měks) Gr. *ĭris* (*íridos*) 'rainbow' + 28
- IROGERA (ĭ' rō-jē" rā) anagram of *Rogeria* (*q. v.*)
- ISCHNOMYRMEX (ĭsk' nō-mŭr" měks) Gr. *ischnós* 'slender' + 28
- ISOLCOMYRMEX (ĭ-sōl' kō-mŭr" měks) Gr. *is-* from *isos* 'equal' + *Holcomyrmex* (*q. v.*)
- JOHNIA (jōn" ĭ-ā) presumably from the given name John
- KARAVAIEVIA (kār' ā-vā-yěv" ĭ-ā) V. Karavaiev (Karawajew in German transliteration), Russian myrmecologist
- KYIDRIS (kī-ĭd" rīs) Initials of K. Yasumatsu, Japanese myrmecologist + 14
- LABAUCHENA (lā-bōk" ě-nā) Gr. *labé* 'handle' + Gr. *auchén* 'neck'
- LABIDOGENYS (lāb' ĭ-dōj" ě-nīs) Gr. *labís* (*labídos*) 'forceps' + 10
- LABIDUS (lāb" ĭ-dŭs) L. *labidus* 'slippery' or perhaps (but incorrectly) Gr. *labídos*, genitive of *labís* 'forceps'
- LACHNOMYRMEX (lāk' nō-mŭr" měks) Gr. *láchne* 'wool, down' + 28
- LAMPROMYRMEX (lām' prō-mŭr" měks) Gr. *lamprós* 'bright' + 28
- LASIOPHANES (lā' sĭ-ōf" ā-nēz) 63 + Gr. *-phanés* from *pháino* 'I appear'
- LASIUS (lā" sĭ-ŭs) 63
- LECANOMYRMA (lěk' ā-nō-mŭr" mǎ) Gr. *lekáne* 'dish, pot, pan' + 29
- LEPIDOPONE (lěp' ĭ-dō-pō" nē) 22 + 67
- LEPISIOTA (?)
- LEPTANILLA (lěp' tǎn-ĭl" ā) 23 + Gr. *ánillos* 'eyeless'
- LEPTANILLOIDES (lěp' tǎn-ĭl-oid" ěz) *Leptanilla* (*q. v.*) + Gr. *-eidés* 'having the form of, like'
- LEPTOGENYS (lěp-tōj" ě-nīs) 23 + 10
- LEPTOMESITES (lěp' tō-mě-sĭ" tēz) 23 + Gr. *mesítes* 'mediator, go-between'
- LEPTOMYRMEX (lěp' tō-mŭr" měks) 23 + 28
- LEPTOMYRMULA (lěp' tō-mŭr" mŭ-lá) 23 + L. **myrmula* dim. of 29
- LEPTOPONE (lěp' tō-pō" nē) 23 + 67
- LEPTOTHORAX (lěp' tō-thō" ráks) 23 + 50

- LEUCOTAPHUS (lū-kōt' āf-ūs) Gr. *leukós* 'white' + Gr. *táphos* 'tomb'
- LINEPITHEMA (lín' ē-píth-ē" mà) Gr. *línōn* 'linen' + Gr. *epithema* 'lid, cover'
- LIOMETOPUM (lī' ô-mē-tō" pŭm) 21 + Gr. *metopon* 'forehead'
- LIOMYRMEX (lī' ô-mŭr" mĕks) 21 + 28
- LIOPONERA (lī' ô-pō-nē" rà) 21 + 67
- LITHOMYRMEX (līth' ô-mŭr" mĕks) Gr. *lithos* 'stone' + 28
- LOBOPELTA (lōb' ô-pĕl" tà) Gr. *lobós* 'lobe' + 39
- LONCHOMYRMEX (lōn' kō-mŭr" mĕks) Gr. *lónche* 'spear-head' + 28
- LONCYDA (lōn-sī" dà) anagram of *-condyla* (see *Cardiocondyla*)
- LOPHOMYRMEX (lōf' ô-mŭr" mĕks) Gr. *lóphos* 'crest, ridge' + 28
- LORDOMYRMA (lōr' dō-mŭr" mà) Gr. *lordós* 'bent forward or inward' + 29
- LUNDELLA (lŭn-dĕl" à) A. W. Lund + 56
- MACHAEROGENYS (māk' ē-rōj" ē-nīs) Gr. *máchaira* 'knife' + 10
- MACHAEROMYRMA (mā-kē' rō-mŭr" mà) Gr. *máchaira* 'knife' + 29
- MACHOMYRMA (māk' ô-mŭr" mà) Gr. *máche* 'battle, combat' + 29
- MACROMISCHA (māk' rō-mīs" kà) Gr. *makrós* 'long' + Gr. *mischos* 'petiole'
- MACROMISCHOIDES (māk' rō-mīs-koi" dēz) *Macromischa* (q. v.) + Gr. *-eidés* 'having the form of, like'
- MACROPHEIDOLE (māk' rō-fī-dō" lē) Gr. *makrós* 'long' + 66
- MALACOMYRMA (māl' ā-kō-mŭr" mà) Gr. *malakós* 'soft' + 29
- MANICA (mān" ī-kà) L. *manica* 'sleeve'
- MANNIELLA (mān' ī-ēl" à) hypothetical *Mannia* from W. M. Mann (1886-), American myrmecologist + 56
- MAYRIA (mī" rī-à) Gustav L. Mayr (1830-1908), Austrian myrmecologist
- MAYRIELLA (mī' rī-ēl" à) *Mayria* (q. v.) + 56
- MEGALOMYRMEX (mĕg' ā-lō-mŭr" mĕks) Gr. *megalo-* (from *mégas*) 'large' + 28
- MEGAPONERA (mĕg' ā-pō-nē" rà) Gr. *mégas* 'large' + 67
- MELISSOTARSUS (mĕ-līs' ô-tār" sŭs) Gr. *mélissa* 'bee' + Gr. *tarsós* 'tarsus'
- MELOPHORUS (mĕl-ōf" ô-rŭs) Late Gr. combining form *melo-* of *mēli* 'honey' + Gr. *-phoros* 'bearing, carrying' (from *phéro* 'I bear')
- MERANOPLUS (mē' rān-ōp" lŭs) Gr. *meros* 'thigh, ham' + Gr. *ánoplōs* 'unarmed'
- MESANOPOLEPIS (mĕs' ān-ō-plōl" ē-pīs) 24 + *Anoplolepis* (q. v.)
- MESOCREMA (mĕs-ōk" rĕ-mà) 24 + 60
- MESOPONERA (mĕs' ô-pō-nē" rà) 24 + 67
- MESOSTRUMA (mĕs' ô-strōō" mà) 24 + 57
- MESOXENA (mĕs-ōks" ē-nà) 24 + 54
- MESSOR (mĕs" ôr) L. *messor* 'reaper'
- METACYLINDROMYRMEX (mĕt' ā-sīl' īn-drō-mŭr" mĕks) Gr. *metá* 'among, between, in common with' + *Cylindromyrmex* (q. v.)
- METAPONE (mĕt' ā-pō" nē) Gr. *metá* 'among, between, in common with' + 67
- MIANEURETUS (mī' ān-ŭ" rĕ-tŭs) shortened from *Miocene* + *Aneuretus* (q. v.)
- MICCOSTRUMA (mīk' ô-strōō" mà) Gr. *mikkós* 'small' + 57
- MICRODACETON (mī' krō-dās" ē-tōn) Gr. *mikrós* 'small' + *Daceton* (q. v.)
- MIOMYRMEX (mī' ô-mŭr" mĕks) *Miocene* + 28
- MOELLERIUS (mā-lēr" ī-ŭs) Alfred Moeller, German myrmecologist
- MONACIS (mōn" ā-sīs) 25 + Gr. *akis* 'a pointed object, needle'
- MONOCERATOCLINEA (mōn' ô-sēr-āt' ô-klīn" ē-à) Gr. *monokératos* 'one-horned' + 17
- MONOMORIUM (mōn' ô-mō" rī-ŭm) 25 + 26

- MYCETAROTES (mī sē-tār" ò-tēz) 27 +
Gr. *arotēs* 'plower, husbandman'
- MYCETOPHYLAX (mī sē-tōf" ĭ-lāks) 27
+ Gr. *phylax* 'guard'
- MYCETOSORITIS (mī-sē" tō-sō-rī" tīs) 27
+ Gr. *Sorētis* 'Ceres'
- MYCOCEPURUS (mī kō-sē-pū" rūš) 27 +
Gr. *kepourós* 'gardner'
- MYCHOTHORAX (mī kō-thō" rāks) Gr.
mychós 'innermost part, nook, corner' +
50
- MYOPIAS (mī-ōp" ĭ-ās) Gr. *myopías* 'a
short-sighted person'
- MYOPOPONE (mī ò-pō-pō" nē) Gr. *myópos*
(*myópos*) 'near-sighted' + 67
- MYRAFANT (mī rá-fánt) Myra Fant,
maiden name of wife of M. R. Smith,
American myrmecologist
- MYRMA (mūr" má) 64
- MYRMACANTHA (mūr" māk-ān" thā) 29
+ 3
- MYRMACRAPHE (mūr" māk-rā" fē) 29
+ Gr. *krápha* 'a tool by which a garden-
er removes clods'
- MYRMAMBLYS (mūr-mām" blīs) 29 +
Gr. *amblýs* 'dull, obtuse, sluggish'
- MYRMAMMOPHILUS (mūr" mā-mōf" ĭ-
lūs) 29 + Gr. **ammóphilos* 'sand-loving'
- MYRMAPATETES (mūr" mā-pā-tē" tēz)
29 + Gr. *patetés* 'one who treads
(grapes, olives, etc.)'
- MYRMAPHAENUS (mūr" māf-ā-ē" nūs)
29 + *phaeinós* 'shining, splendid'
- MYRMATOPA (mūr-māt" ò-pā) 29 + 5
- MYRMECIA (mūr-mē" shá) 65
- MYRMECINA (mūr" mē-sī" ná) 28 + L.
adj. suffix *-inus* 'belonging to, pertaining
to'
- MYRMECOCYSTUS⁵ (mūr" mē-kō-sīs" tūs)
28 + Gr. *kýstis* 'bladder, pouch, sac'
- MYRMECORHYNCHUS (mūr" mē-kō-rīn"
kūs) 28 + Gr. *rhýnchos* 'snout'
- MYRMELACHISTA (mūr" mē-lā-kīs" tá)
29 + Gr. *eláchistos* 'smallest'
- MYRMENTOMA (mūr-mēn" tō-mā) 29 +
Gr. *éntomos* 'cut in'
- MYRMEPINOTUS (mūr" mē-pī-nō" tūs)
Gr. 29 + Gr. *epínotos* 'upon the back'
- MYRMEPOMIS (mūr" mē-pō" mīs) 29 +
Gr. *epomís* 'back of neck, shoulder'
- MYRMESPERA (mūr-mēs" pē-rá) 29 +
Gr. *hespéra* 'evening'
- MYRMETAERUS (mūr" mē-tē" rūs) 29 +
Gr. *hétairos* 'companion, associate'
- MYRMEURYNOTA (mūr" mū-rī-nō" tá)
29 + Gr. *eurýnotos* 'broad-backed'
- MYRMHOPLA (mūr-m-hōp" lá) 29 + Gr.
hóplon 'tool'
- MYRMICA (mūr-mī" ká) presumably a
blend of Gr. *myrm[ex + L. form]ica*
- MYRMICARIA (mūr" mī-kā" rī-á) *Myrmi-
ca* (q. v.) + L. fem. adj. suff. *-aria*
- MYRMICOCRYPTA (mūr" mī-kō-krīp" tá)
28 + Gr. *kryptós* 'hidden'
- MYRMISOLEPIS (mūr" mī-sōl" ē-pīs) 29
+ Gr. *ísos* 'equal' + 22
- MYRMOBRACHYS (mūr" mō-brāk" ĩs) 29
+ Gr. *brachýs* 'short'
- MYRMOCLADOECUS (mūr" mō-klá-dē"
kūs) 29 + Gr. *kládos* 'a young shoot or
branch' + Gr. *óikos* 'home'
- MYRMODIRHACHIS⁶ (mūr" mō-dī-rāk"
ĩs) 29 + Gr. *di-* 'two' + 43
- MYRMOGONIA (mūr" mō-gō" nī-á) 29 +
12
- MYRMOMALIS (mūr" mō-māl" ĩs) 29 +
[? *malis* 'apple tree']
- MYRMONESITES (mūr" mō-nē-sī" tēz) 29
+ Gr. *nesítēs* 'insular'
- MYRMOPALPELLA (mūr" mō-pāl-pēl" lá)
29 + New L. *palpus* 'feeler' + 56
- MYRMOPELTA (mūr" mō-pēl" tá) 29 + 39
- MYRMOPHYMA (mūr" mō-ī" má) 29 +
Gr. *phýma* 'tumor'
- MYRMOPIROMIS (?)
- MYRMOPLATYPUS (mūr" mō-plāt" ĭ-pūs)
29 + Gr. *platýpous* 'broad-footed'

⁵ *Myrmecocystis* would have been better.

⁶ *Myrmodirrhachis* would have been better.

- MYRMOPLATYS (mûr' mō-plăt' ĩs) 29 +
Gr. *platýs* 'broad, flat'
- MYRMOPSAMMA (mûr' mōp-sām' mǎ) 29
+ Gr. *psámmos* 'sand'
- MYRMOPYTIA (mûr' mō-pĭ' shĭ-á) 29 +
Gr. *pytía* 'curdled milk from an animal's
stomach'
- MYRMORHACHIS⁷ (mûr' mō-rǎk' ĩs) 29
+ 43
- MYRMOSAULUS (mûr' mō-sól' ũs) 29 +
Gr. *saúlos* 'swaggering, prancing, waddling'
- MYRMOSERICUS (mûr' mō-ser' ĭ-kús) 29
+ Gr. *serikós* 'silky'
- MYRMOSPINCTA (mûr' mō-sfĭnk' tá) 29 + 46
- MYRMOSTENUS (mûr' mōs' tē-nūs) 29 +
Gr. *stenós* 'narrow'
- MYRMOTARSUS (mûr' mō-tár' sūs) 29 +
Gr. *tarsós* 'tarsus'
- MYRMOTERAS (mûr' mōt' ěr-ás) 29 +
Gr. *téras* 'marvel, wonder, monster'
- MYRMOTHRINAX (mûr' mō-thrĭ' nǎks) 29 +
Gr. *thrinax* 'trident'
- MYRMOTHRIX (mûr' mō-thrĭks) 29 + 51
- MYRMOTREMA (mûr' mō-trē' mǎ) 29 +
Gr. *trēma* 'hole'
- MYRMOXENUS (mûr' mōx' ě-nūs) 29 +
54
- MYRMOXYGENYS (mûr' mōks-ĭj' ě-nĭs) 29 +
Gr. *oxygenys* 'pointed jaw'
- MYRTOTERAS (mûr' tōt' ěr-ás) Gr.
mýrtos 'myrtle' + Gr. *téras* 'marvel,
wonder, monster'
- MYSTRĪUM (mĭs' trĭ-ŭm) Gr. *mystrĭon*,
dim. of *mýstron* 'spoon'
- NEAPHOMUS?
- NEIVAMYRMEX (nē' vǎ-mûr' mēks) Ar-
turo Neiva (1880-1943), Brazilian ento-
mologist + 28
- NEMATOCREMA (nē' mǎ-tōk' rē-mǎ) Gr.
nēma (*nēmatos*) 'thread' + 60
- NEOATTA (nē' ō-ăt' á) 30 + 58
- NEOCOLOBOPSIS (nē' ō-kōl' ō-bōp' sĭs) 30 + 59
- NEOCREMA (nē' ōk' rē-mǎ) 30 + 60
- NEOFORMICA (nē' ō-fōr-mĭ' kǎ) 30 + 62
- NEOMYRMAMBLYS (nē' ō-mûr-mǎm' blĭs) 30 + *Myrmamblys* (*q. v.*)
- NEOPHYRACACES (nē' ō-fĭ' rǎ-kǎ' sēz) 30 +
Phyracaces (*q. v.*)
- NEOPONERA (nē' ō-pō-nē' rǎ) 30 + 67
- NEOSTRUMA⁸ (nē' ō-strōō' mǎ) 30 + 57
- NESOLASIUS (nē' sō-lǎ' sĭ-ŭs) Gr. *nēsos*
'island' + 63
- NESOMYRMEX (nē' sō-mûr' mēks) Gr.
nēsos 'island' + 28
- NOMAMYRMEX⁹ (nō' mǎ-mûr' mēks) Gr.
nomás (*nomádos*) 'roaming' + 28
- NOTHOMYRMEDIA (nōth' ō-mûr-mē' shǎ) 31 + 65
- NOTHOMYRMICA (nōth' ō-mûr-mĭ' kǎ) 31 +
Myrmica (*q. v.*)
- NOTHOSPINCTUS (nōth' ō-sfĭnk' tūs) 31 + 46
- NOTOMYRMEX (nō' tō-mûr' mēks) 32 + 28
- NOTONCUS (nō-tōng' kūs) 32 + Gr. *ónkos*
bark of an arrow, bulk, size, mass'
- NOTOSTIGMA (nō' tō-stĭg' mǎ) 32 + 47
- NOVOMESSOR (nō' vō-mēs' ōr) L. *novus*
'new' + *Messor* (*q. v.*)
- NYLANDERIA (nĭ' lǎn-dē' rĭ-á) W. Ny-
lander (1822-1899), Swedish myrme-
cologist
- NYSTALOMYRMA (nĭs' tǎl-ō-mûr' mǎ) Gr.
nystalós 'sleepy, drowsy' + 29
- OCHETOMYRMEX (ōk' ě-tō-mûr' mēks) Gr.
ochetós 'canel, ditch' + 28
- OCTELLA (ōk-tēl' á) L. *octo* 'eight' + 56

⁸ Bilingual hybrids are permissible but they are frowned upon. See: *Copenhagen Decisions*, 1953, pp. 49 & 56; Mayr, Linsley & Usinger, *Methods and Principles of Systematic Zoology*, 1953, pp. 252 & 263; R. W. Brown, *Composition of Scientific Words*, 1954, p. 35; *International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature*, Recommendation X g.

⁹ The correct form would have been *Nomado-myrmex*.

⁷ *Myrmorrhachis* would have been better.

- OCTOSTRUMA (ǒk' tō-strōō" mǎ) L. *octo* 'eight' + 57
- OCYMYRMEX (ǒ' sī-mŭr" mĕks) Gr. *okýs* 'swift' + 28
- ODONTOMACHUS (ǒ' dōn-tōm" ǎ-kŭs) 33 + Gr. *-máchos* 'fighting'
- ODONTOMYRMEX (ǒ-dōn' tō-mŭr" mĕks) 33 + 28
- ODONTOPELTA (ǒ-dōn' tō-pĕl" tá) 33 + 39
- ODONTOPONERA (ǒ-dōn' tō-pō-nĕ" rá) 33 + 67
- OECOPHYLLA (ǒ' kō-fíl" á) Gr. *oíkōs* 'home' + Gr. *phýllon* 'leaf'
- OEDALEOCERUS (ǒ-dǎl' ǒ-ǒs" ǒr-ús) Gr. *oidaléōs* 'swollen, turgid' + 16
- OLIGOMYRMEX (ǒl' ĩ-gō-mŭr" mĕks) Gr. *olígos* 'little' + 28
- ONYCHOMYRMEX (ǒn' ĩ-kō-mŭr" mĕks) Gr. *ónyx* (*ónychos*) 'claw' + 28
- OOCERAEA (ǒ' ǒ-sĕr-ǒ" á) Gr. *oo-* from *oión* 'egg' + Gr. *keráia* 'antenna'
- OPHTHALMOPONE (ǒf-thǎl' mō-pō" nĕ) Gr. *ophthalmós* 'eye' + Gr. *ponéo* 'I work'
- OPISTHOPSIS (ǒp' ĩs-thōp" sīs) Gr. *opistho-* from *ópisthe* 'behind, at the back' + Gr. *óps* 'eye'
- OPISTHOSCYPHUS (ǒp' ĩs-thōs" ĩ-fŭs) Gr. *opistho-* (see above) + Gr. *skýphos* 'cup'
- ORECTOGNATHUS (ǒr' ǒk-tōg-nǎth" ũs) Gr. *orektós* 'stretched out' + 11
- ORTHOCREMA (ǒr-thōk" rĕ-mǎ) Gr. *orthós* 'straight' + 60
- ORTHONOTOMYRMEX (ǒr' thō-nō' tō-mŭr" mĕks) Gr. **orthónotos* 'having a straight back' + 28
- OTOMYRMEX (ǒ' tō-mŭr" mĕks) Gr. *oús* (*otós*) 'ear' + 28
- OVERBECKIA (ǒ' vĕr-bĕk" ĩ-á) presumably from surname (Overbeck)
- OXYEPOECUS (ǒk' sī-ǒp-ǒ" kŭs) 37 + *Epoecus* (*q. v.*)
- OXYGYNE (ǒk' sī-jŭ" nĕ) 37 + Gr. *gyné* 'female'
- OXYOPOMYRMEX (ǒk' sī-ǒ' pō-mŭr" mĕks) 37 + Gr. *óps* 'eye' + 28
- PACHYCONDYLA (pǎk' ĩ-kōn" dī-lá) Gr. *pachýs* 'thick' + 19
- PACHYSIMA (pǎk' ĩ-sī" mǎ) Gr. *pachýs* 'thick' + Gr. *simós* 'snub-nosed'
- PAEDALGUS (pĕ-dǎl" gŭs) Gr. *país* (*paidós*) 'child' + Gr. *álgos* 'pain'
- PALTOTHYREUS (pǎl' tō-thŭr" ǒ-ŭs) Gr. *paltós* 'dart, missile' + Gr. *thyreós* 'shield'
- PARACOLOBOPSIS (pǎr' á-kōl' ǒ-bōp" sīs) 38 + *Colobopsis* (*q. v.*)
- PARACREMA (pǎr-ǎk" rĕ-mǎ) 38 + 60
- PARACRYPTOCERUS (pǎr' á-kriṗ-tōs" ǒr-ŭs) 38 + 61
- PARAENICTUS (pǎr' ǒ-nĭk" tŭs) 38 + *Aenictus* (*q. v.*)
- PARAFORMICA (pǎr' á-fōr-mī" kǎ) 38 + 62
- PARAMERANOPLUS (pǎr' á-mĕ rǎn-ǒp" ŭs) 38 + *Meranoplus* (*q. v.*)
- PARAMYRMAMBLYS (pǎr' á-mŭr-mǎm" blīs) 38 + *Myrmamblyis* (*q. v.*)
- PARANEURETUS (pǎr' ǎn-ŭ" rĕ-tŭs) 38 + *Aneuretus* (*q. v.*)
- PARANOMOPONE (pǎr' á-nō' mō-pō" nĕ) possibly from 38 + Gr. *ánomos* 'without shoulders' + 67 or from *paránomos* 'lawless, violent' + 67
- PARAPARATRECHINA (pǎr' á-pǎr' á-trĕ-kī" nǎ) 38 + *Paratrechina* (*q. v.*)
- PARAPHACOTA (pǎr' á-fǎ-kō" tá) 38 + *Phacota* (*q. v.*)
- PARAPHEIDOLE (pǎr' á-fī-dō" lĕ) 38 + 66
- PARAPONERA (pǎr' á-pō-nĕ" rá) 38 + 67
- PARASYSCIA (pǎr' á-sī" shī-á) 38 + *Syscia* (*q. v.*)
- PARATOPULA (pǎr' ǎ-tōp" ŭ-lá) 38 + *Atopula* (*q. v.*)
- PARATRECHINA (pǎr' á-trĕ-kī" nǎ) Gr. *paratrĕcho* 'I run by or past'
- PARECTATOMMA (pǎr' ǒk-tǎ-tōm" á) 38 + *Ectatomma* (*q. v.*)

- PARHOLCOMYRMEX (pär-höl' kō-mûr'' mĕks) 38 + *Holcomyrrex* (*q. v.*)
- PENTASTRUMA (pĕn' tā-strōō'' mā) Gr. *penta-* from *pente* 'five' + 57
- PERISSOMYRMEX (pĕr-ĭs' ô-mûr'' mĕks) Gr. *perissós* 'extraordinary, uneven (of numbers)' + 28
- PERONOMYRMEX (pĕr' ô-nō-mûr'' mĕks) Gr. *perónē* 'fibula' + 28
- PETRAEOMYRMEX (pĕt-rē' ô-mûr'' mĕks) Gr. *petraîos* 'of a rock' + 28
- PHACOTA (fā-kō'' tā) Gr. *phakotós* 'lenti-form'
- PHASMOMYRMEX (fāz' mō-mûr'' mĕks) Gr. *phásma* 'phantom, spectre' + 28
- PHAULOMYRMA (fō' lô-mûr'' mā) Gr. *phaûlos* 'trifling, paltry' + 29
- PHEIDOLACANTHINUS (fī-dō' lāk-ānthī'' nūs) 66 + Gr. *akánthinos* 'thorny'
- PHEIDOLE (fī-dō'' lē) 66
- PHEIDOLOGETON¹⁰ (fī-dō' lô-jē'' tōn) 66 + Gr. *gēiton* 'neighbor'
- PHRYNOPONERA (frī' nō-pō-nē'' rà) Gr. *phrŷnos* 'toad' + 67
- PHYRACACES (fī' rā-kā'' sēz) anagram of *Cerapachys* (*q. v.*)
- PHYSOCREMA (fī-zōk'' rē-mā) Gr. *phŷsos* 'bladder, wind in the body, bubble' + 60
- PITYOMYRMEX (pīt' ĭ-ô-mûr'' mĕks) Gr. *pityo-* from *pītys* 'pine cone, resin' + 28
- PLAGIOLEPIS (plāj' ĭ-ol'' ē-pīs) Gr. *plāgios* 'oblique' + 22
- PLANIMYRMA (plān' ĭ-mûr'' mā) L. *planus* 'flat' + 29
- PLATYTHYREA (plāt' ĭ-thīr'' ē-ā) Gr. *platŷs* 'broad, flat' + Gr. *thyreós* 'shield'
- PLECTROCTENA (plĕk-trōk'' tē-nā) Gr. *plĕktron* 'plectrum, spear-point, sting' Gr. *ktēís* (*ktēnos*) 'comb'
- PODOMYRMA (pōd' ô-mûr'' mā) Gr. *pōús* (*podós*) 'foot' + 29
- POECILOMYRMA (pē' sīl-ō-mûr'' mā) Gr. *poikīlos* 'many-colored' + 29
- POGONOMYRMEX (pō-gō' nō-mûr'' mĕks) Gr. *pōgon* 'beard' + 28
- POLYERGUS (pōl' ĭ-ūr'' gūs) Gr. *polyergos* 'hard-working'
- POLYRHACHIS (pōl' ĭ-rāk'' ĭs) Gr. *polŷs* 'many' + 43
- PONERA (pō-nē'' rà) 67
- PONERACANTHA (pō-nē' rà-kān'' thā) 67 + 3
- PONEROPSIS (pō' nē-rōp'' sīs) 67 + 36
- PRENOLEPIS (prē-nōl'' ē-pīs) Gr. *prēnēs* 'with the face downward, bent forward, head foremost' + 22
- PRIONOGENYS (prī' ô-nōj'' ē-nīs) 40 + 10
- PRIONOMYRMEX (prī-ōn' ô-mûr'' mĕks) 40 + 28
- PRIONOPELTA (prī-ōn' ô-pēl'' tā) 40 + 39
- PRISTOMYRMECIA (prīs' tō-mûr-mē'' shī-ā) Gr. *prīstes* 'sawyer' + 65
- PRISTOMYRMEX (prīs' tō-mûr'' mĕks) Gr. *prīstes* 'sawyer' + 28
- PROATTA (prō-āt'' ā) 41 + 58
- PROBOLOMYRMEX (prōb' ô-lō-mûr'' mĕks) Gr. *prōbolos* 'hunting-spear, anything that projects' + 28
- PROCERAPACHYS (prō-sēr' ā-pāk'' ĭs) 41 + *Cerapachys* (*q. v.*)
- PROCERATIUM (prō' sēr-ā'' shī-ūm) 41 + Gr. *kerátion* dim. of 16
- PROCRYPTOCERUS (prō'krīp-tōs'' ēr-ūs) 41 + 61
- PRODICROASPIS (prō-dī' krō-ās'' pīs) 41 + *Dicroaspis* (*q. v.*)
- PRODIMORPHOMYRMEX (prō' dī-mōr' fō-mûr'' mĕks) 41 + *Dimorphomyrmex* (*q. v.*)
- PRODISCOTHYREA (prō-dīs' kō-thīr'' ē-ā) 41 + *Discothyrea* (*q. v.*)
- PROFORMICA (prō' fōr-mī'' kā) 41 + 62
- PROLASIUS (prō-lā'' sī-ūs) 41 + 63
- PROMERANOPLUS (prō-mē' rān-ōp'' lūs) 41 + *Meranoplus* (*q. v.*)

¹⁰ Pheidologiton would have been better.

- PROMYOPIAS (prō mī-ōp" ǎ-ás) 41 +
Myopias (q. v.)
- PROMYRMECIA (prō múr-mē" shǐ-á) 41
+ 65
- PROPODOMYRMA (prō-pō" dō-múr" má) 41 + *Podomyrma* (q. v.)
- PROSOPIDRIS (prōs' ō-pǐd" rīs) Gr.
prosopon 'face, mask' + 14
- PROTANEURETUS (prō tǎn-ū" rē-tūs)
Gr. *prōtos* 'first' + *Aneuretus* (q. v.)
- PROTAZTECA (prō tǎz-tē" ká) Gr. *prōtos*
'first' + *Azteca* (q. v.)
- PSALIDOMYRMEC (sǎl' ǐ-dō-múr" mēks)
Gr. *psalís* (*psalídōs*) 'a pair of scissors'
+ 28
- PSEUDAPHOMOMYRMEC (sūd-ǎf' ō-mō-
múr" mēks) 42 + *Aphomomyrma* (q.
v.)
- PSEUDOATTA (sū dō-ǎt" á) 42 + 58
- PSEUDOCAMPONOTUS (sū dō-kǎm' pō-
nō" tūs) 42 + *Camponotus* (q. v.)
- PSEUDOCOLOBOPSIS (sū dō-kól' ō-bōp"
sīs) 42 + 59
- PSEUDOCRYPTOPONE (sū dō-krǐp' tō-
pō" nē) 42 + *Cryptopone* (q. v.)
- PSEUDOCYRTOMYRMA (sū dō-súr' tō-
múr" má) 42 + *Cyrtomyrma* (q. v.)
- PSEUDOLASIUS (sū dō-lǎ" sǐ-ús) 42 +
63
- PSEUDOMYRMA (sū dō-múr" má) 42 +
29
- PSEUDOMYRMEC (sū dō-múr" mēks) 42
+ 28
- PSEUDONOTONCUS (sū dō-nō-tōng"
kūs) 42 + *Notoncus* (q. v.)
- PSEUDONEOPONERA (sū dō-nē' ō-pō-
nē" rá) 42 + *Neoponera* (q. v.)
- PSEUDOPODOMYRMA (sū dō-pōd' ō-
múr" má) 42 + *Podomyrma* (q. v.)
- PSEUDOPONERA (sū dō-pō-nē" rá) 42 +
67
- PSEUDOSPHINCTA (sū dō-sfǐnk" tá) 42
+ 46
- QUADRISTRUMA (kwäd' rǐ-strōō" má) L.
quadri- 'four' + 57
- RAPTIFORMICA (rǎp' tǐ-fōr-mī" ká) L.
raptus 'robbing, plundering' + 62
- RENEA ?
- RHACHIOCREMA (rǎk' ǐ-ōk" rē-má) 43
+ 60
- RHINOMYRMEC (rī nō-múr" mēks) Gr.
rhís (*rhínós*) 'snout, nose' + 28
- RHIZOMYRMA (rī zō-múr" má) Gr. *rhíza*
'root' + 29
- RHOGMUS (rōg" mūs) Gr. *rogmós* 'a snor-
ing'
- RHOPALOMASTIX (rōp' ǎl-ō-mǎs" tǐks)
44 + Gr. *mástix* 'whip'
- RHOPALOMYRMEC (rōp' ǎl-ō-múr"
mēks) 44 + 28
- RHOPALOPONE (rōp' ǎl-ō-pō" nē) 44 +
67
- RHOPALOTHRIX (rōp' á-lōth" rǐcks) 44
+ 51
- RHOPTROMYRMEC (rōp' trō-múr" mēks)
Gr. *rhōptron* 'the wood in a trap which
falls when touched and kills the mouse,
kettle-drum' + 28
- RHYTIDOPONERA (rīt' ǐ-dō-pō-nē" rá)
Gr. *rhytís* (*rhytídōs*) 'wrinkle' + 67
- ROGERIA (rō-jē" rī-á) J. Roger (—1865),
German entomologist
- ROMBLONELLA (rōm' blō-nēl" á) Rom-
blon Island (Philippines) + 56
- ROSSOMYRMEC (rōs' ō-múr" mēks) Med.
Gr. *rōssos* 'Russian' + 28
- SANTSCHIELLA (sǎnt' shǐ-ēl" lá) F. Sant-
schi (1872-1940), myrmecologist, Tuni-
sia
- SCHIZOPELTA (skǐz' ō-pēl" tá) Gr.
schizo-, from *schízein* 'to split' + 39
- SCROBOPHEIDOLE (skrōb' ō-ǐf-dō" lē) L.
scrobis 'trench' + 66
- SELENOPONE (sē-lē" nō-pō" nē) Gr. *se-
léne* 'moon' + 67
- SEMONIUS ?
- SERICOMYRMEC (sēr' ǐ-kō-múr" mēks)
Gr. *serikós* 'silken' + 28
- SERRASTRUMA (sēr' á-strōō" má) L.
serra 'saw' + 57

- SICELOMYRMEX (sĭs' ěl-ō-mŭr" mĕks)
Gr. *Sikelós* 'Sicilian' + 28
- SIFOLINIA¹¹ (sĭf' fō-lĭn" ĭ-á) Italian
Sifolini, a girl's nickname
- SIMOPELTA (sĭm' mō-pĕl" tá) Gr. *simós*
'snub-nosed' + 39
- SIMOPONE (sĭm' mō-pō" nĕ) Gr. *simós*
'snub-nosed' + 67
- SMITHISTRUMA (smĭth' ĭ-strōō" má)
Marion R. Smith (1894-), American
myrmecologist + 57
- SOLENOMYRMA (sō-lĕ' nō-mŭr" má) 45
+ 29
- SOLENOPS (sō-lĕ" nōps) 45 + Gr. *óps*
'face, eye'
- SOLENOPSIS (sō lĕ-nōp" sĭs) 45 + 36
- SOMMIMYRMA ?
- SPANIOPONE (spān' ĭ-ō-pō" nĕ) Gr.
spánios 'rare' + 67
- SPELEOMYRMEX (spĕ' lĕ-ō-mŭr" mĕks)
Gr. *spĕlaion* 'cave' + 28
- SPHAEROCREMA (sfĕ-rōk" rĕ-má) Gr.
sphaîra 'sphere' + 60
- SPHINCTOMYRMEX (sfĭnk' tō-mŭr"
mĕks) 46 + 28
- STEGOMYRMEX (stĕg' ō-mŭr" mĕks) Gr.
stĕgos 'roof' + 28
- STEGOPHEIDOLE (stĕg' ō-fĭ-dō" lĕ) Gr.
stĕgos 'roof' + 66
- STENAMMA (stĕn-ām" á) Gr. *stenós* 'nar-
row' + Gr. *hámma* 'knot, connection'
- STENOMYRMEX (stĕn' ō-mŭr" mĕks) Gr.
stenós 'narrow' + 28
- STEREOMYRMEX (stĕr' ě-ō-mŭr" mĕks)
Gr. *stereós* 'hard, solid' + 28
- STICTOPONERA (stĭk' tō-pō-nĕ" rà) Gr.
stiktós 'pricked, punctured' + 67
- STIGMACROS (stĭg-māk" rōs) 47 + 2
- STIGMATOMMA (stĭg' mā-tōm" má) 47
+ 35
- STIGMOMYRMEX (stĭg' mō-mŭr" mĕks)
47 + 28
- STIPHROMYRMEX (stĭf' rō-mŭr" mĕks)
Gr. *stĭphrós* 'compact, strong, solid' + 28
- STREBLOGNATHUS (strĕb' lōg-nāth" ūs)
Gr. *streblós* 'crooked, twisted' + 11
- STRONGYLOGNATHUS (strōn' ĭ-lōg-
nāth" ūs) Gr. *strongýlos* 'round' + 11
- STRUMIGENYS (strōō-mĭj" ě-nĭs) 57 +
10
- SYLLOPHOPSIS (sĭl' ō-fōp" sĭs) Gr.*
sýllophos (from 48 + Gr. *lóphos* 'crest')
+ 36
- SYMBIOMYRMA (sĭm' bĭ-ō-mŭr" má) Gr.
sýmbios 'living together' + 29
- SYMMYRMICA (sĭm' mŭr-mĭ" ká) 48 +
Myrmica (*q. v.*)
- SYMPHEIDOLE (sĭm' fĭ-dō" lĕ) 48 + 60
- SYNSOLENOPSIS (sĭn' sō-lĕ-nōp" sĭs) 48
+ *Solenopsis* (*q. v.*)
- SYNTERMITOPONE (sĭn-tŭr' mĭt-ō-pō"
nĕ) 48 + *Termitopone* (*q. v.*)
- SYNTAPHUS (sĭn" tāf-ŭs) Gr. *sýntaphos*
'buried in the same grave'
- SYSCIA (sĭsh" ĭ-á) Gr. *sýskios* 'shaded,
covered'
- SYSPHINCTA (sĭs-fĭnk" tá) Gr. *sýsphink-*
tos 'laced close together'
- TALARIDRIS¹² (tāl' á-rid" rĭs) Gr. *tálaros*
'a wicker basket' + 14
- TAMMOTECA (tām' ō-tĕk" á) anagram of
Ectatomma (*q. v.*)
- TANAEMYRMEX (tān' ě-mŭr" mĕks) Gr.
tanaé from *tanaós* 'outstretched' + 28
- TAPINOLEPIS (tāp' ĭ-nōl" ě-pĭs) Gr.
tapeinós 'low' + 22
- TAPINOMA (tāp' ĭ-nō" má) Gr. *tapéinoma*
'lowness' (i.e., of the scale on the petiole)
- TAPINOPTERA (tāp' ĭ-nōp" tĕr-á) Gr.
tapeinós 'low' + Gr. *pterón* 'wing'
- TECHNOMYRMEX (tĕk' nō-mŭr" mĕks)
Gr. *tĕchne* 'art' + 28
- TELEUTOMYRMEX (tĕl-ŭ' tō-mŭr" mĕks)
Gr. *teleuté* 'end, completion' + 28

¹¹ "Nomen familiare cuiusdam puellulae"

¹² "In allusion to the remarkable mandibles which come together at their apices in somewhat the form of a basket." Weber, *Ann. Entom. Soc. Amer.* 34:184, 1941.

- TEMNOTHORAX (těm' nō-thō" rāks) Gr. *tēmno* 'I cut' + 50
- TERATANER (těr' ā-tān" ěr) Gr. *téras* (*tératos*) 'wonder, marvel, monstrosity' + Gr. *anér* 'male'
- TERMITOPONE (túr' mít-ō-pō" nē) L. *termes* (*termitis*) 'a wood worm' + 67
- TETRAMORIUM (tět' rá-mō" rī-ām) 49 + 26
- TETRAMYRMA (tět' rá-múr" má) 49 + 29
- TETRAPONERA (tět' rá-pō-nē" rá) 49 + 67
- THAUMATOMYRMEX (thō'mà-tō-múr" mēks) Gr. *thaúma* (*tháumatos*) 'wonder, marvel' + 28
- THERYELLA (thēr-i-ěl" á) presumably from a surname Thery + 56
- THLIPSEPINOTUS (thlíp' sēp-i-nō" tūs) Gr. *thlipsis* 'pressure' + 8 + 32
- TINGIMYRMEX¹³ (tín' jī-múr" mēks) *Tingis*, 'a hemipteran genus' + 28
- TRACHYMESOPUS (trāk' i-mēs" ō-pūs) 52 + 24 + Gr. *poús* 'foot'
- TRACHYMYRMEX (trāk' i-múr" mēks) 52 + 28
- TRACHYPHEIDOLE (trāk' i-fi-dō" lē) 52 + 66
- TRANOPELTA (trán' ō-pěl" tà) Gr. *tranés* 'clear, distinct, sharp' + 39
- TRANOPELTOIDES (trán' ō-pěl-toid" ēz) *Tranopelta* (*q. v.*) + 34
- TRAPEZIOPELTA (trā-pē' zī-ō-pěl" tà) Gr. *trapézion* 'a small table, a trapezium' + 39
- TRICHOMELOPHORUS (trík' ō-měl-ōf" ō-rūs) 51 + *Melphorus* (*q. v.*)
- TRICHOMYRMEX (trík' ō-múr" mēks) 51 + 28
- TRICHOSCAPA (trík' ō-skāp" á) 51 + Gr. *skapos* 'shaft, stem, stalk'
- TRICYTARUS (trī-sít" ā-rūs) Gr. *tri-* 'three' + Gr. *kýtaron* 'soup ladle, cell of a honeycomb'
- TRIGLYPHOTHRIX (trī' glíf-ōth" rīks) Gr. *triglyphos* 'trifid' + 51
- TRIGONOGASTER (trī-gō' nō-gās" tēr) Gr. *trigonon* 'triangular' + Gr. *gastér* 'belly'
- TURNERIA (túr-nēr" i-á) G. Turner, Australia
- TYPHLATTA (tíf-lāt" á) 53 + 58
- TYPHLOMYRMEX (tíf' lō-múr" mēks) 53 + 28
- TYPHLOPONE (tíf' lō-pō" nē) 53 + 67
- TYPHLOTERAS (tíf-lót" tēr-ās) 53 + Gr. *téras* 'marvel, monster, wonder'
- VEROMESSOR (věr' ō-mēs" ōr) L. *verus* 'true' + *Messor* (*q. v.*)
- VITICICOLA (vít' i-sík" ō-lá) *Vitex*, a genus of plants + L. *-cola* from *colo* 'I inhabit'
- VOLLENHOVIA (völ' ěn-hō" ví-á) S. C. van Vollenhoven (1816-1880), Holland
- WADEURA (wōd' ē-ū" rá) Arawak Indian name for the genus
- WASMANNIA (wōs-mān" i-á) E. Wasmann (1859-1929), Dutch myrmecologist
- WEBERIDRIS (wēb' ěr-íd" rīs) N. A. Weber (1908-), American myrmecologist + 14
- WEBERISTRUMA (wēb' ěr-i-strōō" má) see above + 57
- WESSONISTRUMA (wēs' ōn-i-strōō" má) L. G. Wesson (1917-), American myrmecologist + 57
- WHEELERIELLA (hwēl' ěr-i-ěl" á) William Morton Wheeler (1865-1937), American myrmecologist + 56
- WHEELERIMYRMEX (hwēl' ěr-i-múr" mēks) Wheeler (see above) + 28
- WHEELERIPONE (hwēl' ěr-i-pō" nē) Wheeler (see above) + 67
- WILLOWSIELLA (wíl' ōz-i-ěl" á) M. Willows, collector of type specimen of this genus

¹³ "The outside decorations of these ants reminded me of the trimming on some of the so-called lace bugs, the Tingitinae." Dr. W. M. Mann, in *litteris*.

XENHYBOMA (zěn' ĭ-bō'' má) 54 + Gr. <i>hýboma</i> 'hump'	XIPHOMYRMEX (zíf' ô-mûr'' mĕks) Gr. <i>xíphos</i> 'sword' + 28
XENOMETRA (zěn' ô-mē'' trá) 54 + Gr. <i>métra</i> 'queen (as of wasps)'	XYMMER ¹⁴ (zím'' ěr) Gr. * <i>xýmmeros</i> = <i>sýmmeros</i> 'with the thighs closed'
XENOMYRMEX (zěn' ô-mûr'' mĕks) 54 + 28	ZACRYPTOCERUS (zák' ríp-tôs'' ěr-ús) 55 + 61
XEROMYRMEX (zē' rō-mûr'' mĕks) Gr. <i>xerós</i> 'dry' + 28	ZASPHINCTUS (zǎ-sfĭnk'' tŭs) 55 + 46
XIPHOCREMA (zíf-čk'' rē-má) Gr. <i>xíphos</i> 'sword' + 60	ZATAPINOMA (zǎ-tǎp' ĭ-nō'' má) 55 + <i>Tapinoma</i> (<i>q. v.</i>)

¹⁴ *Xymmerus* would have been better.