

tennesseensis. The natural food of *rudis* is insects (which they kill or eat as refuse), seeds, and the pollen of ground-nesting bees. Headley was able to trace workers to their nest by feeding them bread crumbs. *A. rudis* is quite similar to *fulva* in its economic habits and importance.

References: Hendrickson, 1930, pp. 78-79; Dennis, 1938, pp. 286-287, 305; Wesson and Wesson, 1940, pp. 90, 94; Headley, 1943, p. 25; Headley, 1949, pp. 265-272; Talbot, 1951, pp. 302-307; Talbot, 1957, pp. 377-379.

Aphaenogaster tennesseensis (Mayr)

This is a native species, which ranges from South Dakota and Ontario, south to Oklahoma and Georgia. It is not only one of the most striking forms of *Aphaenogaster*, but one of the most easily recognized.

Taxonomic Characters

Subfamily and generic characters: Same as for *lamellidens*. *Specific characters:* Workers 4.1-5.3 mm. long. *A. tennesseensis* may be distinguished from the other species of *Aphaenogaster* by the following characters: Strongly protuberant mesonotum (especially anterior portion); a pair of extraordinarily large epinotal spines noticeably thickened at the base, very acute apically, and longer than the base of the epinotum (best seen from above); the peculiarly shaped postpetiolar node which, when seen from above, is slightly broader than long and definitely broader posteriorly than anteriorly; the coarse thoracic sculpture, much of which is reticulate-rugose; the almost complete absence of erect hairs on the dorsal surface of the body; the sparse, appressed pubescence; and the body color (the head, thorax, petiole, and postpetiole reddish, the gaster yellowish, and the appendages dark). The species bears a superficial resemblance to *lamellidens*.

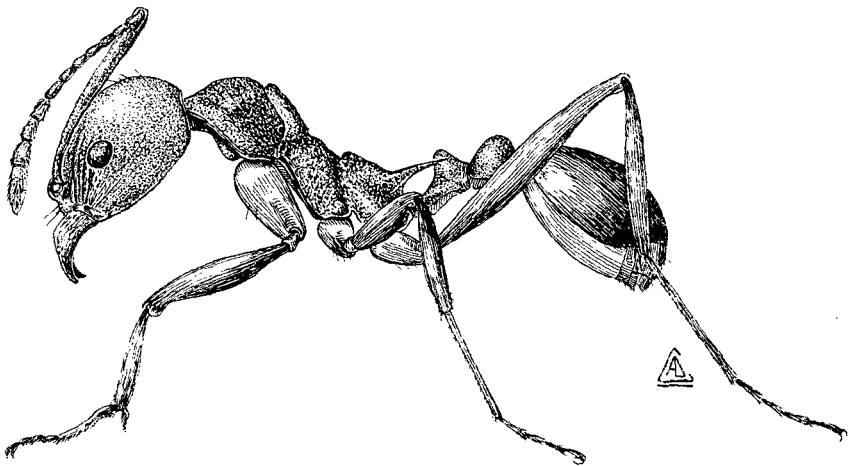


Figure 7.—*Aphaenogaster tennesseensis* (Mayr), lateral view of worker.