

tubercles of the body become faintly indicated. The wing pads of the sexes darken distally before proximally. The entire integument becomes a pale brown as the pupa reaches maturity, the male gaster remaining paler than the rest of the body (Fig. 8).

#### PIGMENTATION IN THE CALLOW

The callow is unable to emerge from the pupal skin without the aid of the worker although it can start the process. The exuvia is removed by the intensive licking of it by one or more workers. During this period the general pale brown darkens slightly.

When the callow has become freed of the exuvia pigmentation proceeds as shown in the figures (Figs. 1-7). The worker develops a faint mid-dorsal streak from the clypeus to the posterior of the first gastric segment. This is widest anteriorly and posteriorly. Lateral areas then darken and render the dorsal streak less conspicuous but it is generally retained throughout life to a variable extent. The female pattern is similar except that a dark area marks the ocellar region and there are three dark streaks on the thorax. The male differs markedly from the female and worker in having a uniformly pale brown gaster.

#### PIGMENTATION IN THE ADULT

Older ants in this species tend to be darker than younger ones during the summer in nature. By the fall of the year all are mostly dark ferruginous with faint indications of the callow pattern. Worker callows that emerge in the laboratory tend to be pale ferruginous and remain this color for a much longer time than in nature.

Ants of the genus *Acromyrmex*, closely related and perhaps derived from *Trachymyrmex*, are also a ferruginous color of variable intensity. The female of *Acromyrmex* (*Moellerius*) *versicolor* Pergande has a characteristic gastric pattern (Fig. 9). The gaster of the female of *Acromyrmex* (*A*) *coronatus globoculis* Forel has a bold hastate pattern (Fig. 10).