

[Reprinted from THE AMERICAN NATURALIST, Vol. XLVIII., Jan., 1914.]

GYNANDROMORPHOUS ANTS DESCRIBED DURING THE DECADE 1903-1913

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IN 1903 I described six gynandromorphous ants and reviewed the previously recorded cases, seventeen in number. Although many thousand ants have since passed through my hands, I have failed to find any additional cases. Other observers, however, have been more fortunate and have described seven within the past decade. As these are all very interesting, it seems advisable to give a brief account of them as a sequel to my former paper.

1. LATERAL GYNANDROMORPH OF *CARDIOCONDYLA BATESI* FOREL. VAR. *NIGRA* FOREL.—SANTSCHI (1903, p. 324, Fig. 5, *i*)

This specimen is female on the right and partly male on the left side. The male portions are sharply marked off from the black female portions by their testaceous red color. The line of demarcation, very clear in front, starts at the anterior clypeal border and divides the head into two nearly equal parts, but leaves the median ocellus on the male side. It then divides the pronotum down the middle and the three anterior quarters of the mesonotum. Thence the line fades out on the right side so that the whole posterior border of the mesonotum is male. Three quarters of the prescutellum and the anterior half of the scutellum are male. The epinotum and the abdomen are female throughout, but the female genitalia are slightly asymmetrical on the left side. The fore and middle legs on this side and a portion of the mesosternum are male. There are wings on both sides, but the anterior one on the female side was lost after capture. Those on the left