

REVISION OF THE ANT TRIBE DACETINI: II.
GLAMYROMYRMEX Wheeler AND CLOSELY
RELATED SMALL GENERA¹

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(Text-figures)

Included in *Glamyromyrmex* Wheeler ~~are~~ a handful of small, little-known short-mandibulate dacetines of the *Smithistruma* subcomplex. In my 1948 revision (*op. cit.*, *infra*) I included *beebei* Wheeler, *wheeleri* M. R. Smith, and *convexiceps* (Santschi) in this group and defined the genus on the basis of the worker. That definition must now be enlarged to include the new subgenus *Chelystruma* described below.

G. (Chelystruma) lilloana new species proves to be a primitive form connecting *Glamyromyrmex* with the other members of the *Smithistruma* subcomplex. The affinities with *Smithistruma* seem to run through a series of genera (*Codiomyrmex* Wheeler, *Weberistruma* Brown) which are old and have become distinct in their own right. *Glamyromyrmex* and the two related monotypic genera *Codioxenus* Santschi and *Dorisidris* Brown represent an extreme development of this old line in which the usual densely punctulate sculpture of the majority of higher dacetines has given way to an almost or quite smooth and shining surface on head and alitrunk as well as on the gaster. This change has been accompanied by a shortening and broadening of the head, the lateral expansion largely due to development of the sublamelliform roof of the antennal scrobe on each side. Due to this development and to other changes, the flattened-pyriform shape so characteristic of most dacetines is largely lost. The mandibles have become shortened and thickened, and in all species but *lilloana*, the teeth are reduced in number from the *Smithistruma* pattern and individually enlarged.

¹ Part I of this series, on the dacetine fauna of Japan, China and Taiwan, appeared in *Mushi*, vol. 20, pp. 1-25, 1949.

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