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**The Gyne of the Harvester Ant, *Pogonomyrmex texanus*
(Hymenoptera: Formicidae)¹**

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ABSTRACT: The previously unknown reproductive female (gyne) of the harvester ant, *Pogonomyrmex texanus* Francke and Merickel, is described and illustrated with scanning electron micrographs.

Francke and Merickel (1981) described *Pogonomyrmex texanus* based on workers and males. At that time no reproductive females (gynes) had been collected. On 11 August 1984, I excavated a nest in Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas and collected 30 female alates, the nest queen, and numerous workers and males. Specimens from this series are deposited in my personal collection and in the entomological collection at Texas Tech University (TTU #7165). The description of the previously unknown gyne of *Pogonomyrmex texanus* is based on 10 randomly selected individuals and follows the terminology of Cole (1968), Snelling (1981), and the original description of the species.

Head length 2.17-2.51 mm, head width 2.55-2.81 mm, cephalic index 109.96-123.50, scape length 1.66-1.74 mm, scape index 60.14-68.23, maximum eye length 0.43-0.49 mm, maximum eye width 0.26-0.32 mm, ocular index 17.13-21.30, Weber's length 3.44-3.57 mm, petiolar node length 0.51-0.60 mm, maximum width of petiolar node 0.72-0.81 mm, postpetiolar length 0.68-0.81 mm, post-petiolar width 0.91-0.98 mm.

Head broader than long, eye small and weakly convex, not extending beyond lateral margins of head (Fig. 1). Mandible with seven teeth (Fig. 2). Antennal scape with strong peripheral carina, point present or absent. Frontal triangle deeply impressed, lateral lobes of clypeus projecting anteriorly. Median cephalic rugae dense and straight with shining interrugal spaces; occipital corners without rugae, smooth and shining, rugae not forming whorls about the eye. Psammophore well developed.

Dorsal surface of mesoscutum shining or longitudinally rugose, scutellum shining, both with numerous erect hairs (Fig. 3). Pronotal collar with transverse rugae, lateral portions almost smooth. Mesopleural rugae transverse, propodeum unarmed (Figs. 4, 5), basal surface of propodeum with