

requires tropical or subtropical conditions and apparently cannot tolerate the climatic conditions which occur along the Gulf coast. The severity of the sting of this little ant is out of all proportion to its small size. Coupled with its practice of tending various aphids this makes *auropunctata* a rather undesirable addition to our ant fauna."¹

Genus WASMANNIA Forel

Body subcylindrical and rather stout; diameter greatest at the mesothorax, decreasing slightly to the second abdominal somite, increasing slightly to abdominal somite IV, and then decreasing somewhat more rapidly to the posterior end, which is narrowly rounded; prothorax forming a stout and very short neck which is at right angles to the rest of the body. Body hairs sparse, short to long, with the apical portion denticulate. Head hairs few, short to long, with the apical portion denticulate. Antennae small. Labrum small, short and trilobed. Mandibles narrowly subtriangular in anterior view; slightly curved medially; apex forming a rather short acute tooth; a smaller acute subapical tooth; several rather long and sharp-pointed denticles on the inner surface near the base. Maxillary palp a low knob bearing five sensilla. Labial palp a cluster of five sensilla; an isolated sensillum between each palp and the opening of the sericteries. Hypopharynx apparently without spinules but with a few longitudinal ridges near the pharynx.

WASMANNIA AUROPUNCTATA (Roger)

Pl. I, figs. 19-26

Worker larva.—Length about 1.4 mm. Body subcylindrical and rather stout; diameter greatest at the mesothorax, decreasing slightly to the second abdominal somite, increasing slightly to abdominal somite IV and then decreasing somewhat more rapidly to the posterior end, which is narrowly rounded; prothorax forming a stout and very short neck which is at right angles to the rest of the body; anterior end broadly rounded and formed from the dorsa of the prothorax and mesothorax. Anus posteroventral. Leg, wing and gonopod vestiges present. Segmentation indistinct. Mesothoracic spiracle noticeably larger than the others. Body hairs sparse, short to long (0.018-0.135 mm), with the apical portion denticulate. Head moderately large. Cranium transversely subelliptical in anterior view, slightly broader than long, with marked occipitolateral angles. Head hairs few, short to long (0.02-0.088 mm), with the apical portion denticulate. Antennae small; each with three sensilla, each of which bears a rather long spinule. Labrum small and short (breadth 2.7× length), trilobed; anterior surface of each lateral lobe with three isolated sensilla; ventral border of each lateral lobe with one isolated and two contiguous sensilla and a few minute spinules; posterior surface of each lateral lobe with three or four isolated sensilla; entire posterior surface spinulose, the spinules minute and in subtransverse rows. Mandibles moderately sclerotized; narrowly subtriangular in anterior view; slightly curved medially; apex forming a rather short acute tooth; a smaller acute subapical tooth on the inner border; several rather long and sharp-pointed denticles on the inner surface near the base. Maxillae with the apex paraboloidal; palp a low knob with five sensilla, three of which bear a spinule each; galea subcylindrical and slightly curved, with two apical sensilla. Labial palp a slightly elevated cluster of five sensilla, three of which bear a spinule each; an isolated sensillum between each palp and the opening of the sericteries; the latter a short transverse slit. Hypopharynx with a few longitudinal ridges near the pharynx. (*Material studied*: several larvae from Costa Rica, Panama Canal Zone and Puerto Rico.)

Queen larva.—Similar to the worker except in the following details: Length 3.5 mm. Much plumper. Diameter greatest near the posterior end (which is broadly rounded), decreasing anteriorly. No neck, head applied to the ventral surface near the anterior end. Body hairs of two types: (1) on the ventral surface, 0.054-0.108 mm long, with the apical portion denticulate; (2) generally distributed, simple, 0.18-0.216 mm long, flexible. Mandibular teeth vestigial. (*Material studied*: a single larva from Puerto Rico.)

Mann² has collected *Orasema minutissima* Howard in a hollow twig with a colony of this ant. Presumably the eucharid larvae had parasitized the ant larvae.

Tribe TETRAMORIINI Emery

This is a large tribe of some 200 species in 13 genera. The largest and best known

1 W. S. Creighton. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 104:294-295. 1950.

2 W. M. Mann. Psyche 25:106. 1918.