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THE LARVA OF *ACANTHOGNATHUS*
(HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE)

BY GEORGE C. WHEELER¹ AND JEANETTE WHEELER²

In 1953 Brown divided the tribe Dacetini into four subtribes: Dacetiti, Orectognathi, Epopostrumiti and Strumigeniti. After studying the larvae of eight dacetine genera (*Daceton*, *Orectognathus*, *Epopostruma*, *Mesostruma*, *Alistruma*, *Clarkistruma*, *Strumigenys* and *Smithistruma*) representing all four subtribes, we concluded (1954) that the larval similarities and differences confirmed the grouping of the adults. But now, alas, our study of the larva of *Acanthognathus* forces us to revise our conclusion.

Genus *Acanthognathus* Mayr

Thorax and first abdominal somite strongly curved ventrally, remainder of abdomen straight; diameter increasing from head to mesothorax, decreasing slightly through metathorax and abdominal somite I, then increasing rapidly to abdominal somite V. Posterior end broadly rounded. Anus with a small posterior lip. Body hairs short to long, moderately numerous. Of three types: (1) bifid with the branches long, on the dorsal surface; (2) nearly straight, with the distal half finely denticulate, on the ventral surface and a few in a transverse row around the middle of each thorax somite and abdominal somites IX and X; (3) anchor-tipped, with long flexuous shaft, four in a row across the dorsum of each abdominal somite I-VIII. Antennae small, each with three sensilla. Head hairs moderately numerous, moderately long, denticulate. Mandibles long and narrow.

Acanthognathus rudis Brown and Kempf*

Submature. Length (through spiracles) about 2.6 mm. Thorax and first abdominal somite strongly curved ventrally, remainder of abdomen straight. Diameter increasing from the head to mesothorax, decreasing slightly through metathorax and first abdominal somite, then increasing rather rapidly to a maximum at abdominal somite V.

¹Research Scientist, Whittell Forest, University of Nevada.

²Research Associate, Desert Research Institute. Address of both authors: Laboratory of Desert Biology, Desert Research Institute, University of Nevada System, Reno, Nevada 89507.

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*See previous article, this issue.