6. The gynaecoid worker.—*Ocymyrmex*, *Leptomyrmex*, *Diacamma*, *Rhytidoponera*, etc.

In this connection it is interesting to note that a series of forms between the winged female and worker closely paralleling those described in the preceding paragraphs, may be developed in ants as the result of parasitism and therefore under pathological conditions. Mrázek,[13] Donisthorpe[14] and I[15] have shown that small-winged or subapterous females ('mermithogynes') are produced in *Lasius niger* by the presence

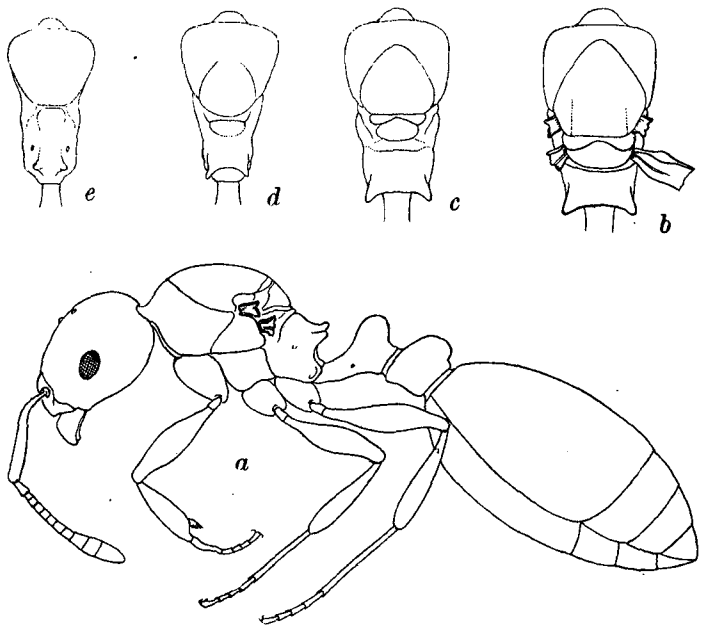

FIG. 3

Monomorium rubriceps Mayr. var. *cinctum* var. nov. *a*, Mesonotal, incompletely deälated, subapterous female, lateral view; *b*, thorax of same, dorsal view; *c*, thorax of stenonotal apterous female, dorsal view; *d*, thorax of ergatogyne (micronotal female), dorsal view; *e*, thorax of worker, dorsal view.

of Nematode worms (*Mermis* sp.) in the abdominal cavity, and Wasmann[16] and others have demonstrated that 'pseudogynes,' i.e., forms closely resembling ergotogynes and ergatoids, are produced by the parasitism of Lomechusine beetles (*Lomechusa*, *Atemeles*, *Xenodusa*) on the ant colony as a whole. Gynaecoid workers, finally, may be developed by what really amounts to a pathological disturbance in the trophic status of the colony when it loses its queen.

Attention may also be called to a parallel tendency to aptery and micronoty in the males of certain ant-genera. Thus the male of *Sym-*