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ANTS OF THE DOMINICAN AMBER
(HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE).
2. THE FIRST FOSSIL ARMY ANTS

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Despite the local abundance of the contemporary army ants, comprising about 105 species in the Old World Dorylinae and 147 species in the New World Ecitoninae (Gotwald, 1979), no fossil remains have hitherto been recovered. In the course of studying a large collection of Dominican amber ants newly assembled in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (see also Wilson, 1985), I encountered two well-preserved workers of an apparently extinct species belonging to the New World genus *Neivamyrmex*. Their status as the first ecitonine fossils, extending the history of the subfamily back at least as far as the early Miocene, deserves special notice. The discovery also has potential biogeographic significance, because no living species of *Neivamyrmex* or any other ecitonine is known from the Greater Antilles.

Neivamyrmex ectopus Wilson, new species
(Figs. 1, 2)

Diagnosis (based principally on the holotype). A medium-sized species (Head Width 0.4–0.6 mm) characterized uniquely by the following combination of traits: sides of head parallel or nearly so for most of their length; antennal scapes relatively slender (thicker in the paratype), approaching the occipital angles to within a distance a little less than the maximum scape width; occipital border moderately concave, the lateral angles well defined; dorsal and posterior (declivitous) borders of propodeum forming a small, strongly convex but not angulate juncture; petiolar node symmetric, with a well-defined anterior peduncle; the subpetiolar process small, limited to the anterior petiolar border, and projecting forward; body mostly covered with comparatively sparse, semierect pilosity. Head, petiolar node, legs, scapes, and gaster smooth to weakly shagreened and feebly shining. Color dark reddish brown, although this may be an artifact of preservation.