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**Notes on the Hypogaecic Ant, *Proceratium silaceum* Roger**CLARENCE HAMILTON KENNEDY, Ohio State University, and MARY TALBOT,  
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To complete the technical description of the species we give first a description of the male, which to date has remained undescribed.

**Description of the Male**

The following description deals largely with characters which differ from parallel characters in the male of *Proceratium croceum* Emery described by M. R. Smith (1930). The type male is from a nest of 5 males and 9 workers collected by C. A. Dennis on the south sand spit of Pelee Island, Ont., August 25, 1936 (Kennedy coll., No. 2361). The workers are of the lighter of the two forms of *silaceum* discussed elsewhere in this article. We have no males of the darker form. Neither have we been able to study males of *croceum*.

Length 3 mm. Length of face, excluding mandibles, into width, including compound eyes, 1.1-1.3 times ("slightly" broader than long in *croceum*).

Antenna, 12 segments, scape and first segment of funicle shiny; the other funicular segments dull. Scape equal in length to first 4 segments of funicle (equal to first 3 segments in Smith's fig. 3 of male *croceum*). Reticulation of face with 10-12 polygonal areas between compound eye and median ocellus<sup>s</sup> (5 in Smith's fig. 3 of male *croceum*).

Mesonotum with very narrow median carina; scutellum with similar but a more distinct carina (in *croceum* not distinct enough on mesonotum for mention). Metanotum with median, posterior spine as in *croceum*. Epinotum with its posterior vertical face two times as long as dorsal surface (more nearly equal in *croceum*, Smith's fig. 2). Median furrow of epinotum wide and shallow, most distinct on upper half of vertical face (in *croceum* more distinct on the base).

Color of head and body black; mandibles, antennae, and legs brown. Wings with colorless membrane and brown stigmas. (*Croceum* is ferruginous).

See Figures 1, 6, 8, 13, 15, and 21-26 which are drawn from regional material but from other nests than the male type nest.

*Proceratium silaceum* is a remnant from that time, barely a hundred years ago, when Ohio and Indiana were covered with an almost continuous forest. With the forest cover intact, drainage was much less rapid than now, so that much of the wooded area was more moist the year around. In those areas supporting white and burr oaks this species of ant was probably to be found in every oak log which, at a late stage of decay, had the proper moisture content.

**Collection Records**

*Proceratium silaceum* is sparsely listed in the literature because it is a rare ant which is never taken abundantly. Roger described it in 1863 (pp. 171-172), basing his description on one worker, which he lists as from North America. It has subsequently been collected along the eastern and southern parts of the United States.