

THE MALES OF TWO NORTH AMERICAN  
CERAPACHYINE ANTS.

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The very rare and primitive ants of the subfamily Cerapachyinae Forel were previously represented in the United States by only two species, *Acanthostichus* (*Ctenopyga*) *texanus* Forel and *Cerapachys* (*Parasyscia*) *augustae* Wheeler. This paper includes the description of the male of a new species of *Cerapachys* subgenus *Parasyscia*, and that of the heretofore unknown male of *augustae*.

Our first recorded cerapachyine species was *augustae*, which Wheeler described and figured from workers and a female collected at Austin, Tex., by Miss Augusta Rucker. Later he was able to add some interesting observations on the biology of this species and to furnish a description and figure of the egg and larval stage. Forel (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 48: 168, 1904) described the second species, *texanus*, from a female collected at Brownsville, Tex., by Wickham. Except for workers of *augustae* in the United States National Museum, and for the types of the two species which are in other museums, no North American ants of the subfamily Cerapachyinae seem to have been recognized heretofore in the collections of this country. Of the 25 specimens of *augustae* in the United States National Museum, 3 were taken at El Paso, Tex., by a quarantine official of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, from plants originating in Mexico. The remaining 22 specimens were removed from the stomach of an armadillo at Huntsville, Tex., by F. W. Tabor, of the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture.

Since no male has ever been described for any species of *Cerapachys*, subgenus *Parasyscia*, the descriptions of the male of *augustae* and of the new species should be of considerable significance; for this reason, I have thought it advisable to figure the male of *augustae*.

Although the male of *Acanthostichus texanus* is still unknown, the generic characters for the caste of this species can well be obtained from that of the Mexican species *Acanthostichus* (*Ctenopyga*) *townsendi*, which was described and figured by Ashmead (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 8: 29, 1906). The males of our North American *Acanthostichus*, subgenus *Ctenopyga*, can be distinguished from those of *Cerapachys*, subgenus *Parasyscia*, by the presence of Mayrian furrows, more than one cubital and discoidal cell (usually two or three of each) in the front wing, an impressed or flattened area (pygidium) with scalloped