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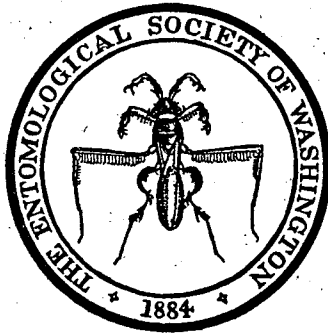
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Lachnomyrmex: Key, fig., haskensi n. sp.

M. R. Smith



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B.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

1. *Culex lavatae*, n. sp., male; *a*, ventral view of mesosome, tenth sternite included on left; *b*, basistyle and dististyle; *c*, antennal segments 6 to 9 (torus counted as 1). 2. *Aedes clavirostris*, n. sp.; *a*, palpus and proboscis of female; *b*, tip of dististyle enlarged; *c*, tip of tenth sternite enlarged; *d*, male genitalia, ventral, bristles shown at left, scales at right. 3. *Aedes arantanus* (Banks), male genitalia, ventral, scales on left, bristles on right. 4. *Aedes flavipennis* (Giles), dististyle, basistyle, and claspette of male. 5. *Aedes avistyla* Brug, outline of basistyle and dististyle (redrawn from Brug, 1939). 6. *Aedes poicilia* (Theobald), outline of basistyle and dististyle. 7. *Aedes knighti*, n. sp., outline of basistyle and dististyle. 8. *Aedes samoanus* (Gruenberg), outline of basistyle, dististyle, and two enlarged views of specialized seta. 9. *Aedes solomonis*, n. sp., same view as preceding but with bristles shown. 10. *Aedes kochi* (Doenitz), same view as preceding but bristles omitted. 11. *Aedes suvae*, n. sp., male genitalia, ventral. 12. *Aedes daggyi*, n. sp., male genitalia, oblique ventral view. 13. *Aedes marshallensis*, n. sp., male genitalia, ventral. 14. *Aedes gurneyi*, n. sp., male genitalia, ventral.

THE GENUS LACHNOMYRMEX, WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF A SECOND SPECIES (Hymenoptera: Formicidae)

By MARION R. SMITH, *Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture*

Since 1910 the genus *Lachnomyrmex* has been known from the single species *scrobiculatus* Wheeler, of Guatemala. This article describes a second species from Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone. In reviewing the generic and specific descriptions, the author has found a number of mistakes which should be corrected, especially since these errors unfortunately have already been repeated in literature, by both Wheeler and Emery.

LACHNOMYRMEX Wheeler

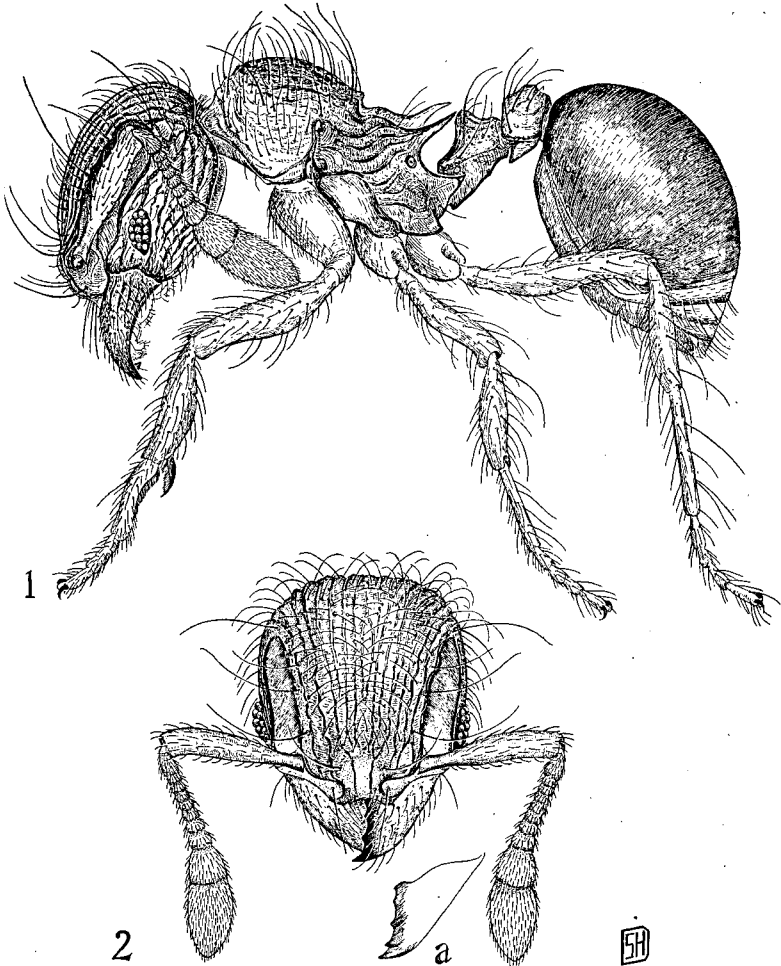
Lachnomyrmex Wheeler, 1910, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Bul. 28: 263; Emery, 1922, Genera Insect. Fasc. 174 C: 245, 269; Wheeler, 1922, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Bul. 45: 670. Genotype, *Lachnomyrmex scrobiculatus* Wheeler Monobasic.

Corrections and additions to the detailed generic description given by Wheeler: Antenna of worker and female 11-segmented, not 12-segmented as stated. Anterior border of clypeus not rounded and entire as described but with a median incision and a slight emargination on each side of the incision. Eye of worker with approximately 5-7 facets in its greatest diameter, ending anteroventrally in a distinct angle. Mandible of worker with 4 or 5 teeth, 2 near the apex of the masticatory border, 1 near the middle, and 1 or 2 near the base.

The following key will distinguish the workers of the two species:

Head distinctly longer than broad (approximately one and one-tenth times as long as broad). Mesonotum, in profile, meeting the mesoepinotal impression in a very distinct angle. Epinotal spines neither unusually long nor directed dorsally at a very pronounced angle. Sculpturing of head and thorax mainly rugulose.....*haskinsi*, new species

Head not distinctly longer than broad. Mesonotum, in profile, not meeting the mesoepinotal impression in a very distinct angle. Epinotal spines unusually long, directed dorsally at a very pronounced angle. Sculpturing of head and thorax very coarse, mainly rugulose reticulate. (Color dark reddish brown).....*scrobiculatus* Wheeler



Lachnomyrmex haskinsi, new species. Fig. 1.—Profile of worker. Fig. 2.—Head; a, mandible. (Illustrations by Sara H. DeBord.)

Lachnomyrmex haskinsi, new species

(Figs. 1, 2, and 2a)

Worker.—Length 2.3 mm.

Head, exclusive of mandibles, approximately one and one-tenth times as long as broad, with rounded posterior border and rounded posterior corners. Frontal carinae distant from each other, almost right angular in front, continued posteriorly on each side as the mesal border of the very prominent antennal scrobe. Eye placed anterior to middle of side of head, with 5 facets in its greatest diameter, ending anteroventrally in a distinct angle. Broad antennal scrobe above eye not attaining posterior border of head, anteriorly confluent with antennal fovea. Antenna 11-segmented; scape incrassated throughout approximately two-thirds its length; funiculus with a prominent 2-segmented club which is approximately as long as remainder of funiculus, the terminal segment about twice length of preceding segment. No frontal area or frontal groove. Anterior border of clypeus with a distinct median incision and an emargination on each side of incision. Mandible with 5 teeth; 2 at apex of masticatory border, 1 near middle, and 2 near base. Promesonotum convex but not so strongly as in *scrobiculatus*, the suture separating pronotum from mesonotum absent. Posterior part of mesonotum, in profile, meeting the mesoepinotal impression in a very distinct angle. Epinotum lower than promesonotum, bearing 2 spines which are directed dorsally only moderately, base of epinotum shorter than declivity. Metasternal angle on each side sharp, spinelike. Middle and hind tibiae without spurs. Petiole, in profile, with a short node, the ventral surface of peduncle carinate and also with a small tooth near base. Postpetiole, in profile, with a distinct anteroventral tooth; from above, postpetiole approximately two and one-third times as broad as long, with a straight anterior border and somewhat converging sides posteriorly. Gaster globose, without basal angles.

Mandible with a few scattered, piligerous punctures in addition to the fine striae near base. Middle of clypeus with 4 longitudinal rugulae including the ones at lateral borders. Head, thorax, petiole, and postpetiole sculptured for the most part with longitudinal rugulae, the sculpturing especially coarse on head and thorax. Antennal scrobes, epinotal declivity, and gaster smooth and shining. Mandibles shining regardless of the sculpturing.

Hairs rather abundant, varying from long to unusually long, somewhat curved; absent from most of gaster except apex, more reclinate on appendages.

Brown; gaster darker than remainder of body; sides of prothorax, apex of gaster, and appendages lighter.

Type locality.—Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone.

Described from a single worker collected in a Berlese trap by James Zetek during February or March 1944 and bearing Zetek No. 5121 and U. S. National Museum No. 56906.

This ant is named for Caryl P. Haskins.

Lachnomyrmex scrobiculatus Wheeler

Lachnomyrmex scrobiculatus Wheeler, 1910, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Bul. 28: 263-265, fig. 3 a, b, and c; *worker, female*.

Type locality.—Cacao, Trece Aguas in Alta Vera Paz, Guatemala, E. A. Schwarz and H. S. Barber. Described from 1 female and 6 workers which bear U. S. National Museum No. 13199. The author has examined the female and 2 workers. Wheeler (p. 265) states, "this ant is evidently a timid species, living in small concealed colonies like the species of *Rogeria* and *Leptothorax*."

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