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Dec. 30, 1944

W. L. Brown  
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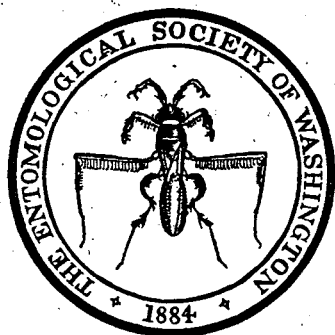
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*Glomyrmex wheeleri* n. sp. M. R. Smit



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**A SECOND SPECIES OF GLAMYROMYRMEX WHEELER**  
(Hymenoptera: Formicidae)

By MARION R. SMITH,

*Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture*

The genus *Glamyromyrmex* was described by Wheeler in 1915 for a single new species, *beebei*. A second species, from Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, has been named *wheeleri* in honor of the late W. M. Wheeler, and is described below.

The following key will apparently serve to identify the workers of the two species, although the author has not seen any specimens of *beebei*.

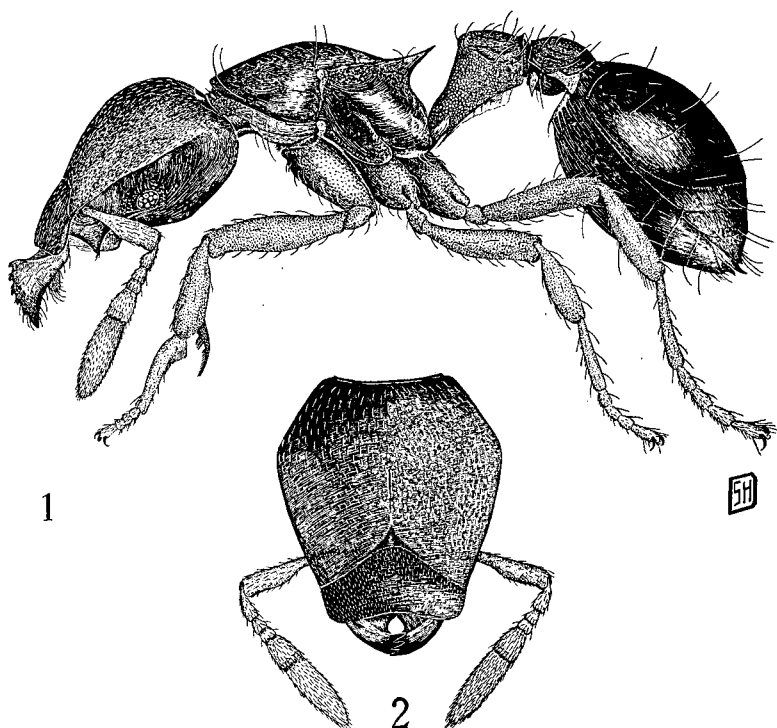
- Posterior border of head weakly excised. No metasternal angles. Anterior surface of peduncle, in profile, meeting dorsal surface of petiolar node in a very pronounced angle. Each side of petiolar node lacking a spongiform process. . . . . : *wheeleri*, new species
- Posterior border of head deeply excised. With metasternal angles. Anterior surface of peduncle, in profile, meeting dorsal surface of petiolar node in a curve. Each side of petiolar node with a spongiform process. . . . . : *beebei* Wheeler

♂: ***Glamyromyrmex wheeleri***, new species

(Figs. 1 and 2)

*Worker*.—Length 1.6 mm.

Head, exclusive of mandibles, approximately one and one-tenth times as long as broad when measured through its greatest length and breadth. Posterior border of head weakly excised, sides anteriorly divergent to about posterior third of head (where the head is broadest), then convergent to clypeal suture, from which point it is slightly divergent again before attaining anterior border of clypeus. Posterior half of head much more convex dorsally than remainder. Frontal area obsolescent. Side of head and clypeus extended horizontally as a translucent plate which occupies about four-fifths of length of head and helps to form a scrobe in which the antenna and eye are entirely concealed from above. Clypeus approximately twice as broad as long with a median emargination on anterior border and posterior border subangular, more or less indistinct. Mandible prominently extended in front of clypeus, its superior border forming a more or less horizontal plate or tooth, a great deal of which is concealed by the clypeus; apical border with 6 well-developed teeth. Antenna 6-segmented; scape subclaviform, slender at base; last 2 funicular segments enlarged, forming a club, the last segment of which is approximately as long as remainder of funiculus. Antenna concealed in a deep scrobe dorsal to eye. Eye small, with not more than 4 or 5 facets in its greatest diameter, placed somewhat posterodorsad of a sharp carina which ends anteriorly near base of mandible in a prominent, acute, ventrally directed spine or tooth. Pronotum with a distinct, transverse carina posterior to the collarlike extension back of head. Thorax compressed, the region from posterior corners of prono-



*Glamyromyrmex wheeleri*, new species. Fig. 1.—Profile of worker. Fig. 2.—Head. (Illustrations by Sara H. DeBord.)

tum to base of epinotal spines more or less marginate. Promesonotal and mesoepinotal sutures obsolescent. Epinotal spines prominent, slightly exceeding length of their interbasal space. Thorax, in profile, moderately arched—the arch reaching its highest elevation at approximate junction of promesonotum. Metasternum not angled or spined. Anterior surface of peduncle, in profile, meeting dorsal surface of petiolar node in a very pronounced angle. Petiolar node, from above, one and one-third times as long as broad, with somewhat rounded anterior border, subparallel sides, and subtruncate posterior border. Postpetiolar node subrectangular, approximately one and six-tenths times as broad as long. Ventral surface of petiole, sides of postpetiole, and anteroventral surface of gaster with spongiform processes. Dorsal surface of gaster with a few longitudinal striae near base.

Dorsal surface of head with sparsely distributed, fine, very closely appressed hairs. Thorax with a pair of unusually long, slender hairs at humeral angles and also at posterior corners of pronotum. Dorsal surface of petiole and postpetiole, and both dorsal and ventral surfaces of gaster with sparsely distributed, erect hairs. Hairs on legs rather appressed.

Dorsal surface of head with a very fine sculpture which has a somewhat

coriaceous appearance. Body smooth and shining except for ventral portion of antennal scrobe, collarlike extension of prothorax, legs, and much of petiole which are punctulate, subopaque.

Dark brown, approaching black; with lighter mandibles, translucent border of head and clypeus, antennae, and legs.

*Type locality*.—Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone.

Description based on the holotype and a paratype, both workers, collected by James Zetek in December 1943 or January 1944. The specimens bear Zetek No. 5114 and U. S. National Museum No. 56903.

#### ***Glamyromyrmex beebei* Wheeler**

*Glamyromyrmex beebei* Wheeler, 1915, Harvard Univ. Mus. Compar. Zool. Bul. 59: 488-491, *worker, female, male*. Worker, fig. 2 *a* and *b*, female *c*, male *d*, *e*, and *f*.

*Type locality*.—Suburb of Para, Brazil, C. William Beebe.

Cotypes in the Harvard University Museum of Comparative Zoology under M. C. Z. No. 9039.

### **TWO MAYFLY GYNANDROMORPHS (EPHEMEROPTERA)<sup>1</sup>**

By RICHARD H. DAGGY

During a survey of the mayfly fauna of Minnesota over the period 1936-1941, large numbers of mayfly adults were examined from all parts of the state. In the course of the study, two interesting gynandromorphs were noted. Since this condition has not commonly been reported in the mayfly literature, these two unique specimens are described below.

The first, a specimen of *Blasturus nebulosus* (Walker), occurred in a large series of this species collected by the writer from Mille Lacs Lake, Mille Lacs Co., Minnesota, on June 3, 1937.

The dimorphism so characteristic of most mayflies is especially striking in *B. nebulosus*. Males, in general, are smaller than the females and have the fore wings conspicuously marked with a brown cloud over the distal third, while in the female the wings are unmarked. The compound eyes of the male are very large while those of the female are much smaller. The fore legs of the male are much longer than those of the female, and the presence of forceps and penes lobes form a conspicuous structure peculiar to the male. Usually the caudal filaments are relatively longer in the male than in the female. In general, the above characteristics apply to the different sexes of most species of mayflies.

<sup>1</sup> Paper No. 2192 of the Scientific Journal Series of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.