

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)¹

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.

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