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TWO NEW SPECIES OF *FORMICA* FROM  
WESTERN UNITED STATESCr 28A

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Since the publication of Wheeler's 'Revision of the Ants of the Genus *Formica*' in 1913 there have been but two additional species described from the United States. This condition reflects the extensive nature of Wheeler's work and, in addition, indicates the considerable difficulty of specific recognition in this group. The strong similarity of worker, belonging to several species in the genus *Formica* makes this caste very recalcitrant to satisfactory separation. Despite the uniformity of structure which marks the worker, the females of *Formica* usually possess distinct specific characters that can be easily recognized and are entirely suitable for taxonomic purposes. Wheeler utilized this fact when he established the "*microgyna* group," in which the diminutive female does not exceed the largest worker in size. The females of each of the species described in this paper possess certain morphological features that do not occur elsewhere in the genus. One in particular is worthy of special consideration since its stature approaches the small size characteristic of the *microgyna* female yet it is unquestionably a slave-maker belonging to the *sanguinea* complex. It is a pleasure to give to this unique insect the name of the man whose studies in the genus *Formica* will always be the cornerstone for future work on the American species.

Holotypes, ergatotypes, and a series of paratypes of each are deposited in The American Museum of Natural History.

• *Formica wheeleri*, new species

## Figure 1

WORKER.—Length 6.5 mm. Head, exclusive of the mandibles, trapezoidal, broadest just behind the eyes with the straight sides narrowed from that point to the insertion of the mandibles. Occipital angles only slightly rounded, the median portion of the occipital border virtually straight. Clypeus with a rather narrow median lobe which is moderately convex in a lateral plane and more feebly convex from front to back. The median lobe of the clypeus is abruptly set off from the lateral portions and, although not unusually long, projects abruptly beyond them in front. Clypeal notch broad and deep. Clypeal carina very feeble. Frontal area triangular, broader