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THE ANT LARVAE OF THE SUBFAMILY CERAPACHYINAE:
SUPPLEMENT

GEORGE C. WHEELER and JEANETTE WHEELER, *Department of Biology*
University of North Dakota, Grand Forks

This article has been prepared as a supplement to "Ant Larvae of the Subfamily Cerapachyinae" by G. C. Wheeler (1950). It includes (1) earlier references in the literature which had been overlooked, (2) subsequent references in the literature, (3) revised descriptions, (4) descriptions of species not previously described and (5) a key.

Subfamily CERAPACHYINAE Forel

Revised Description—Elongate, slender, subcylindrical and curved ventrally. Segmentation distinct. Spiracles small. Leg vestiges present or absent. Head small; at the anterior end. Mouth parts large and prominent; bearing few or no spinules. Head hairs few or none; short and nearly always simple. Antennae moderately large, with two or three sensilla. Labrum a thick flap, usually small. Mandibles rather feebly sclerotized; typically long and slender; base moderately stout; distal two-thirds narrow and thin; tapering to an apex which is slightly curved backward and medially; medial border with denticles. Maxillae lobose; mostly rather long and round-pointed; palp small, a cluster of three to six sensilla or a low elevation bearing sensilla or a short obtuse projection bearing sensilla; galea a slender conical projection bearing two apical sensilla. Labium large and prominent; palp a cluster of three to five sensilla, sometimes slightly elevated. Opening of stricteries a transverse slit.

Generalized Drawings—Fig. 1b shows a generalized (or synthetic) profile of a cerapachyine larva. In our study of the body shapes of ant larvae we have used only profiles (i.e., outlines in side view), since dorsal and ventral views rarely show anything distinctive. To facilitate comparison of profiles we decided that all drawings would need to be of the same size. This, however, presented a problem in flexible larvae, because such larvae are preserved with various amounts of curving and contraction. Hence it was necessary to establish a standard measurement to be the same for the profiles of all genera. We chose the distance (on the drawing) from the anus to the first abdominal spiracle, for two reasons: (1) the abdomen is relatively inflexible and scarcely extensible; (2) these are two easily located points (in contrast, for example, to the posterior end, which would have to be designated arbitrarily on a curve).