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THE ANT LARVAE OF THE SUBFAMILY DORYLINAE: 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 "The Larvae of the Army Ants" by G. C. Wheeler (1943). It includes (1) earlier references in the literature which has been overlooked, (2) subsequent references in the literature, (3) additional information on species described by G. C. Wheeler (1943), and (4) the description of one species not previously described.

In the twenty years elapsed since the previous article on this subfamily most of the literature has come from the pen of Dr. T. C. Schneirla and has dealt with the relation of larvae to the colony cycle. Two of his students (Lappano and Tafuri) have treated development and polymorphism. Other citations are mostly based on G. C. Wheeler (1943). The larvae of three additional species have been described by other authors.

SUBFAMILY DORYLINAE

Fig. 1*b* shows a generalized (or synthetic) profile of a doryline 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 with 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). For our actual procedure see Wheeler and Wheeler, 1960. The generalized profile (Fig. 1*b*) for the subfamily was obtained by a sort of averaging of the three generic profiles.

Fig. 1*a* shows a generalized (or synthetic) doryline mandible derived by the same technique (see above), using the apex and the anterior condyle as the points of reference.