

on dichotomy 13, from thence to 20 and from there to 21 (together with *W. pertinans* and *W. abebela*). With regards to the genitalia the key is correct. In the key for pupae this species could be placed in the beginning of the key as it is the only known species with all the abdominal segments marked with blackish brown. In the key for larvae this species goes into the same dichotomy as *W. scotinomus*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We take this opportunity to thank Dr. Kenneth E. Frick for letting us study and keep specimens of *W. melanopus*.

REFERENCE

1. Lane, J. and Cerqueira, N. L. 1942, Os Sabetíneos da América. Arq. Zool. E. S. Paulo, 3 (9): 473-849.

A NEW SPECIES OF MEGALOMYRMEX FROM BARRO COLORADO ISLAND, CANAL ZONE (Hymenoptera, Formicidae)

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The genus *Megalomyrmex* Forel, a close relative of *Monomorium* Mayr, is Neotropical in distribution, with representatives occurring in Mexico, Central and South America. Twenty-two forms have been previously recorded for the genus, 2 of these having been assigned to the subgenus *Cepobroticus* Wheeler, 7 to the subgenus *Wheelerimyrmex* Mann, and the remaining 13 to the subgenus *Megalomyrmex* Forel. Although the attempt has been made to divide the genus into subgenera (based mainly on the dentition of the mandibles, proportion of the antennal segments, and size of the ants) it has not proved satisfactory owing to the highly diverse characters of the associated forms. Even the name *Megalomyrmex* is a misnomer, for the genus now includes ants as small as 2.2 mm. whereas some of the forms described earlier are as large as 9.5 mm.

The new species described in this article cannot be assigned to any of the described subgenera except *Wheelerimyrmex*, because it possesses the following characters: Weakly developed mandible with two apical teeth succeeded by a number of denticulae; promesonotal suture not impressed, indistinct; small size. The species and varieties previously assigned to *Wheelerimyrmex* and their type localities are *brasiliensis* Borgmeier, Gaspar, Santa Catharina, Brazil; *brasiliensis* var. *misionensis* Santschi, Loreto, Misiones, Argentina; *humilis*

Borgmeier, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; *myops* Santschi, Paraná, Rio Negro, Brazil; *silvestrii* Wheeler, Cordoba, Vera Cruz, Mexico; *sjöstedti* Wheeler, Llinquipata, Peru; and *sjöstedti* var. *langi* Wheeler, Kamakusa, British Guiana. The subgenotype of *Wheelerimyrmex* is *silvestrii* Wheeler, that of *Megalomyrmex*, *leoninus* Forel, and that of *Cepobroticus*, *symmetochus* Wheeler. For helpful keys in identifying the species of *Megalomyrmex* the reader is referred to Wheeler, 1909, Portici R. Scuola Super di Agr. Lab. Zool. Gen. e Agr. Bol. 3:236, and 1925, Arkiv. för Zool. 17 A (8) : 32.

***Megalomyrmex (Wheelerimyrmex) incisus*, new species**

WORKER.—Length 3 mm.

Head (exclusive of mandibles and eyes) measured through its greatest breadth and length approximately one and one-fifth times as long as broad, with rounded posterior border, rounded posterior corners, and anteriorly converging cheeks. Antenna 12-segmented; scape (exclusive of pedicel) when fully extended posteriorly exceeding the posterior border of the head by one-fifth the length of the scape; funicular segments 2-8 inclusive broader than long, antennal club unusually large, approximately one and one-half times as long as the combined lengths of the remaining funicular segments, the last segment of the club approximately one and one-half times as long as the combined lengths of the two preceding segments. Eye rather large, strongly convex, coarsely faceted, situated less than its greatest diameter from the base of the mandible. Frontal area obsolescent or absent. Clypeus extending posteriorly a considerable distance between the frontal carinae; a distinct median impression near the anterior border of the clypeus. Mandible small, slender, with two apical teeth and four or five denticulae. Thorax, in profile, stout; promesonotum convex, without promesonotal suture; a remarkably deep and broad mesoepinotal impression; base of epinotum flattened, sloping posteriorly, very strongly impressed anteriorly and forming on each side a distinct tubercle; base and declivity of epinotum fusing without a clear line of demarcation. Pronotum slightly submarginate, without definite humeri. Legs slender, tibiae of middle and posterior leg each with one spur. Petiole, in profile, large, with a rather short peduncle; anterior surface of node almost vertical, posterior surface declivous. Postpetiolar node, in profile, lower than the petiolar node and more convex dorsally. From above, the nodes of both the petiole and postpetiole are somewhat similar in shape, each being distinctly broader than long; postpetiolar node broader than the petiolar node and separated from it by a strong constriction. Gaster, from above, oblong, with broad rounded base and narrow apex.

Body smooth and shining except on the sides of the clypeus, the mesopleura, and lower half of the metapleura. Mesopleura and lower half of the metapleura obliquely or longitudinally rugulose. Funiculi and tarsi more opaque than the remainder of the appendages.

Hairs yellowish, simple, moderately abundant but scattered on the body, suberect to erect, of variable length but some unusually long. Appendages with shorter and more reclinate hairs.

Body black, the appendages slightly lighter.

Type locality.—Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone.

Described from the holotype and 29 paratype workers collected by James Zetek, June-October 1943. These bear Zetek No. 5105 and U. S. N. M. No. 58040. All specimens have been placed in the United States National Museum.

The paratypes are similar to the holotype, except that the number and development of the teeth of the mandibles varies somewhat among the different individuals. The mandible usually bears six or seven teeth, the two apical ones always being the largest. These are followed by four or five denticulae, the largest of the denticulae being at or very near the junction of the masticatory and superior border of the mandible.

The writer is not aware of any described species of *Megalomyrmex* to which *incisus* is closely related. The best character for recognizing the species is the very deep and broad mesoepinotal impression which gives the appearance of almost cutting the ant in two, hence the specific name *incisus*. Other good characters are the unusually large antennal club; dentition of the mandibles; large, very convex, strongly faceted eyes; flattened and sloping basal surface of the epinotum, which is impressed anteriorly and bears a tubercle on each side; unusually large and characteristically shaped petiolar and postpetiolar nodes; black color and small size.

There is no information on the biology of this species.

THE LARVA OF *Aedes* (*Leptosomatomyia*) *aurimargo* (Diptera, Culicidae)

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The subgenus *Leptosomatomyia* Theobald of the genus *Aedes* is restricted entirely to the limits of the island of New Guinea, and at present only three species have been assigned to it. These are *A. aurimargo* Edwards,¹ *A. medialis* Brug,² and *A. variegatus* King and Hoogstraal.³

Since none of these has been described in its larval stage, the following description of larvae of *A. aurimargo* is of special interest as being the first of the subgenus to be described.

¹1922. Bull. Ent. Res., 13:94.

²1932. Bull. Ent. Res., 23:79.

³1946. Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., 48:98.