A GYNANDROMORPH OF TETRAMORIUM GUINEENSE
FABR.

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Mr. P. H. Timberlake has had the kindness to send me a
very interesting gynandromorph of the common tropicopolitan
ant, Tetramorium guineense Fabr., which was captured June
19th, 1923 by Mr. E. H. Bryan on Necker Island, some miles
northwest of Honolulu. Unlike the previously recorded ant-
gynandromorphs, this insect is a pure example of the antero-
posterior type, the head being male, the remainder of the body
female, with perfectly developed wings (Fig. 1a). I can detect
no deviation in the structure of the head (Fig. 1b) from that of
the normal male. The antennae are perfectly developed and
10-jointed, and the details of the sculpture, pilosity and color of
the normal male are accurately reproduced. The head of the
normal female, shown in Fig. 1c, is, of course very different.
The thorax, however, is precisely like that of the normal female,
except that it is slightly less robust, with the mesonotum a little
less flattened dorsally, and the metasternal spines are un-
developed. The thorax of the male guineense is very different
from that of the female, since it lacks the epinotal spines as well
as the metasternal spines, has a more convex mesonotum and
mesosternum and the former has Mayrian furrows. The color
is also darker and the surface much smoother and very differently
sculptured from that of the female. The legs, petiole, post-
petiole and gaster of the gynandromorph are precisely as in the
normal female, even the sting, which is fully exerted, being of
the same length and structure. The sculpture, pilosity and
color are also as in the normal female, the thorax, legs and pedicel
being yellowish ferruginous, the gaster very dark brown or
blackish, with its extreme base and tip yellowish brown. There
is every reason to assume that the internal reproductive organs
are those of the normal female. The wings are whitish hyaline,
with colorless veins and pterostigma, as in the normal female.

On looking over the specimens of Tetramorium guineense
in my collection I find one male from Caguas, Porto Rico with

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an 11-jointed left antenna. The right antenna is broken so that the number of its joints cannot be ascertained. This and similar specimens, which one finds occasionally in Tetramorium and other ant-genera, are probably to be regarded as exhibiting "intersexual" rather than gynandromorphic traits since in the case mentioned the number of antennal joints is intermediate between the ten of the normal male and the twelve of the normal female.

Fig. 1. Gynandromorph of Tetramorium guineense Fabr. a, lateral view; b, anterior view of head; c, head of normal female.