



<http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/>

Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College.

Cambridge, Mass. :The Museum,1863-

<http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/2803>

v.90 (1942): <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/26258>

Page(s): Page 199

Contributed by: Harvard University, MCZ, Ernst Mayr Library

Sponsored by: Harvard University, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Ernst Mayr Library

Generated 9 February 2012 10:39 AM

<http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/pdf3/009513400026258>

This page intentionally left blank.

articulatus. The discovery by Dr. Mann of a form with nine joints and Forel's observation that occasional specimens of *septemarticulatus* may have eight joints or one of the basal funicular joints partially divided, leads me to include all the forms in one species and to regard the number of joints in the worker as a subspecific character. In all the forms, so far as known, the female has ten antennal joints, the male thirteen.

Subsp. NOVEMARTICULATUS Wheeler & Mann, subsp. nov.

Worker. Length 1.2—1.3 mm.

Closely resembling the typical *octoarticulatus* in structure, sculpture, pilosity and color but the antennæ 9-jointed. Scapes reaching half the distance between the posterior orbits and occipital corners of the head. Promesonotum moderately convex, mesoepinotal impression moderately deep but acute. Epinotum a little longer than broad, the base in profile straight, shorter than the declivity and forming with it a distinct though rounded angle. Petiolar node laterally compressed, longer than broad; postpetiole a little broader, as broad as long and a little broader behind than in front.

Described from eight workers taken by Dr. W. M. Mann on the Rio Madid, Bolivia, in leaf-sacs of *Tococa*.

Subsp. OCTOARTICULATUS Mayr

Allomerus octoarticulatus Mayr, Verh. zool. bot. Gesel. Wien **27**, 1877 p. 873 ♀ ;
Forel, Zool. Jahrb. Abt. Syst. **20**, 1904 p. 679 ♀ ♀ ♂.

Brazil: (James Trail); Para (Forel collection), in the leaf-sacs of *Remijia physophora* Benth; Marary, Amazonas (E. Ule), in the petiolar sacs of *Tococa setifera* Pilger.

Bolivia: Rio Negro, Tumupasa and Riberalta (W. M. Mann), in the cauline swellings of *Cordia hispidissima*.

The worker closely resembles the preceding form in the size of the eyes, length of the scapes and shape of the thorax, but the epinotum and petiolar node are as broad as long and the latter is not compressed laterally. The post-petiole is slightly broader than long and more rounded though a little broader than the petiolar node.

The female measures 6 mm. and has the head longitudinally rugulose. The body is reddish brown, the head and mesonotum above and the greater part of the abdomen brown.

The male measures 5.3 mm. and is colored like the female.