

The data (Table I) show that both traps captured males and might be useful for studying peachtree borer populations. The electric trap maintains its effectiveness and requires minimal servicing, but is relatively expensive; whereas, the sticky trap gradually clogs and requires regular servicing, but is inexpensive.

## LITERATURE CITED

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ANT LARVAE OF THE SUBFAMILY MYRMICINAE:  
SECOND SUPPLEMENT ON THE TRIBES  
MYRMICINI AND PHEIDOLINI

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## ABSTRACT

The authors' first supplement on ant larvae of the subfamily Myrmicinae was published in 1960. The present supplement deals with the tribes Myrmicini and Pheidolini only and contains descriptions of the larvae of 24 additional species in the genera *Aphaenogaster*, *Machomyrma*, *Manica*, *Myrmica*, *Novomessor*, *Pheidole*, *Pogonomyrmex*, *Stenamma* and *Veromessor*. The genus *Machomyrma* is characterized here for the first time. A key to the genera is included.

Key Words: Immatures, taxonomy, *Aphaenogaster*, *Machomyrma*, *Manica*, *Myrmica*, *Novomessor*, *Pheidole*, *Pogonomyrmex*, *Stenamma*, *Veromessor*.

Subsequent to the publication of our first supplement (1960a)<sup>1</sup> for the larvae of the subfamily Myrmicinae we have collected or received from other myrmecologists so much additional material that it has become necessary to publish another supplement.

TRIBE MYRMICINI  
Genus MYRMICA Latreille  
*Myrmica emeryana* Forel

ADDITION to description of labium (1952: 115). An isolated sensillum between each palp and the opening of the sericteries.

*Myrmica rubra* (Linnaeus)

Brian 1950-1967 —Numerous papers treating of the care of brood, of the interrelations between adults and brood and of caste determination. We have not

<sup>1</sup>To save space we refer to our previous descriptions by date only. The complete references are to be found in the Literature Cited.

*Manica rubida* (Latreille)

MATURE WORKER LARVA: Length (through spiracles) about 7 mm. Similar to *M. mutica* (1960a: 5) except as follows. Integument lacks spinules. Labrum bilobed; anterior surface of each lobe with seven sensilla and or minute hairs; ventral border of each lobe with two isolated and three contiguous sensilla; posterior surface of each lobe with seven isolated and two contiguous sensilla. Each mandible with the blade extending down onto the apical tooth.

MATURE SEXUAL LARVA: Length (through spiracles) about 8.5 mm. Similar to mature larva except in the following details. Head relatively smaller; thorax and abdomen more nearly uniform in diameter; prothorax narrowed more abruptly anteriorly to nearly the diameter of the head. Labrum similar to *M. mutica* in shape; anterior surface with 16 sensilla; ventral border with two sensilla and numerous minute spinules; posterior surface of each lobe with about ten sensilla. Each maxillary palp with six sensilla. Each labial palp with six sensilla.

Material studied: two larvae and one semipupa from France, courtesy of Dr. R. E. Gregg.

Le Masne and Bonavita: 1969 "Comme les Fourmis les plus archaïques (*Myrmecia* d' Australie et *Amblyopone*), *Manica rubida* Latr., qui appartient à la sous-famille évoluée des *Myrmicinae*, fonde ses sociétés sans claustration de la femelle et avec un approvisionnement répété des larves" (p. 2373). Les larves "sont aptes à saisir parfois une proie déposée à côté d'elles, se comportant alors bien qu'à un degré moindre —comme les larves de *Myrmecia* . . . Les larves de *Manica*, comme celles de *Myrmecia*, dépendent moins étroitement des ouvrières que celles des autres Fourmis." (p. 2374.)

## Genus POGONOMYRMEX Mayr

Cole 1968: 29—"My studies of both North American and South American specimens support the status of *Epehebomyrmex* as a valid subgenus of *Pogonomyrmex*. Moreover, George Wheeler, to whom I sent larvae of *imberbiculus* and *huachucanus*, reported (*in litt.*) that there are no larval characters whatsoever to support a generic status for *Epehebomyrmex*."

Costello 1968: 80—"An excellent photograph of larvae.

Sudd 1967: 123—"Seed-eating ants like *Messor* and *Pogonomyrmex* certainly chew seeds before they give them to their larvae, but they also let them have whole cracked seeds. The larvae thrust their heads into the seeds rather like *Pachycondyla* larvae eating an insect (Goetsch 1953)."

*Pogonomyrmex badius* (Latreille)

Wilson 1963: 356—"Older mother queens and young larvae . . . are fed exclusively with modified worker-laid 'trophic eggs.'"

*Pogonomyrmex hispinosus* (Spinola)

Goetsch 1932: 25-26—"Larvae were fed both animal and vegetable foods; pieces of bread and other food were placed among the larvae, which ate them.

*Pogonomyrmex carnivora* Santschi

Gemignani 1933: 482—"The eucharitid *Thoracantha bruchi* Gemignani was found among the refuse of a nest.