The data (Table 1) show that both traps captured males and might be useful to studying peachtree borer populations. The electric trap maintains its effectiveness and requires minimal servicing, but is relatively expensive: whereas, the wicky trap gradually clogs and requires regular servicing, but is inexpensive.

LITERATURE CITED

Armstrong, T. 1940. The life history of the peach borer, Synanthedon exitiosa Sav., in Ontario, Sci. Agr. 20: 557-65.

Jacklin, S. W., C. E. Yonce, and J. P. Hollon. 1967. The attractiveness of female to take peachtree borers, J. Econ. Entomol 60: 1291-3.

J. Georgia Entomol, Soc. 7 (4) October, 1972 pp. 229-33.

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

GEORGE C. WHEELER and JEANETTE WHEELER Laboratory of Desert Biology Desert Research Institute, University of Nevada System, Reno, Nevada 89507

ABSTRACT

The authors' first supp'ement 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, Mermica, Novomessor, Pheidole, Pogonomyrmex, Stenamma, Veromessor.

Subsequent to the publication of our first supplement (1960a)¹ for the larvae of the subfamily Myrmicinae we have collected or received from other marmecologists 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

save space we refer to our previous descriptions by date only. The complete exterences are to be found in the Literature Cited.

Pogonomyrmex salinus Olsen

Egueth (through spiracles) about 6.5 mm. Body and head shape similar to P. vis (F. Smith) (1952: 107). Otherwise similar to P. occidentalis (Cresson). 110) except as follows. Body hairs (1) 0.02-0.09 mm long; (2) 0.175-0.275 1195 ng; (3) 0.1-0.25 mm long. Head hairs 0.015-0.115 mm long, varying from mili long with numerous denticles to short without denticles. Antennae with two or ensilla each. Labrum with anterior surface of each lobe bearing four or five thre sensilla; posterior surface of each lobe with four isolated and two sets of tiguous sensilla. Mandibles with the teeth shorter and stouter. Fach labial 1100 ith two apical, two subapical and one lateral sensilla; an isolated sensillum pality at each palp and the opening of the sericteries, the latter a short transverse laterial studied: four larvae from Nevada, G. C. and J. Wheeler =543.) dit -

Pogonomyrmex (Ephehomyrmex) imberbiculus Wheeler

ength (through spiracles) about 4.1 mm. Similar to *P. occidentalis* (1952: 110)—cept in the following details. Thorax more ventrally curved and prothorax slengerer. Integument with spinules in short transverse rows on the ventral surface of the thorax and AI-III and on the dorsal surface of AVI-X. Body hairs of two types: (1) 0.036-0.063 mm long, slender, with minute denticles near the tip, on cry somite; (2) 0.027-0.2 mm long, stouter and with more numerous denticles, on the prothorax and AX, and in a ring around the middle of each some clongest anteriorly. Labial palps with four apical and one lateral sensilla each Material studied: numerous larvae from Texas, courtesy of Dr. A. C. Cole.)

Pogonomyrmex (Ephebomyrmex) huachucanus Wheeler

ength (through spiracles) about 5.6 mm. Similar to *P. occidentalis* (1952: 110) except as follows. Type 2 body hairs 0.18-0.25 mm long, with curved shaft and curved flattened tip, on the ventral surface of all somites. Integument and heat shape similar to *P. barbatus* (1952: 107). Labrum width three times the length. Mandibles similar to *P. barbatus* except teeth shorter. Galeae and max flary palps of the same size. Each labial palp with four apical and one lateral sensetia. Hypopharynx in *P. barbatus*. (Material studied: eight larvae from New McC co, courtesy of Dr. A. C. Cole.)

Pogonomyrmex(Ephebomyrmex) naegehi Forel

Length (through spiracles) about 4.9 mm. Similar to *P. occidentulis* (1952): His except in the following details. Head relatively larger and anterior end not so she oly narrowed. Anus terminal, Body hairs fewer: type (3) about 0.18 mm long, with curled tip and a few denticles, a few on the ventral surface of AIII-VI. Powerior surface of each lobe of labrum with eight sensilla. Each mandible with lateral portion thick, curved medially and ending in a long narrow roundpowted apical tooth, medial blade bearing two large subapical teeth, medial blade ier erose adjacent of the teeth. Hypopharynx with very few minute spinules in shell transverse rows. (Material studied: five larvae from Brazil, courtesy of K. Let (6.))

TRIBE PHEIDOLINI Genus STENAMMA Westwood Stenanima manni Wheeler