

## FURTHER GYNANDROMORPH ANTS FROM IRELAND.

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IN August, 1945, Mr. Desmond P. Walls took some 50 gynandromorphs in a single nest of *Myrmica sabuleti* Meinert, on a small island near Dublin. These I described [*Entom.*, 79: 121-31, Pl. I (1946)] and subsequently exhibited at a meeting of the Royal Entomological Society of London. Mr. Walls has now given me some ants from a colony of *Myrmica scabrinodis* Nylander, taken at Red Rock, Howth, on August 11, 1948. These consist of 8 gynandromorphs and a few normal workers. Like the 50 specimens mentioned above, these are all mixed gynandromorphs, or female-male mosaics. The former specimens tended rather to lean towards the male aspect, whereas the present specimens lean towards the female: not a single specimen has an antenna with 13 joints. These 8 specimens bring the total number of described gynandromorphs up to 126. They are as follows:

(1) Chiefly ♀, colour chiefly yellow with a few dark patches: legs yellow, ♂.

*Head* intermediate in shape, right *mandible*, *clypeus* and part of head blackish: *antennae* 12-jointed, left *scape* ♂, right *scape* shorter, curved, lateral tooth small. *Thorax* chiefly ♀ in shape, with some black patches, but sculpture much less marked: *fore wings* only partly developed: *epinotal spines* ♂, but slightly shorter. *Petiole* ♂, slightly blackish: *post-petiole* ♀, but less sculptured: *gaster* chiefly ♀ in shape, blackish. ♂ *genitalia* not present. *Sting* invisible.

(2) Colour chiefly yellow with a few black patches: legs intermediate with some of the femora and tibiae partly blackish.

*Head* chiefly ♀, part of right *mandible*, *clypeus*, and a few patches blackish: sculpture less strong. *Thorax* chiefly ♀, but sculpture less strong: black patches on *mesonotum*, *scutellum* etc.: *wing pads* developed: right *epinotal spine* longer than left and slightly curved inwards at apex. *Petiole* and *post-petiole* ♂, but sculpture less strong: *gaster* intermediate, somewhat blackish. *Genitalia*, or *sting* not visible. *Antennae* wanting.

(3) Yellow with blackish patches: legs chiefly ♂, partly yellow, partly blackish: left posterior *tibia* considerably swollen in middle.

*Head* intermediate, left *antenna* 12-jointed, rather short *scape* swollen and clavate, right *antenna* wanting. *Thorax* intermediate with sculpture less strong than in normal ♂: *wing pads* on left side developed: *epinotum* with ♂ spine on left, on right a triangular

projection is present, sharper and longer than normal ♂ tubercle. *Petiole* and *post-petiole* intermediate, but smoother and darker than in normal ♀; *gaster* intermediate in shape, partly blackish; *right stipes* exerted.

(4) Chiefly yellowish with black patches.

*Head* somewhat intermediate, chiefly ♀ in shape but much less strongly sculptured than in normal ♀; part of left *mandible*, *clypeus*, and patches on disc of head blackish. *Legs* chiefly yellow intermediate; *antennae* 12-jointed, ♀. *Thorax* ♀ in shape, but with some black patches, and much less strongly sculptured. *Petiole* and *post-petiole* ♀, but much less strongly sculptured; *petiole* blackish; *gaster* somewhat intermediate in shape; *sting*, or ♂ *genitalia* invisible.

(5) Yellow, with a number of black markings on head, body and legs.

*Head* chiefly ♀ in shape, but much less strongly punctured; *antennae* 12-jointed; left *scape* somewhat curved and thickened to apex, right shorter and considerably swollen at apex. *Thorax* chiefly ♀, but much less strongly sculptured; *mayrian furrows* slightly indicated; left *epinotal spine* wider at base and a little shorter than in normal ♀, right *spine* a little shorter than normal. *Petiole* and *post-petiole* ♀, but much less strongly sculptured; *gaster* ♀, no *sting* visible. Left *fore wing* partly developed.

(6) Yellow, with a number of black spots and patches.

*Head* chiefly ♀ in shape, less strongly sculptured; *antennae* 12-jointed; *scapes* slightly thicker, and left a little more curved than in normal ♀. *Thorax* chiefly ♀ but less strongly sculptured; right *fore wing* partly developed; *mayrian furrows* slightly indicated; left *epinotal spine* broader at base, and more pointing outwards than in normal ♀, right consisting of a short, sharp projection, longer than in normal ♂ tubercle. *Gaster* somewhat intermediate. ♂ *genitalia* half exerted. When dissected out, typical ♂ *genitalia* present.

(7) Pale yellow, with some black spots and patches.

*Head* chiefly ♀, but much less strongly punctured; *antennae* 12-jointed; right *scape* normal, left shorter, bent, and swollen at apex. *Thorax*, *spines*, *petiole*, and *post-petiole* ♀, but much less strongly sculptured; *gaster* ♀ but somewhat darker. *Sting* not visible.

(8) Pale yellow; with a few black patches; *gaster* darker.

*Head* mostly ♀ but narrow, and with left side partly excavated from frontal carina to near temple: left *eye* situated in cavity; *antennae* 12-jointed; *scapes* shorter than in normal ♀, curved and bent. *Thorax*, *petiole* and *post-petiole* mostly ♀, but much less strongly sculptured; *gaster* intermediate. ♂ *genitalia* partly exerted. When dissected out, typical ♂ *Myrmica* *genitalia* and a part of a developed sting present.

**DANAUS PLEXIPPUS ON SKYE.** While bird-watching on the lower slopes of Beinn na Caillich, Skye, at 2.30 p.m. on June 4 last, I was attracted by the flapping sound of what I took to be a bird, and discovered to be a large butterfly. It was flying strongly in a N. or N.W. direction with slow beats but making good speed (10-15 m.p.h.?), at a height of about 3 feet or so from the ground. I gave chase, and noticed a general coloration similar to a rather dark Monarch Butterfly. However, I was soon outstripped, as it did not settle; I was able to follow it with my field glasses for a considerable distance until it eventually disappeared from sight behind some cottages on the outskirts of Kyleakin (W. Skye), still flying north. The sky was very overcast, but there was no rain and the atmosphere was clear. The wind direction was northerly, and light to moderate: it had been like this for over a week. I have not seen a Monarch Butterfly elsewhere alive, but am quite well acquainted with most of the British Lepidoptera. Although identification in this case cannot be quite certain, I feel that there is no reasonable doubt. T. NONWEILER: 4, Alexandra Close, Netley Street, Farnborough, Hants, December 27, 1948.

**COENONYMPHA TULLIA AT FLOWERS.** In early July last year this species was fairly common on heathery slopes and an extensive peat moss near Stromness, Orkney, flying with *Pieris napi* and *Polgonmatius icarus* over a plentiful growth of ragged robin, ladies' smock, marsh marigold, bird's-foot trefoil, orchis and thistle. All these flowers seemed to be entirely ignored, but the butterfly was rather partial to the dark purple blossoms of marsh cinquefoil, which grew abundantly among club rush in the wettest parts of the moss, and more than once was found sipping nectar from this during all periods. S. B. HODGSON: 11, Westmorland Road, Bangor, January 5, 1949.

**OSMYLUS FULVACEPHALUS SCOPOLI IN WALES.** According to the latest catalog book, *Insect Annual History* (1944), Dr. A. D. Imms gives a map at p. 304, showing the distribution of the Green-winged *Osmylus fulvicephalus* Scopoli in Great Britain. As this map does not indicate the presence of this insect in North Wales, it may be well to record that I saw a specimen in 1945 about four miles west of Newtown, Montgomeryshire. It was on the 22nd of June, about the lower branches of a small tree growing in a wooded glen on the slope of the Severn, and I watched it for about 10 minutes.

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