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FIFTY GYNANDROMORPHOUS ANTS TAKEN IN A SINGLE COLONY OF MYRMICA SABULETI MEINERT IN IRELAND.

By Horace Donisthorpe, F.Z.S., F.R.E.S., etc. (Plate I.)

DURING the first week in August Mr. Desmond P. Walls visited the small island called Ireland's Eye, near Dublin, and having found there a colony of the ant *Myrmica sabuleti* Meinert, by digging into the nest he obtained 12 gynandromorphs. He twice revisited the nest, and by August 17, having dug it all up, he had collected 50 gynandromorphs in all. These he kindly sent me, and they are briefly described below. Workers, and some normal males and winged females, were present.

The island is just a bare rock, with a shallow covering of dark earth which stains the hands much as coal would. It slopes much more gently on the western side than on the cliff-bound northern and eastern aspects. The nest was situated on the western side, only about 100 ft. above sea-level, and lay in the dark, comparatively dry earth. The underlying rock formed a tiny cliff a few feet behind it; and would shelter it from cold east winds. Several sharp broken-off pieces of rock occurred throughout the soil of the nest.

All the specimens are mixed gynandromorphs, or female-male mosaics. They are all more or less winged, mostly with 12-jointed antennae, the legs being chiefly male. All of them, even the most female-like specimens, possess a more or less complete male genital armature, and a certain number also possess stings; but no two

specimens are alike.

Some 67 gynandromorphous ants have been described to date, and in all these not more than 2, or 3 at the outside, have been found in the same colony. Now we have 50 taken in a single colony, bringing the total up to 117. This, however, is entirely put in the shade by an occurrence recorded by the late Professor W. M. Wheeler in 1937. He mentions that Dr. Neal A. Weber collected an entire large colony of *Cephalotes atratus quadridens* De Geer, and that there were "more than 4000 gynandromorphs or femalemale mosaics which will be described in a future publication." The work in question was published after Wheeler's death; and, as far as I am aware, these gynandromorphs have not yet been described.

Various theories have been proposed to account for the occurrence of these abnormal forms; but as Wheeler said in 1903, "we

can have no real understanding of gynandromorphism until it can be produced experimentally." This appears to have been done, as recorded by Poulton in 1927. In his Presidential Address to the Royal Entomological Society of London, on certain effects of shock upon insect development, he shows that van Sommeren actually produced gynandromorphs in Lepidoptera. Sudden vibration was caused to the boxes containing the lepidopterous larvae by knocking several times on the side of the box with the knuckles, or a mallet of medium weight. Having mentioned this to Mr. Walls, he told me that there is a powerful oscillator at the Bailly Lighthouse. In bad weather when this signal is sent out, the ground even across the Bay has been felt to vibrate.

Mr. Walls has taken 3 or 4 other gynandromorphs belonging to other species of ants, besides the present 50, and all these gynandro-

morphs occurred within two miles or so of the lighthouse.

No. 1.—Colour chiefly dark, with yellow patches on head and

body; legs infuscate; wings of.

Head intermediate in shape and sculpture; antennae 12-jointed, chiefly ♀; scapes shorter than in normal ♀; left partly ♂, clavate beneath at apex, with lateral tooth only slightly developed, right with lateral tooth more developed. Thorax chiefly 3; mayrian furrows present; epinotum with a spine on left side, but shorter than in normal Q; right side spine short, but considerably more developed than normal of tubercle. Petiole and post-petiole chiefly of; gaster intermediate. Genitalia very slightly exserted. Dissected out:annular lamina only enclosing left side of genitalia; left stipes and volsella fully developed, right stipes abbreviated; right volsella wanting, right sagitta only apparent; sting present.

No. 2 (Pl. I, fig. 2).—Colour chiefly dark, with a few yellow patches; legs &; wings &.

Head intermediate, the right side partly excavated from frontal carina to temple; right eye situated in cavity; antennae 12-jointed, chiefly 2; left scape clavate at apex beneath with a blunt tooth, and lateral tooth slightly developed; right scape with a more developed lateral tooth. Thorax chiefly &; mayrian furrows present but left slightly abbreviated where a yellow patch extends from pronotum to mesonotum; epinotum with of tubercle on left, spine on right, shorter than normal \$\varphi\$ spine. Petiole, post-petiole and gaster chiefly

No. 3 (Pl. I, fig. 3).—Colour chiefly pale yellow; some black patches on thorax; legs with right femora slightly infuscate. Dealated, except right hind wing, which is present in the form of a short wing pad.

Head and antennae \$\varphi\$; ocelli scarcely developed. Thorax: pronotum ♀; mesonotum partly ♂; mayrian furrow partly developed on left, less so on right; epinotum \(\varphi \), with spine on right shorter than that on left. Petiole and post-petiole 9; gaster 3. Genitalia

No. 4.—Yellow and black in patches; legs partly infuscate;

wings intermediate.

Head intermediate in shape, sculpture chiefly \mathcal{J} ; antennae 12-jointed; scapes \mathcal{J} ; last with lateral tooth somewhat developed on right scape; left eye larger than right eye. Thorax intermediate; only right mayrian furrow well developed. Epinotum \mathcal{L} ; right spine shorter than left spine. Petiole and post-petiole \mathcal{L} ; gaster partly \mathcal{L} in shape. Genitalia partly exserted.

No. 5.—Yellow and black in patches and spots; legs infuscate;

wings \mathcal{P} .

No. 6.—Yellow and black in patches; fore wings only developed,

3; cells and veins only present at base; legs partly infuscate.

Head intermediate; antennae 12-jointed; scapes δ but with lateral teeth slightly developed. Thorax intermediate; pronotum φ ; right mayrian furrow partly developed; epinotum φ armed with sharp spines. Petiole intermediate; post-petiole φ ; gaster intermediate. Genitalia partly exserted.

No. 7.—Colour chiefly yellow; some faint dark patches on head and body; legs slightly infuscate; wings dealated, except right

hind wing present as a small narrow thread.

Head chiefly \mathcal{Q} , the right side excavated from cheek to posterior angle; eye in cavity beneath; left lateral occllus not fully developed; antennae \mathcal{Q} . Thorax intermediate; right mayrian furrow partly developed, left less so; epinotum \mathcal{Q} , armed with sharp spines. Petiole and post-petiole chiefly \mathcal{Q} . Genitalia partly exserted.

No. 8.—Yellow with darker patches; legs partly infuscate;

wings \mathcal{Q} .

Head and antennae \mathfrak{P} ; left lateral occillus not developed. Thorax chiefly \mathfrak{P} ; epinotum with right side armed with strong spine, left with a short sharp projection. Petiole and post-petiole \mathfrak{P} ; gaster chiefly \mathfrak{P} . Genitalia partly exserted.

No. 9.—Yellow and black in patches; legs infuscate; wings 3.

Head chiefly 3; antennae yellow, 12-jointed; scapes 3, but thicker and clavate at apex. Thorax chiefly 3; mayrian furrows not completely developed; epinotum with a short sharp projection on each side. Petiole, post-petiole and gaster chiefly 3. Genitalia partly exserted on left side; 3. When dissected, the left stipes longer than the right; left volsella fully developed, right less so; right sagitta present; sting on left.

No. 10.—Chiefly yellow with black patches; legs infuscate;

wings \congs.

Head intermediate; antennae 12-jointed; scapes chiefly 3, but broader with lateral tooth fairly developed on left; less so on right, which is clavate at apex. Thorax chiefly Q; right mayrian furrous only slightly indicated; epinotum armed with two sharp spines. Petiole chiefly β ; post-petiole chiefly φ ; gaster intermediate. Genitalia considerably exserted.

No. 11.—Yellow and black in patches; legs somewhat infuscate;

wings 3.

Head intermediate; antennae 12-jointed; scapes Q, but shorter, and lateral teeth not so strongly developed. Thorax intermediate; mayrian furrows fairly well developed; epinotum armed with a sharp, but shorter than normal Q spine on left; 3 tubercle on right, but more pointed. Petiole, post-petiole and gaster intermediate. Genitalia exserted; when dissected, of genital armature practically

No. 12 (Pl. I, fig. 12).—Yellow and black in patches; legs infus-

cate; wings intermediate.

Head intermediate; antennae 12-jointed; right scape \(\begin{aligned} \text{, but} \end{aligned} \) shorter; left of, but clavate at apex and lateral tooth slightly developed; right frontal carina longer than left. Thorax intermediate; pronotum 9; right mayrian furrow developed; epinotum armed on right with sharp spine, on left with a much shorter spine or tooth. Petiole, post-petiole and gaster chiefly J. Genitalia exserted; when dissected of genital armature practically complete.

No. 13.—Chiefly black with yellow patches; legs dark; wings J. Head chiefly 3; antennae 12-jointed; left scape stout, clavate at apex, lateral tooth somewhat developed; right scape longer, but shorter and stouter than in normal 3; left frontal carina longer, yellow, ♀; right shorter, black, ♂. Thorax chiefly ♂; pronotum♀; mayrian furrows developed; epinotum armed with tubercles which are sharper than in normal 3. Petiole, post-petiole and gaster chiefly Genitalia not exserted.

No. 14 (Pl. I, fig. 14).—Yellow, black in patches: legs infuscate; fore wings very narrow, scarcely broader than hind wings; cells and veins only developed at base.

Head intermediate; antennae 12-jointed; left scape ♀, but shorter; right scape 3, but somewhat stouter; left frontal carina longer than right. Thorax intermediate; pronotum \circ ; left mayrian furrow partly developed; epinotum armed with long sharp spine on left, much shorter spine on right. Petiole ♂; post-petiole chiefly ♀; gaster intermediate. Genitalia somewhat exserted; when dissected left stipes, volsella and sagitta present; right stipes and volsella shorter; right sagitta wanting; sting present on right.

No. 15.—Yellow and black in patches; legs infuscate; wings ♀. Head intermediate; antennae 12-jointed; left scape Q, but slightly shorter; right chiefly 3, but clavate at apex, and with lateral tooth developed; left frontal carina longer than right. Thorax intermediate; pronotum chiefly ♀; mesonotum ♂ with mayrian furrows fully developed; epinotum armed with two short spines. Petiole

♂; post-petiole chiefly ♀; gaster intermediate. Genitalia exserted; when dissected ♂ genital armature practically complete.

No. 16 (Pl. I, fig. 16).—Yellow and black in patches; legs infuscate; left fore wing Q, right fore wing as narrow as hind wing; cells

and veins only developed at base.

Head intermediate; antennae 12-jointed, left scape chiefly \Im , but stouter at apex, and with lateral tooth moderately developed at base; right scape \Im but shorter; right frontal carina somewhat longer than left. Thorax intermediate; pronotum \Im ; mayrian furrows developed; epinotum armed with a sharp spine on right, but shorter than normal \Im ; spine on left shorter. Petiole chiefly \Im ; post-petiole and gaster chiefly \Im . Genitalia not exserted.

No. 17 (Pl. I, fig. 17).—Black with some yellow patches; legs

mostly dark; wings \(\rightarrow\$.

Head intermediate; antennae 13-jointed; left scape short, clavate at apex; lateral tooth somewhat developed at base; right scape 3, but slightly stouter; left eye larger than right. Thorax chiefly 3; mayrian furrows well developed; epinotum armed with 3 tubercles, space between somewhat wider than normal. Petiole, post-petiole and gaster 3. Genitalia exserted.

No. 18.—Black with yellow patches; legs dark; wings inter-

mediate.

Head intermediate; antennae 12-jointed; scapes short, stout, with lateral teeth somewhat developed; right frontal carina longer than left. Thorax intermediate; pronotum chiefly \mathcal{Q} ; mayrian furrows developed; epinotum armed with a short sharp spine on right; \mathcal{J} tubercle on left. Petiole, post-petiole and gaster intermediate. Genitalia exserted.

No. 19.—Black and yellow; legs infuscate; wings ♀.

Head intermediate; antennae 12-jointed, left scape chiefly 3 but stouter and with lateral tooth somewhat developed; right φ but shorter and with lateral tooth not fully developed; left frontal carina 3, right φ . Thorax intermediate; pronotum φ ; rest of thorax chiefly 3; mayrian furrows developed; epinotum armed with 3 tubercle on left, a short sharp spine or tooth on right. Petiole and post-petiole chiefly 3; gaster intermediate. Genitalia exserted.

No. 20.—Yellow and black in patches; legs infuscate; left wing Q, right slightly narrower and with cells and veins only developed

at base.

Head intermediate; antennae 12-jointed; right scape φ ; left shorter and stouter, lateral tooth not fully developed; right frontal carina longer than left. Thorax intermediate; pronotum φ ; right mayrian furrow developed, left only indicated; epinotum armed with two sharp spines, the left longer than the right. Petiole chiefly β ; post-petiole half β , half φ ; gaster intermediate. Genitalia somewhat exserted.

No. 21.—Chiefly dark, yellow in patches; legs infuscate; wings \(\varphi\).

Head intermediate; right antenna 12-jointed, left 13-jointed; scapes chiefly \(\precedit\) though shorter and stouter, right with lateral tooth

somewhat developed; frontal carinae 3. Thorax intermediate; pronotum chiefly \$\varphi\$; mayrian furrows not fully developed; epinotum armed with a short sharp spine on right, of tubercle on left. Petiole and post-petiole 3; gaster intermediate. Genitalia slightly exserted.

No. 22.—Chiefly black with yellow patches; legs infuscate;

wings intermediate.

Head chiefly 3; left eye slightly larger than right; antennae 13-jointed; right scape of, left slightly shorter and clavate at apex, clubs thicker than in normal &, left club with last two joints not completely separated. Thorax intermediate; left side of pronotum Q, right &; right mayrian furrow fully developed, left only indicated; epinotum armed with of tubercles, wider apart and slightly more prominent. Petiole, post-petiole and gaster chiefly S. Genitalia exserted: when dissected, 3 genital armature nearly complete.

No. 23.—Chiefly black with yellow patches; legs infuscate;

wings ♀.

Head chiefly &; left antenna 13-jointed, right 12-jointed; left scape shorter, clavate at apex; lateral tooth somewhat developed at base, right longer with lateral tooth more developed; left frontal carina 3; right longer, chiefly \(\text{\$\sigma}. \) Thorax intermediate; left side of pronotum \$\varphi\$, right \$\delta\$; mayrian furrows developed; epinotum armed with short sharp teeth. Petiole, post-petiole and gaster 3. Genitalia partly exserted.

No. 24.—Yellow and black in patches; legs infuscate; wings

chiefly 3.

Head intermediate; antennae 12-jointed; left scape \$\varphi\$ but not quite so long and slender; right of but slightly stouter in middle; left eye somewhat more prominent than right. Thorax intermediate; pronotum chiefly ♀ on right, ♂ on left; mayrian furrow developed on right, partly on left; epinotum armed with a sharp spine on left, a shorter, blunter spine or tooth on right. Petiole, post-petiole and gaster chiefly 3. Genitalia exserted: when dissected stipites, left volsella and sagitta present; sting on right.

No. 25.—Chiefly dark, some yellow patches on head; legs dark; wings intermediate.

Head intermediate; antennae 13-jointed; right scape 3; left stouter, clavate at apex, with small lateral tooth slightly developed at base. Thorax, petiole, post-petiole and gaster 3. Genitalia very

No. 26 (Pl. I, fig. 26).—Chiefly yellow with some black spots; legs chiefly yellow; wings Q but narrow and rather short; cells and veins only developed at base.

Head intermediate; antennae 12-jointed; right scape φ ; left shorter, o, clavate at apex and a slight ridge developed where lateral tooth is present in 2; left frontal carina shorter than right. Thorax chiefly \$\ointigs\$; right mayrian furrow partly developed, left still less; epinotum armed with long sharp spines, the left slightly shorter than right. Petiole and post-petiole chiefly \$\varphi\$; gaster \$\varphi\$. Genitalia slightly exserted: when dissected annular lamina, stipites and right

volsella complete; left volsella somewhat abbreviated, sagittae incomplete; sting present.

No. 27 (Pl. I, fig. 27).—Chiefly dark with some yellow spots;

legs infuscate; wings intermediate.

Head intermediate; antennae 13-jointed, but the last two joints of the clubs are only partly delimited; left scape 3; right scape half 3, half 9; lateral tooth fairly well developed; left frontal carina 3, right 9, longer. Thorax chiefly 3; mayrian furrows well developed; epinotum armed on right with a short sharp spine, or tooth, on left with 3 tubercle. Petiole and post-petiole 3; gaster intermediate. Genitalia scarcely exserted.

No. 28.—Mostly yellow with black patches; legs infuscate; wings ♀ but narrower, especially left fore wing, the veins and cells of

which are only developed at base.

Head chieffy Q; antennae Q; frontal carina on left slightly more developed than the one on right. Thorax intermediate; pronotum Q; mayrian furrows well developed. Epinotum, petiole, post-petiole and gaster Q. Genitalia not exserted.

No. 29.—Black with yellow spots; legs infuscate; wings

chiefly 3.

Head chiefly \Im ; antennae 12-jointed; left scape short, clavate at apex, with very small lateral tooth developed at base; right somewhat shorter, less clavate at apex, no lateral tooth at base. Thorax chiefly \Im ; pronotum partly \Im ; mayrian furrows present; epinotum armed with sharp \Im tubercles. Petiole chiefly \Im ; post-petiole chiefly \Im ; gaster intermediate. Genitalia exserted.

No. 30.—Yellow and black in patches; legs infuscate; wings \mathcal{Q} .

Head intermediate; antennae 12-jointed; right scape short, stouter than normal \mathcal{J} , with indications of a lateral tooth; left longer, bent, with well-developed small lateral tooth; right frontal carina considerably more developed than left. Thorax intermediate; pronotum \mathcal{Q} ; left mayrian furrow slightly shorter than right; epinotum armed with short sharp teeth. Petiole and post-petiole chiefly \mathcal{J} ; gaster intermediate. Genitalia not exserted.

No. 31.—Yellow and black in patches; legs infuscate; wings slightly shorter and narrower than in normal ♀; veins and cells very

feebly indicated.

Head intermediate; left antenna 13-jointed, but the last two joints of the club only partly delimited; right 12-jointed; scapes short and stout, with indications of lateral teeth; left frontal carina considerably more developed than right. Thorax intermediate; pronotum chiefly \mathfrak{P} ; left mayrian furrow partly developed, right wanting; epinotum armed with a short sharp tooth on right, \mathfrak{F} tubercle on left. Petiole and post-petiole \mathfrak{F} ; gaster intermediate. Genitalia partly exserted.

No. 32.—Chiefly dark with yellow spots; legs infuscate; right fore wing ♀; left shorter, very narrow; veins and cells only developed

at hase

Head intermediate; right antenna 12-jointed, left 13-jointed, but last two joints of club only partly delimited; left scape 3, but stouter

and with a very fine ridge at base; right 2 but shorter and with lateral tooth less developed than in normal \$\varphi\$; right frontal carina more developed than left. Thorax intermediate; pronotum Q on left, 3 on right; mayrian furrows well developed; epinotum armed with of tubercles, but wider apart, left slightly sharper. Petiole and post-petiole chiefly 3; gaster intermediate. Genitalia not exserted.

No. 33.—Black with yellow patches; legs infuscate; wings

intermediate.

Head intermediate; antennae 12-jointed; left scape 3, but stouter; right 3, but clavate at apex; left frontal carina 3, right partly Q. Thorax intermediate; pronotum \$\varphi\$ on right, \$\delta\$ on left; mayrian furrows only partly developed; epinotum armed with a long sharp spine on left, and a shorter sharp spine on right. Petiole, post-petiole and gaster intermediate. Genitalia exserted.

No. 34 (Pl. I, fig. 34).—Chiefly dark, with yellow spots; legs

infuscate; wings intermediate.

Head chiefly 3; left antenna 13-jointed, right 12-jointed; right scape 3, left shorter, somewhat clavate at apex, with a ridge or very small lateral tooth at base; right eye larger than left; frontal carinae 3. Thorax intermediate; pronotum Q on left, 3 on right; mayrian furrows only partly developed; epinotum armed with of tubercles, slightly wider apart, and left slightly more prominent than right. Petiole, post-petiole and gaster chiefly 3. Genitalia exserted.

No. 35.—Yellow and black in patches; legs infuscate; right front wing Q, but slightly narrower; veins and cells only distinct at base; right hind wing only present as a very small short stump; left

fore and hind wings not present.

Head intermediate; antennae 12-jointed; left scape 3, but slightly shorter and stouter; right chiefly of with a narrow ridge at base; frontal carinae intermediate. Thorax chiefly 3; pronotum 9; mayrian furrows well developed; epinotum armed with two short sharp teeth, the left being slightly the longer. Petiole chiefly of; post-petiole chiefly \(\varphi \); gaster \(\varphi \). Genitalia not exserted.

No. 36 (Pl. I, fig. 36).—Yellow with black patches; legs chiefly yellow; right fore wing narrow, short, veins and cells very indistinct; right hind wing normal; left fore wing very short, narrow,

veins very distinct, but no cells; left hind wing missing.

Head intermediate; antennae 12-jointed; right scape 2, but slightly narrower and lateral tooth less well developed; left scape chiefly δ but stouter at apex and lateral tooth slightly developed at base. Thorax intermediate; pronotum φ ; mayrian furrows partly developed; epinotum armed with two long sharp spines, the one on the left slightly the longer. Petiole and post-petiole chiefly 3; gaster ♀. Genitalia considerably, but unevenly, exserted.

No. 37.—Black with yellow patches; legs infuscate; right fore wing slightly narrower than normal \$\varphi\$; veins and cells rather indistinct; left fore wing missing, hind wings normal.

Head intermediate; antennae 12-jointed; scapes shorter and stouter than normal of, with lateral teeth developed; right frontal carina \mathcal{D} , left \mathcal{J} . Thorax intermediate; pronotum chiefly \mathcal{D} ; only left mayrian furrow developed; epinotum armed with \mathcal{J} tubercles, but right slightly sharper. Petiole and post-petiole \mathcal{J} ; gaster intermediate. Genitalia not exserted.

No. 38.—Chiefly dark with yellow patches; legs somewhat

infuscate; wings chiefly 3.

Head intermediate; left antenna 13-jointed; right 12-jointed, but last joint of club partly delimited; left scape slightly shorter and stouter than normal \mathcal{J} , and with a small distinct lateral tooth; right \mathcal{J} but slightly shorter and stouter; left frontal carina \mathcal{J} , right \mathcal{L} . Thorax intermediate; pronotum chiefly \mathcal{L} ; left mayrian furrow very short, right fully developed; epinotum armed on left with a moderately long sharp tooth, on right with \mathcal{J} tubercle but somewhat sharper. Petiole, post-petiole and gaster chiefly \mathcal{J} . Genitalia partly exserted.

No. 39.—Chiefly yellow, some black markings; legs yellow;

dealated, with exception of left hind wing stump.

No. 40.—Dark with yellow patches; legs infuscate; wings

chiefly 3.

Head intermediate; antennae 12-jointed; scapes chiefly \$\frac{1}{2}\$; left slightly stouter and clavate towards apex; right shorter and stouter, clavate at apex, small lateral tooth developed at base; left frontal carina \$\frac{1}{2}\$, right partly \$\varphi\$. Thorax intermediate; pronotum chiefly \$\frac{1}{2}\$; left mayrian furrow developed, right only indicated; epinotum armed with a moderately long sharp spine on left; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ tubercle on right, but somewhat more prominent. Petiole \$\frac{1}{2}\$; post-petiole and gaster intermediate. Genitalia partly exserted.

No. 41.—Chiefly black, with some yellow patches; legs infuscate;

wings chiefly 3.

Head chiefly 3; antennae 13-jointed, but last two joints of left club only partly delimited; frontal carinae 3. Thorax chiefly 3; pronotum chiefly 3; only right mayrian furrow developed; epinotum armed with 3 tubercles. Petiole 3; post-petiole and gaster chiefly 3. Genitalia not exserted.

No. 42.—Dark with yellow patches; legs infuscate; wings

intermediate.

Head intermediate; antennae 12-jointed; scapes chiefly \mathcal{Q} , left shorter and stouter; lateral tooth fairly well developed; right slightly shorter and stouter, lateral tooth less developed; left frontal carina longer than right. Thorax intermediate; pronotum \mathcal{J} ; right mayrian furrow better developed than left; epinotum armed with a short sharp spine on left, \mathcal{J} tubercle on right. Petiole, post-petiole and gaster chiefly \mathcal{J} . Genitalia exserted.

No. 43.—Chiefly dark, a few small patches of yellow; legs

infuscate; wings chiefly 3.

Head chiefly \mathcal{S} ; antennae 13-jointed, but last two joints of right club only slightly delimited, and not completely in left club; frontal carinae \mathcal{S} . Thorax chiefly \mathcal{S} ; pronotum partly \mathcal{S} on left; mayrian furrows developed; epinotum armed with \mathcal{S} tubercles, but slightly sharper. Petiole, post-petiole and gaster chiefly \mathcal{S} . Genitalia partly exserted.

No. 44.—Chiefly black with yellow patches; legs infuscate;

wings intermediate.

Head intermediate; antennae 12-jointed, but the last joint of clubs shows signs of delimitation; right scape 3; left stouter, and with distinct lateral tooth; frontal carinae 3, but left slightly longer and more developed anteriorly than right. Thorax intermediate; mayrian furrow nearly entire on right, only partly developed on left; epinotum armed with a long sharp spine on right, a shorter one on left. Petiole, post-petiole and gaster chiefly 3. Genitalia not exserted.

No. 45.—Yellow and black; legs infuscate; wings narrower and slightly shorter than normal ♀, veins and cells only developed at base.

No. 46.—Yellow and black; legs infuscate; wings narrower and shorter than in normal ♀; veins and cells only developed at base.

Head intermediate; antennae 12-jointed; right scape \mathfrak{P} ; left chiefly \mathfrak{F} , but stouter at apex, and a very small lateral tooth developed at base. Thorax chiefly \mathfrak{P} ; mayrian furrows absent; epinotum armed with two long sharp spines. Petiole chiefly \mathfrak{P} ; post-petiole and gaster chiefly \mathfrak{F} . Genitalia considerably exserted.

No. 47.—Nearly all yellow, a few dark patches; legs mostly yellow; right fore wing very short and narrow, no cells; right hind

wing normal: left fore and hind wings missing.

No. 48.—Black and yellow; legs infuscate; wings intermediate. Head intermediate; antennae 12-jointed; right scape \subsetneq , but narrower, and lateral tooth not so well developed; left scape more \eth , but clavate at apex, with a small lateral tooth at base; frontal carinae chiefly \eth , right more sharply pointed at apex. Thorax intermediate; pronotum chiefly \eth ; right mayrian furrow more strongly developed than left; epinotum armed with two short spines, the right slightly longer and more sharply pointed. Petiole, post-

petiole and gaster chiefly 3. Genitalia not exserted.

No. 49.—Chiefly yellow, a few dark patches; legs chiefly yellow; right fore wing consisting of a long thin thread, no cells or veins, left fore wing being a short narrow wing, veins at base, no cells; hind

wings slightly narrower than normal. Head chiefly ♀; antennae 12-jointed; scapes ♀, but somewhat shorter and narrower. Thorax nearly entirely Q, but right mayrian furrow indicated; epinotum armed with two long sharp spines. Petrole intermediate; post-petrole and gaster chiefly \(\varphi \). Genitalia unevenly exserted; when dissected \(\varphi \) genital armature incomplete; right stipes shorter and bifid; no sting present.

No. 50.—Chiefly dark with numerous yellow patches;

infuscate, wings intermediate. Head intermediate; antennae 12-jointed; scapes chiefly $\mathcal D$ but shorter and stouter; right frontal carina considerably more developed than left. Thorax intermediate; pronotum chiefly φ ; mayrian furrows developed; epinotum armed with a moderately short sharp spine on right, a considerably shorter sharp spine or tooth on left. Petiole, post-petiole and gaster intermediate. Genitalia unevenly exserted: when dissected 3 genital armature incomplete, left stipes longer than right; right volsella developed, left wanting; right sagitta longer than left; a well-developed sting present.

I have to thank Drs. Hinton and van Emden for kindly preparing slides from the dissections of the genitalia.

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ACHERONTIA ATROPOS IN MALTA.—Though this moth is not often seen, its caterpillars are quite common, but do no real damage. Of the two colour forms of the caterpillar, the yellowish-green one is commoner than the brown. They feed on Phaseolus vulgaris and Datura metel as well as on potato. Farmers who turn up the pupae often regard them as a kind of date; and the moth is not welcomed when it flies indoors, for the superstition persists that it is a harbinger of evil. usually of death to a member of the family. Macroglossum stellatarum, on the other hand, is most welcome, for it is said to bring good tidings.—A. VALLETTA, F.R.E.S.; 214, Msida Street, Bkara, Malta.