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APPENDICE I

La classificazione subgenerica del genere *Leptothorax*

Alle pagine precedenti si è proposto il trasferimento di tutte le specie di «*Macromischa*» al genere *Leptothorax*, pur conservando il primo nome come semplice taxon subgenerico. Questa proposta è stata fatta in parte per motivi di chiarezza e di semplicità ed in parte per motivi puramente «affettivi», tendenti a mantenere una certa continuità nomenclatoriale, ma certo anche con una buona dose di leggerezza. Oltre alle difficoltà intrinseche di separare questo sottogenere dagli altri, va aggiunto il fatto che i rimanenti sottogeneri di *Leptothorax* risultanti dalla letteratura precedente, presentano una situazione oltremodo ingarbugliata, difficile e spesso di ardua interpretazione. Le basi della partizione subgenerica odierna furono gettate dall'Emery che, in diversi lavori, istituì e difese la prima partizione nei principali sottogeneri *Leptothorax* s.str. (nome improprio per *Myrafant*), *Mychothorax* (sinonimo juniore di *Leptothorax* s.str.), *Goniothorax* (nome improprio per *Nesomyrmex*) e *Temnothorax*. I primi quattro insiemi di specie di questo elenco, sia pure con non poche modifiche nomenclatoriali, sono ancora impiegati nella letteratura contemporanea con successi alterni. Infatti, i caratteri della casta operaia ad essi attribuiti sono oltremodo inconsistenti, come è già stato sottolineato da numerosi autori (cfr., ad esempio, CREIGHTON, 1950), ma ad essi corrispondono, nei sessuati, le quattro possibili combinazioni dei caratteri cellula radiale chiusa o aperta e cellula discoidale presente o assente. La forma della cellula radiale può dipendere dal grado di sclerificazione dell'esemplare e la cellula discoidale può essere presente od assente in individui della stessa serie o può

essere delimitata ma non chiusa dalla presenza di una venatura *m-cu* incompleta. Queste forme di transizione sembrano essere piuttosto rare e la venatura delle ali non è mai stata studiata su larga scala in queste formiche, anche se altri fatti si oppongono ad una partizione subgenerica basata sulla sola venatura alare. Ad esempio, specie indiscutibilmente affini andrebbero classificate in sottogeneri diversi secondo la venatura alare (cfr., p.es., le figure pubblicate delle ali di *L. acervorum*, *kutteri* e *goesswaldi*).

Il caso del sottogenere *Temnothorax* è già stato discusso da BARONI URBANI (Mem. Soc. Ent. Ital., 50, 1971: 96) e non ritengo necessario ritornarvi in questa sede.

Sia pure con non poche riserve e momentaneamente, mantengo qui la partizione di *Leptothorax* nei sottogeneri *Leptothorax* s.str., *Myrafant*, *Nesomyrmex*, *Dichothorax* e *Macromischa*. A questi cinque insieme andrebbero aggiunti ancora due sottogeneri monotipici risultanti dalla letteratura: il sottogenere *Myrmammophilus* Menozzi, 1924, istituito per il solo *L. finzii* dell'Italia settentrionale e che mi è noto soltanto tramite la letteratura, e *Icothorax*, trattato qui di seguito.

Myrafant SMITH, 1950 (subgenus ad *Leptothorax*), Psyche, 57: 30. Specie tipica *Leptothorax curvispinosus* Mayr, per designazione originale (= nomen substitutum pro subg. *Leptothorax* s.str. auctorum usque ad 1950).

> *Icothorax* HAMANN e KLEMM, 1967 (subgenus ad *Leptothorax*), Ann. Naturh. Mus. Wien, 70: 415. Specie tipica *Leptothorax megalops* Hamann e Klemm, per monotipia. N. syn.

Grazie alla cortesia del Dr. Max Fischer del Naturhistorisches Museum di Vienna, ho avuto l'opportunità di studiare l'operaia olotipo ed il ginetipo di *L. megalops*, unica specie rappresentante il sottogenere *Icothorax*. Questi esemplari apparentemente corrispondono ad una buona specie molto prossima a *L. laurae* Emery e particolarmente alla var. *colettae* Santschi. La differenza più appariscente tra *laurae* e *megalops* è rappresentata dalle spine propodeali più corte di quest'ultimo. Naturalmente, nessuno dei caratteri subgenerici menzionati nella descrizione originale è valido ed io sono del tutto incapace di capire in che cosa possa consistere la pretesa morfologia caratteristica delle antenne, sia dalla descrizione originale, sia dalle figure che l'accompagnano, sia dall'esame degli esemplari tipici.

APPENDICE II

Modifiche nomenclatoriali all'interno del genere *Leptothorax* conseguenti alla sua fusione con *Macromischa*

Un certo numero delle specie originariamente descritte come *Macromischa* rappresentano degli omonimi juniori di altre specie già descritte in *Leptothorax*. Queste sono già state tutte trattate nella revisione del sottogenere *Macromischa* alle pagine precedenti. Una sola specie di *Macromischa* rappresenta invece un sinonimo seniore di una di *Leptothorax* e per questo caso si propone la seguente modifica nomenclatoriale:

***Leptothorax smithi* nomen novum**

pro *Leptothorax wheeleri* SMITH, 1929, Ann. Entom. Soc. Amer., 22: 547.

Nec *Macromischa wheeleri* MANN, 1920, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 42: 422. Trasferita al genere *Leptothorax* con la presente revisione.

APPENDICE III

Specie originariamente descritte nel genere *Macromischa* e successivamente trasferite ad altri generi

Macromischa aculeata MAYR, 1866, Sitzber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 53: 507. Costa d'Oro.

→ *Tetramorium aculeatum* (Mayr), EMERY, 1896, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr., 45: 103.

Macromischa Africana MAYR, 1866, Sitzber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 53: 507. Costa d'Oro.

→ *Tetramorium africanum* (Mayr), EMERY, 1896, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr., 45: 103.

Macromischa Beyrichi MAYR, 1868, Beitr. Naturk. Preussen, 1: 84. Specie fossile.

→ *Vollenhovia beyrichi* (Mayr), WHEELER, 1914, Schrift. phys.-ökon. Ges. Königsberg, 55: 51.

Macromischa brasiliensis BORGMEIER, 1953, Arq. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 42: 107. Brasile.

< *Rogeria procera* EMERY, 1896, Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital., 28: 92. Sinonimia di KEMPF, 1962, Rev. Brasil. Biol., 21: 437.

Macromischa Cressoni ANDRÉ, 1887, Rev. d'entom.: 296. Messico.

→ *Pheidole cressoni* (André), EMERY, 1915, Rend. Accad. Sci. Bologna, 1914-15: 67.

Macromischa petiolata MAYR, 1868, Beitr. Naturk. Preussen, 1: 85. Specie fossile.

→ *Leptothorax petiolatus* (Mayr), EMERY, 1933, Genera Insectorum, Fasc. 174B: 246. Gruppo *rotenbergii*.

Macromischa Rottenbergii EMERY, 1870, Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital., 2: 199. Italia centromeridionale e Sicilia.

→ *Leptothorax Rottenbergi* (sic) (Emery), EMERY, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. St. Nat. Genova, 12: 51. (Subg. *Myrafant*).

Macromischa rudis MAYR, 1868, Beitr. Naturk. Preussen, 1: 85. Specie fossile.

→ *Leptothorax rudis* (Mayr), EMERY, 1922, Genera Insectorum, Fasc. 174B: 246. Incertae sedis.

Macromischa rugosostriata MAYR, 1868, Beitr. Naturk. Preussen, 1: 84. Specie fossile.

→ *Leptothorax rugosostriatus* (Mayr), EMERY, 1922, Genera Insectorum, Fasc. 174B: 246. Incertae sedis.

Macromischa scandens MANN, 1922, Proc. U.S.Natl. Mus., 61: 30. Honduras.

→ *Rogeria scandens* (Mann), KEMPF, 1962, Rev. Brasil. Biol., 21: 437.

Spiegazioni delle figure

Fig. 16-74. Contorni schematici del capo, dell'alitrone e del peduncolo delle operaie di diverse specie di *Leptothorax* (*Macromischa*): 16, *punicans*; 17, *versicolor*; 18, *poeyi*; 19, *iris*; 20, *gundlachi*; 21, *wheeleri*; 22, *aguayoi*; 23, *bermudezi*; 24, *senectutis*; 25, *myersi*; 26, *alayoi*; 27, *porphyritis*; 28, *williamsi*; 29, *mortoni*; 30, *purpuratus*; 31, *creightoni*; 32, *platycnemis*; 33, *squamifer*; 34, *barbouri*; 35, *darlingtoni*; 36, *splendens*; 37, *scabripes*; 38, *hyperisabellae*; 39, *isabellae*; 40, *muticus*; 41, *violaceus*; 42, *pastinifer*; 43, *schwarzi*; 44, *creolus*; 45, *dissimilis*; 46, *aztecus*; 47, *annexus*; 48, *sallei*; 49, *similis*; 50, *hispaniolae*; 51, *bruneri*; 52, *salvini*; 53, *fuscatus*; 54, *politus*; 55, *skwarrae*; 56, *gibbifer*; 57, *augusti*; 58, *ocarinae*; 59, *tenuisculptus*; 60, *subditivus*; 61, *leucacanthus*; 62, *allardycei*; 63, *totonicanpani*; 64, *huehuetenangoi*; 65, *goniops*; 66, *nigricans*; 67, *ixili*; 68, *albisipina*; 69, *ciferrii*; 70, *androsanus*; 71, *torrei*; 72, *flavidulus*; 73, *pulchellus*; 74, *terricolus*.

Figg. 75–132. Profili semischematici delle operaie di diverse specie di *Leptothorax* (*Macromischa*): 75, *iris*; 76, *aguayoi*; 77, *gundlachi*; 78, *creightoni*; 79, *platycnemis*; 80, *wheeleri*; 81, *barbouri*; 82, *squamifer*; 83, *alayo*; 84, *darlingtoni*; 85, *splendens*; 86, *muticus*; 87, *isabellae*; 88, *hyperisabellae*; 89, *violaceus*; 90, *schwarzi*; 91, *skwarrae*; 92, *salvini*; 93, *fuscatus*; 94, *creolus*; 95, *bruneri*; 96, *similis*; 97, *hispaniolae*; 98, *allardycei*; 99, *tenuisculptus*; 100, *subditivus*; 101, *augusti*; 102, *totonicapani*; 103, *leucacanthus*; 104, *politus*; 105, *flavidulus*; 106, *huehuetenangoi*; 107, *torrei*; 108, *albispina*; 109, *nigricans*; 110, *goniops*; 111, *ixili*; 112, *androsanus*; 113, *pulchellus*; 114, *terricolus*; 115, *ciferrii*; 116, *pastinifer*; 117, *punicans*; 118, *bermudezi*; 119, *rugiceps*; 120, *versicolor*; 121, *senectutis*; 122, *myersi*; 123, *williami*; 124, *purpuratus*; 125, *porphyritis*; 126, *mortoni*; 127, *aztecus*; 128, *annexus*; 129, *dissimilis*; 130, *sallei*; 131, *ocarinae*; 132, *gibbifer*.

Figg. 133–152. Contorni schematici del capo, dell'alitronco e del peduncolo delle femmine di diverse specie di *Leptothorax* (*Macromischa*): 133, *splendens*; 134, *sallei*; 135, *hispaniolae*; 136, *creightoni*; 137, *squamifer*; 138, *augusti*; 139, *wheeleri*; 140, *skwarrae*; 141, *purpuratus*; 142, *pastinifer*; 143, *pulchellus*; 144, *androsanus*; 145, *aztecus*; 146, *schwarzi*; 147, *subditivus*; 148, *nigricans*; 149, *leucacanthus*; 150, *albispina*; 151, *flavidulus*; 152, *terricolus*.

Figg. 153–164. Profilo schematico dell'alitronco e del peduncolo di maschi di *Leptothorax* (*Macromischa*): 153, *versicolor*; 154, *squamifer*; 155, *hispaniolae*; 156, *sallei*; 157, *isabellae*; 158, *splendens*; 159, *wheeleri*; 160, *aguayoi*; 161, *pastinifer*; 162, *aztecus*; 163, *androsanus*; 164, *subditivus*.

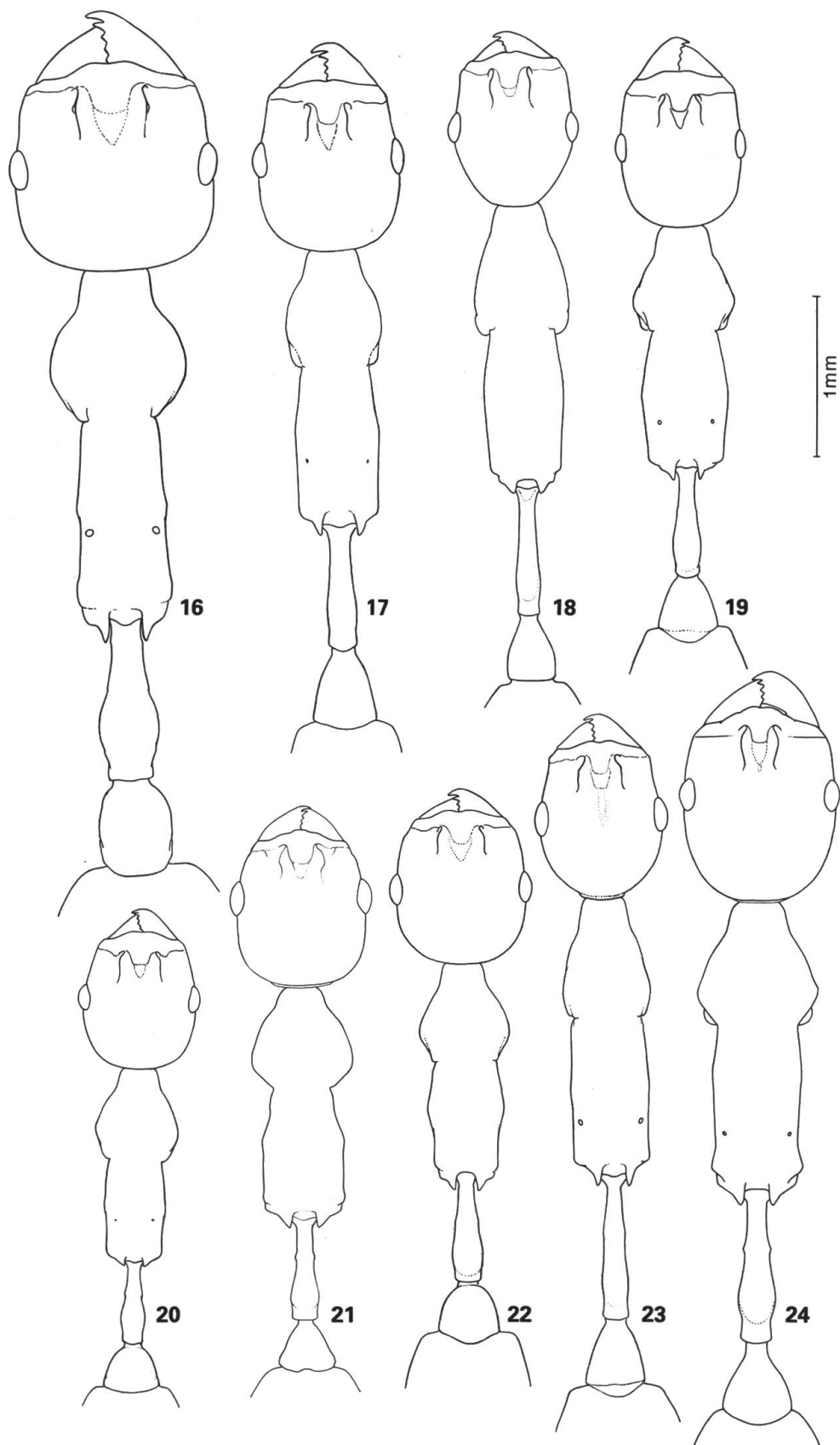
Figg. 165–176. Contorni semischematici del capo, dell'alitronco e del peduncolo di maschi di *Leptothorax* (*Macromischa*): 165, *subditivus*; 166, *androsanus*; 167, *aztecus*; 168, *pastinifer*; 169, *versicolor*; 170, *isabellae*; 171, *aguayoi*; 172, *wheeleri*; 173, *hispaniolae*; 174, *sallei*; 175, *splendens*; 176, *squamifer*.

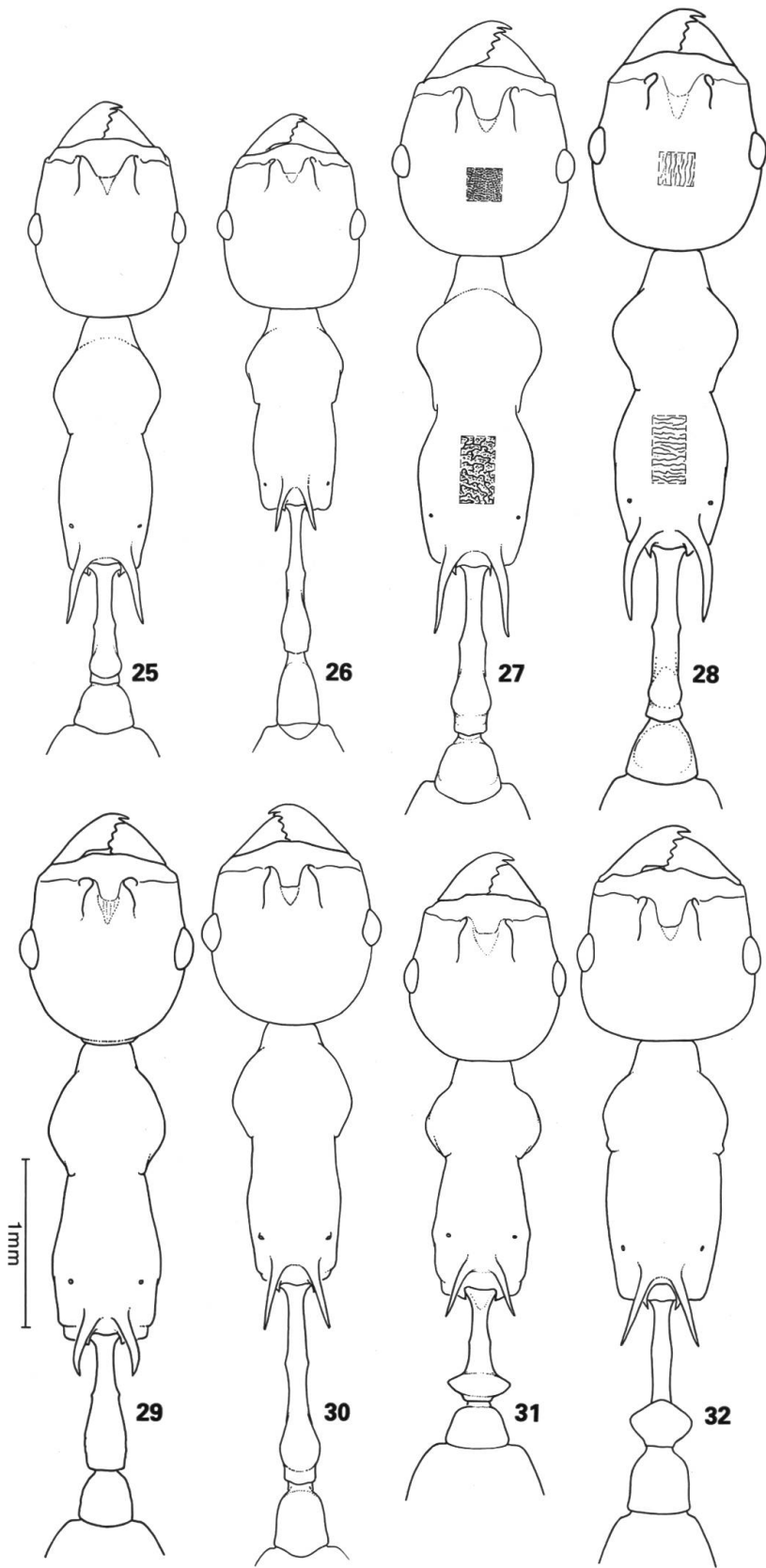
Figg. 177–187. Lamina sottogenitale maschile di alcune specie di *Leptothorax* (*Macromischa*): 177, *wheeleri*; 178, *squamifer*; 179, *pastinifer*; 180, *aztecus*; 181, *isabellae*; 182, *versicolor*; 183, *aguayoi*; 184, *sallei*; 185, *subditivus*; 186, *hispaniolae*; 187, *splendens*.

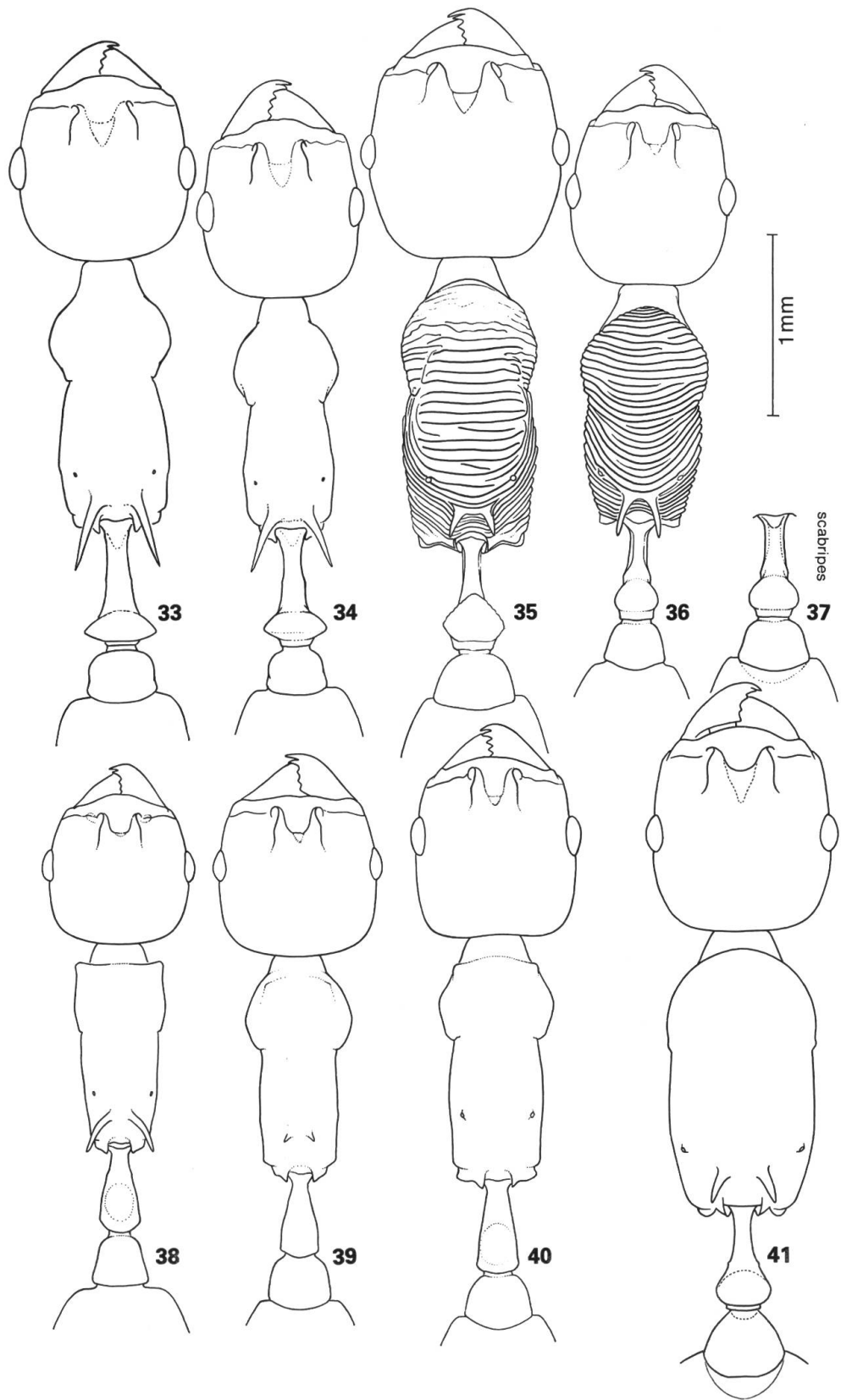
Figg. 188–199. Profilo e chetotassi dei parameri esterni dell'apparato genitale maschile di *Leptothorax* (*Macromischa*): 188, *isabellae*; 189, *androsanus*; 190, *pastinifer*; 191, *sallei*; 192, *aztecus*; 193, *subditivus*; 194, *wheeleri*; 195, *squamifer*; 196, *hispaniolae*; 197, *splendens*; 198, *versicolor*; 199, *aguayoi*.

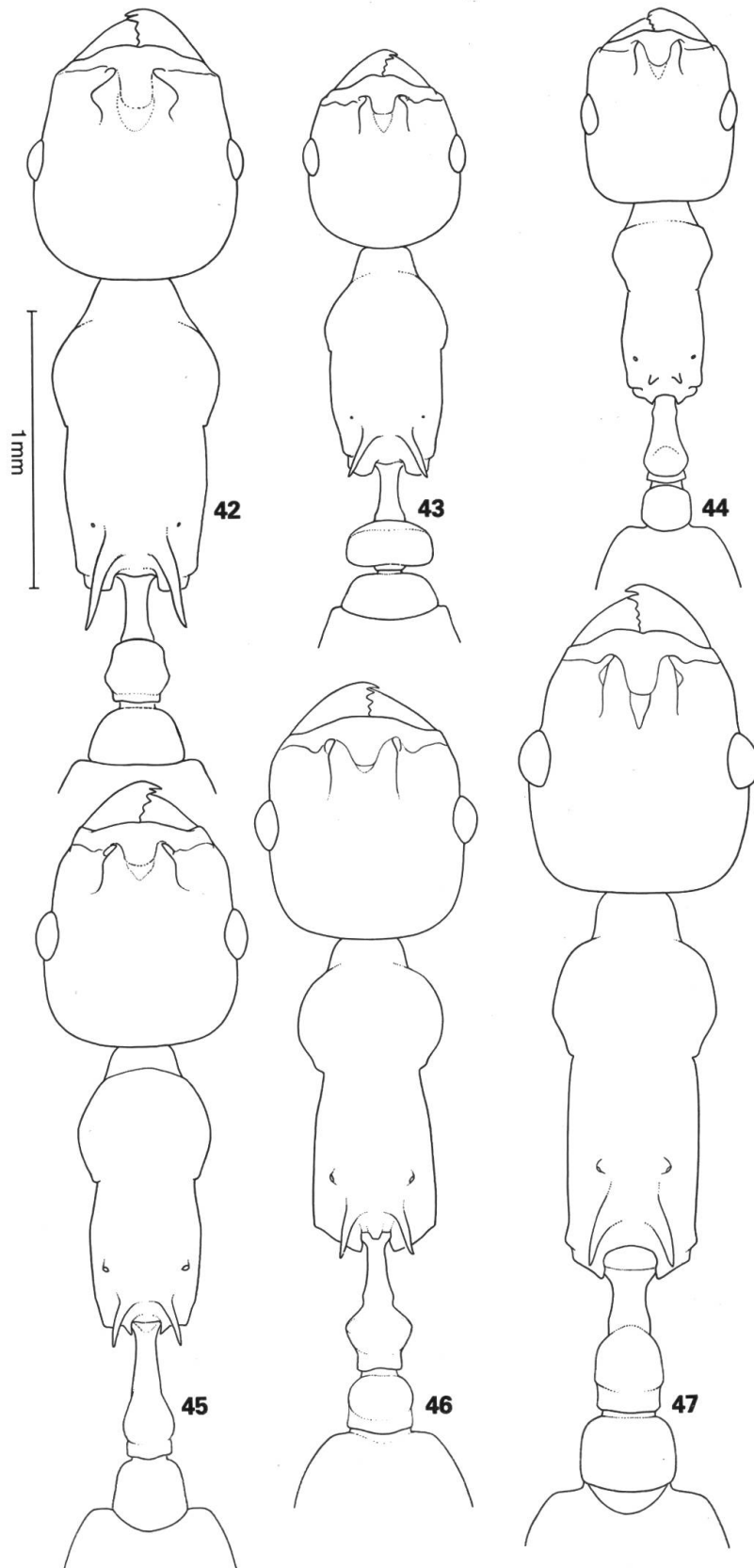
Figg. 200–211. Volselle e lacinie di maschi di *Leptothorax* (*Macromischa*): 200, *aztecus*; 201, *hispaniolae*; 202, *versicolor*; 203, *sallei*; 204, *subditivus*; 205, *aguayoi*; 206, *androsanus*; 207, *isabellae*; 208, *splendens*; 209, *squamifer*; 210, *wheeleri*; 211, *pastinifer*.

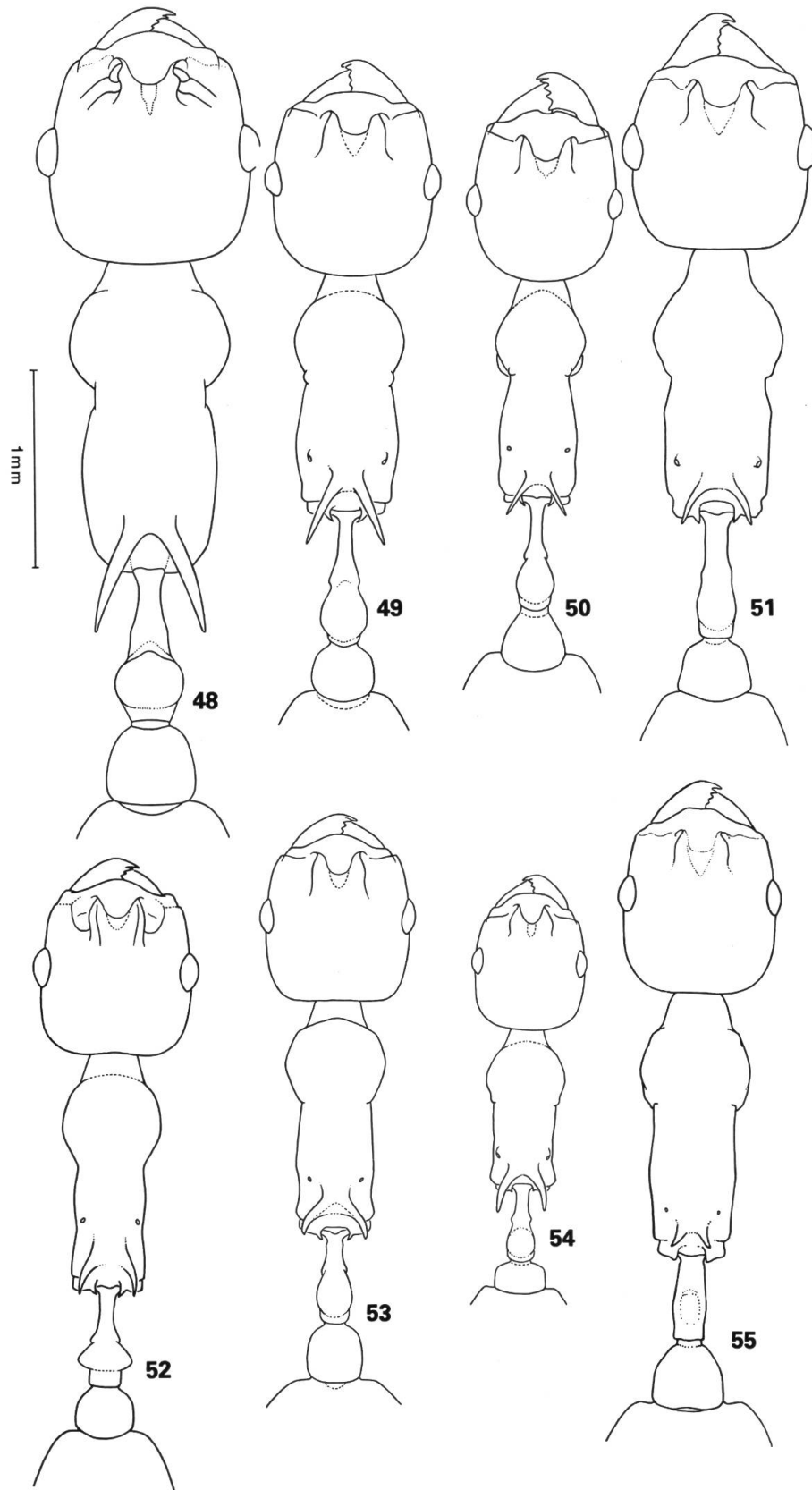
Figg. 212–223. Parameri interni (sagitte) di maschi di *Leptothorax* (*Macromischa*): 212, *hispaniolae*; 213, *wheeleri*; 214, *aztecus*; 215, *squamifer*; 216, *isabellae*; 217, *splendens*; 218, *androsanus*; 219, *subditivus*; 220, *aguayoi*; 221, *sallei*; 222, *pastinifer*; 223, *versicolor*.

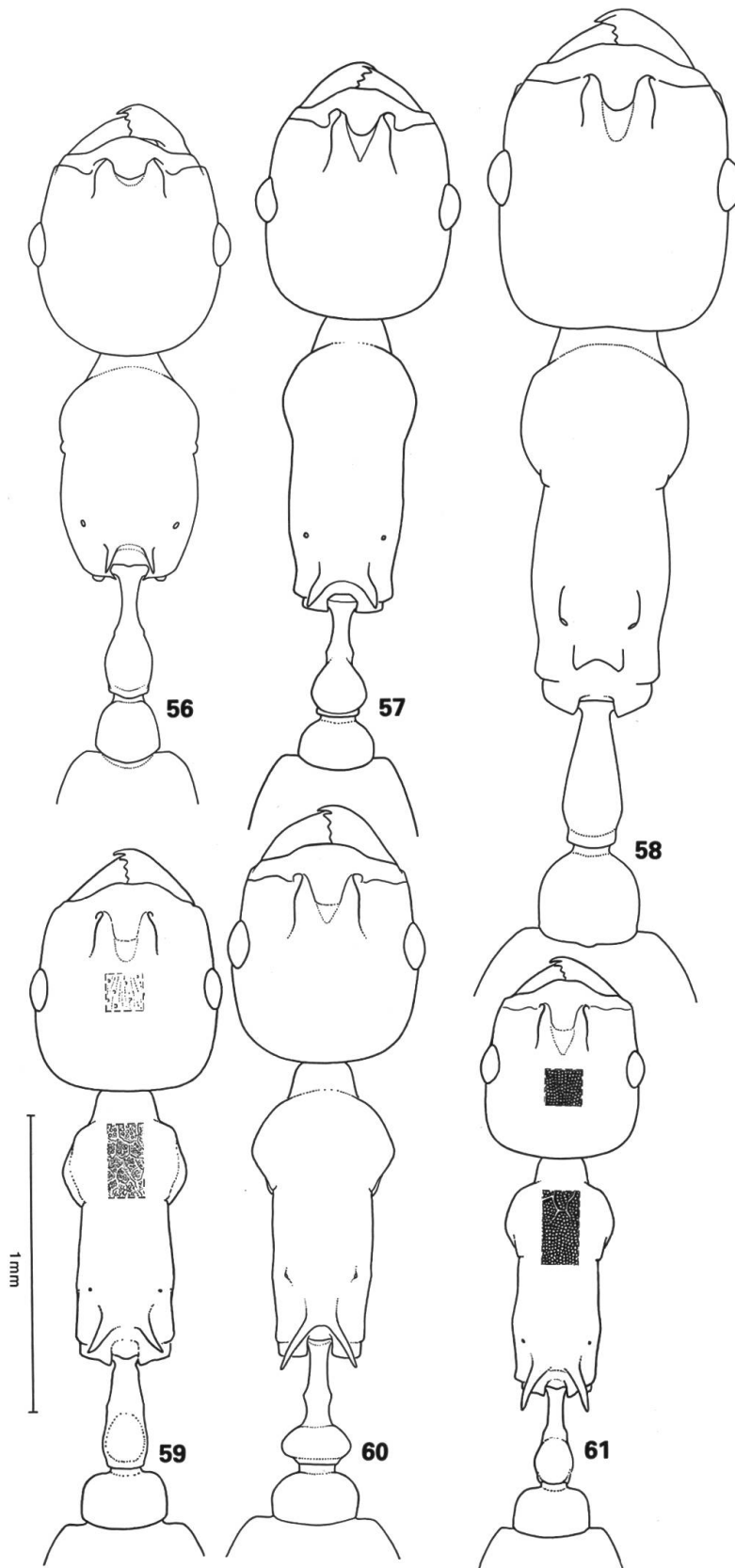


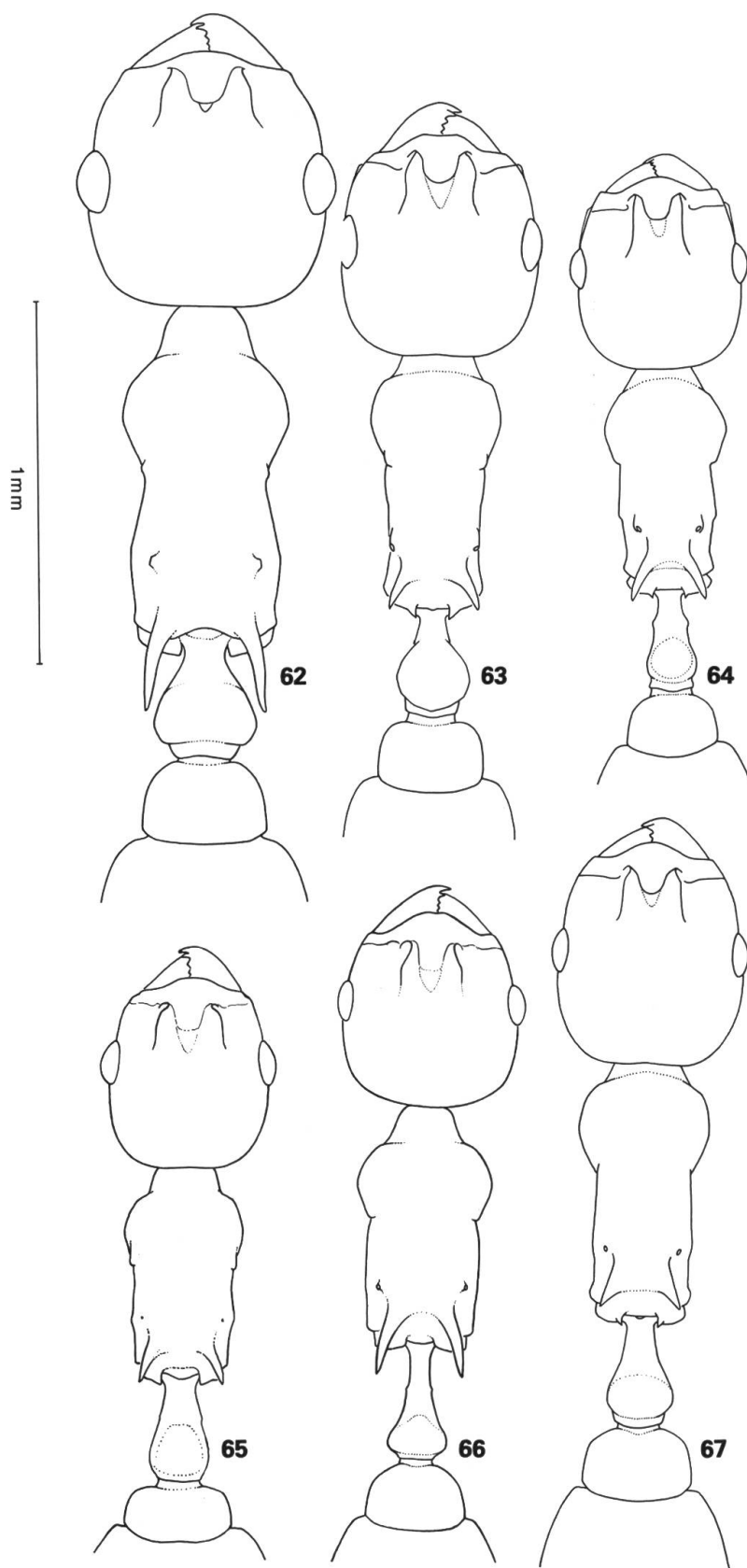


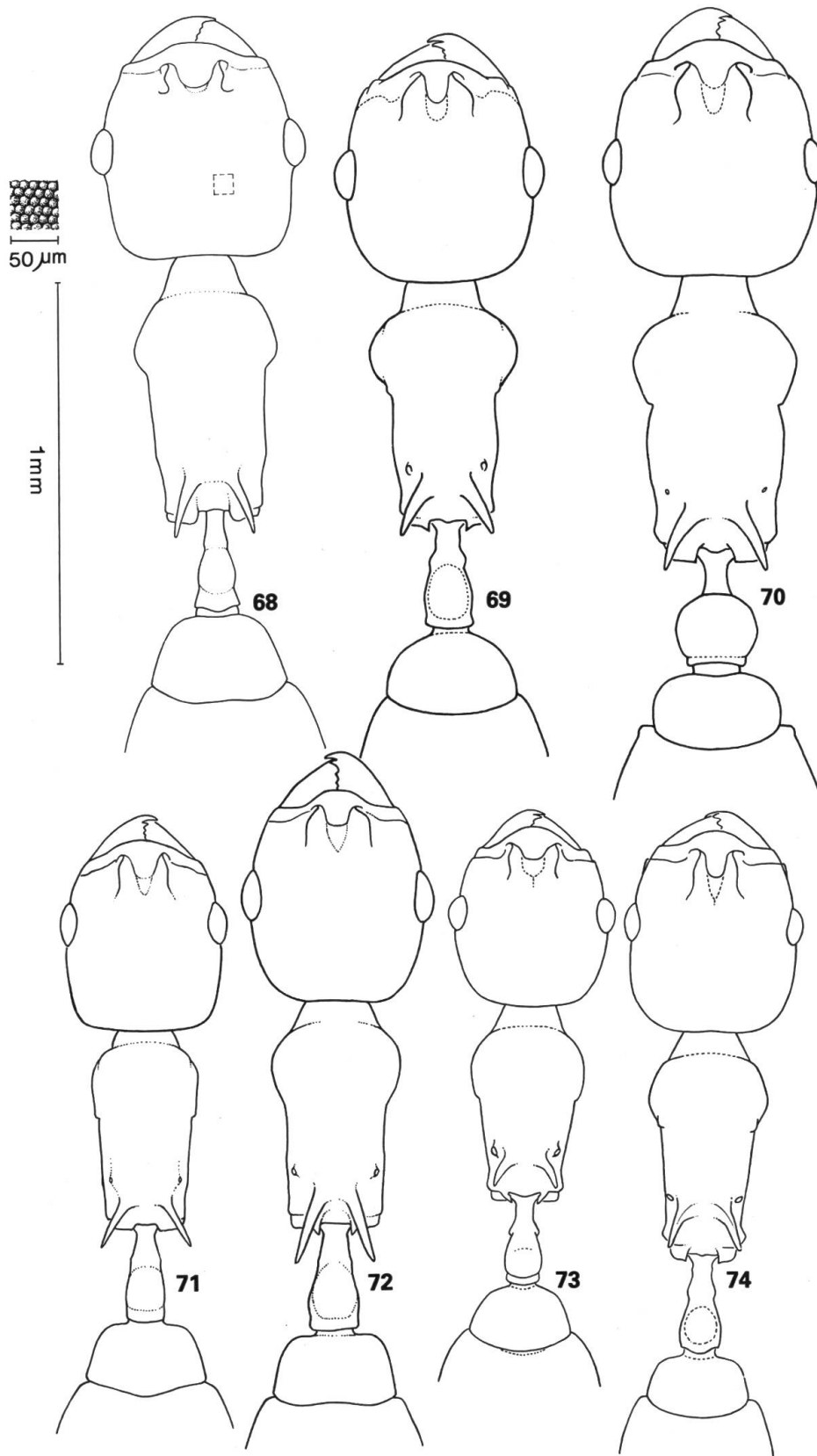


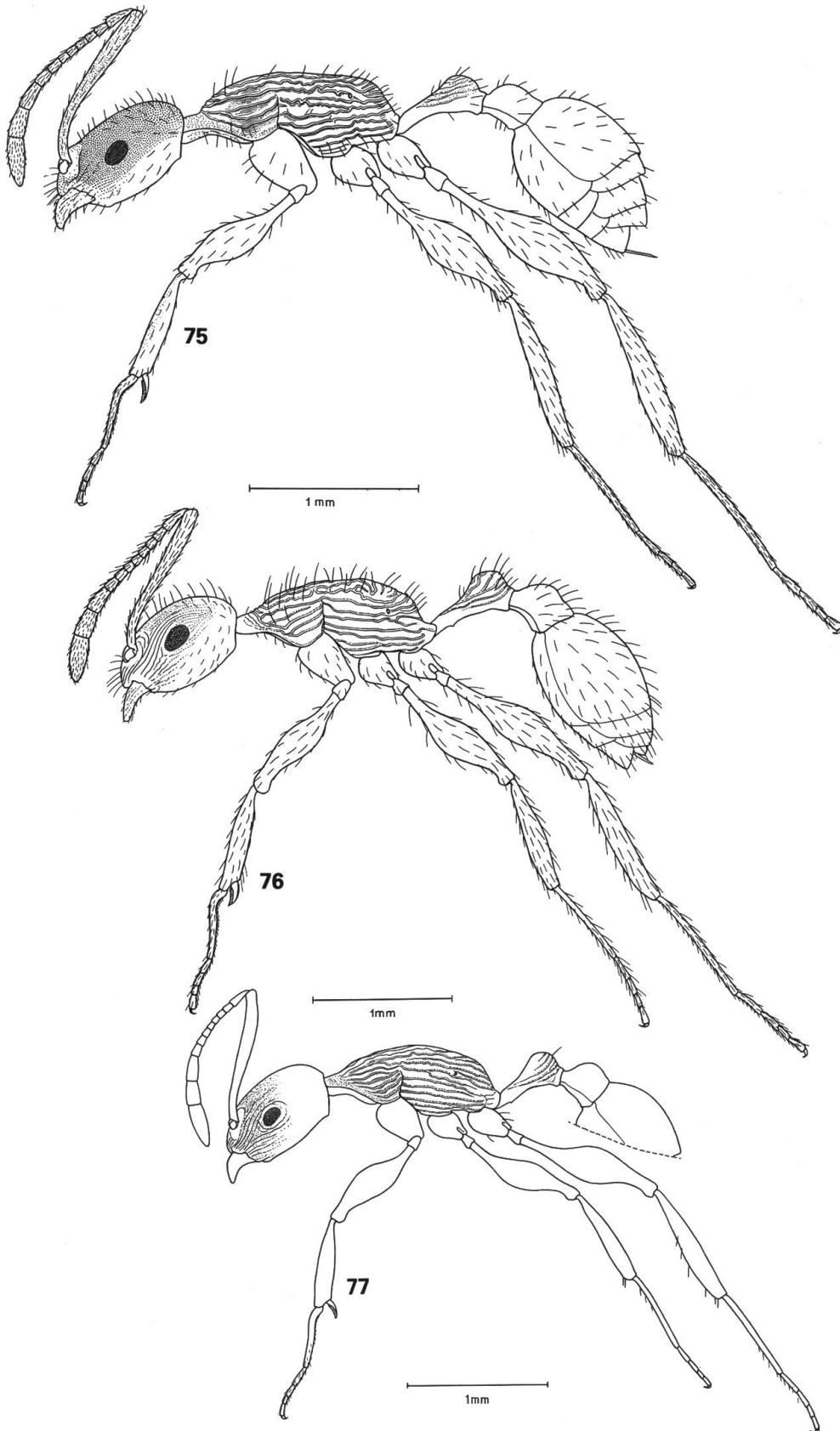


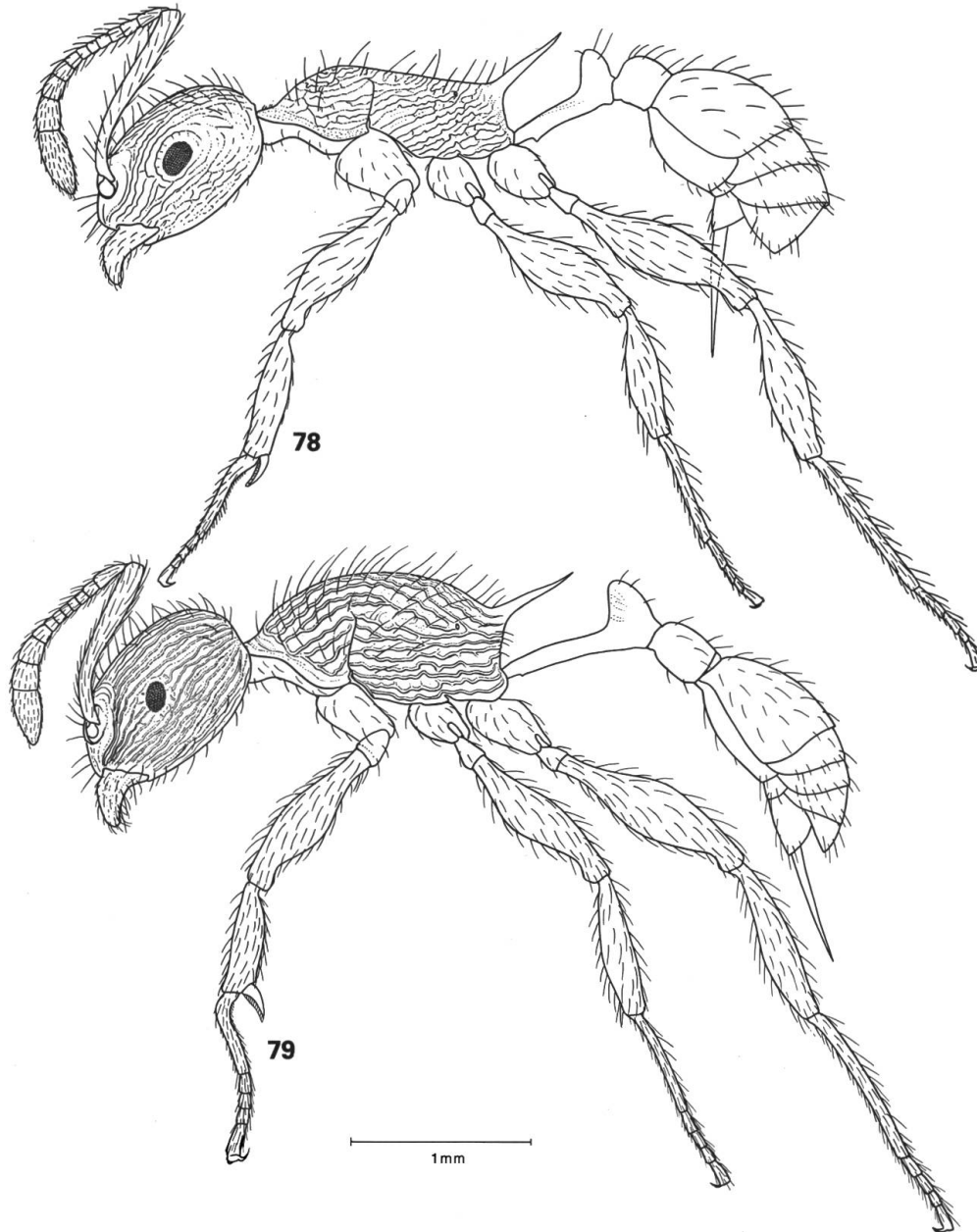


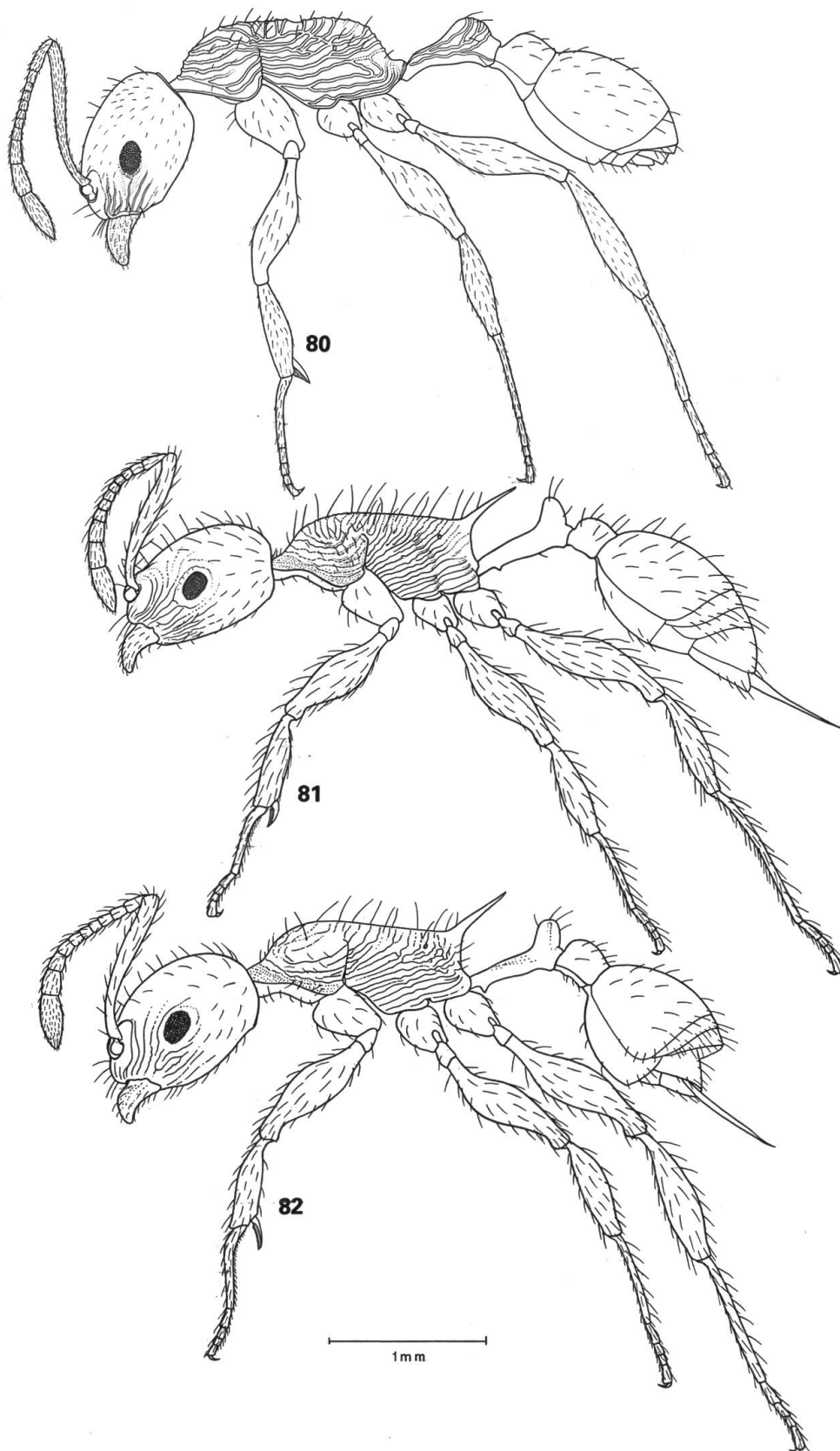


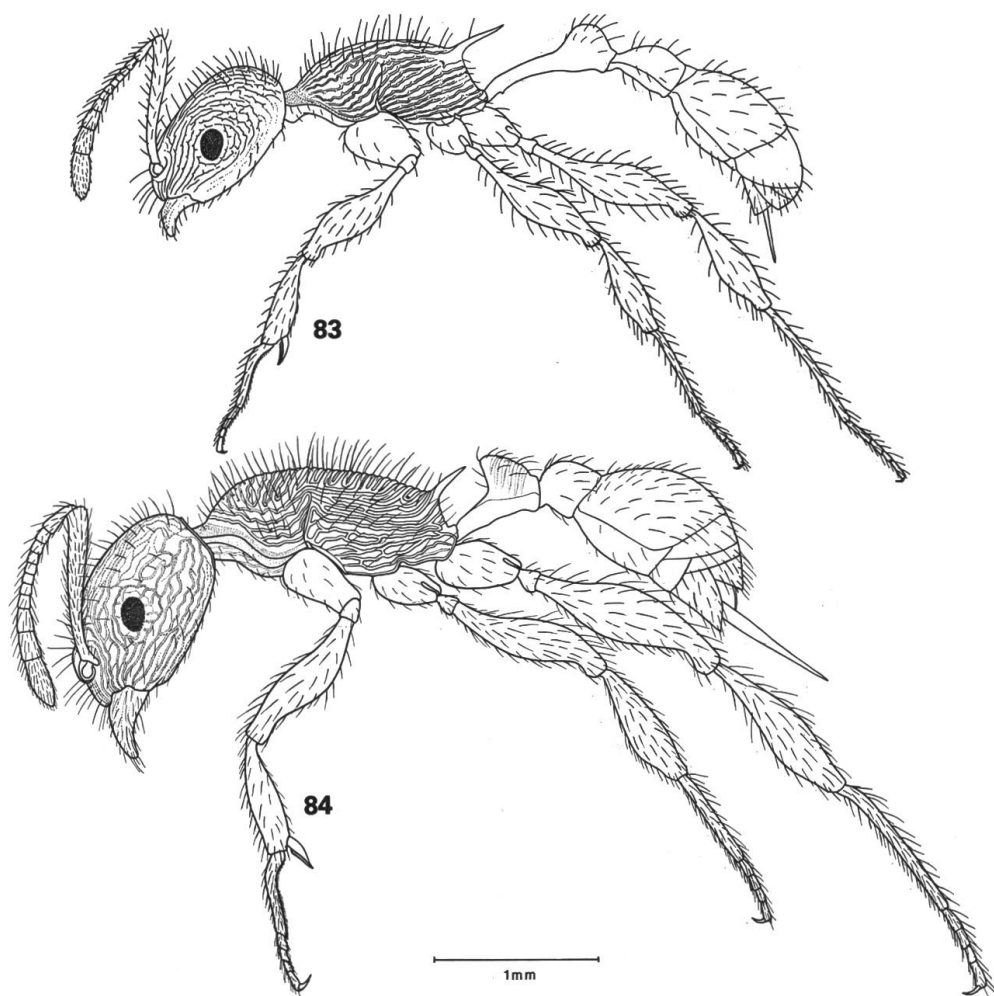


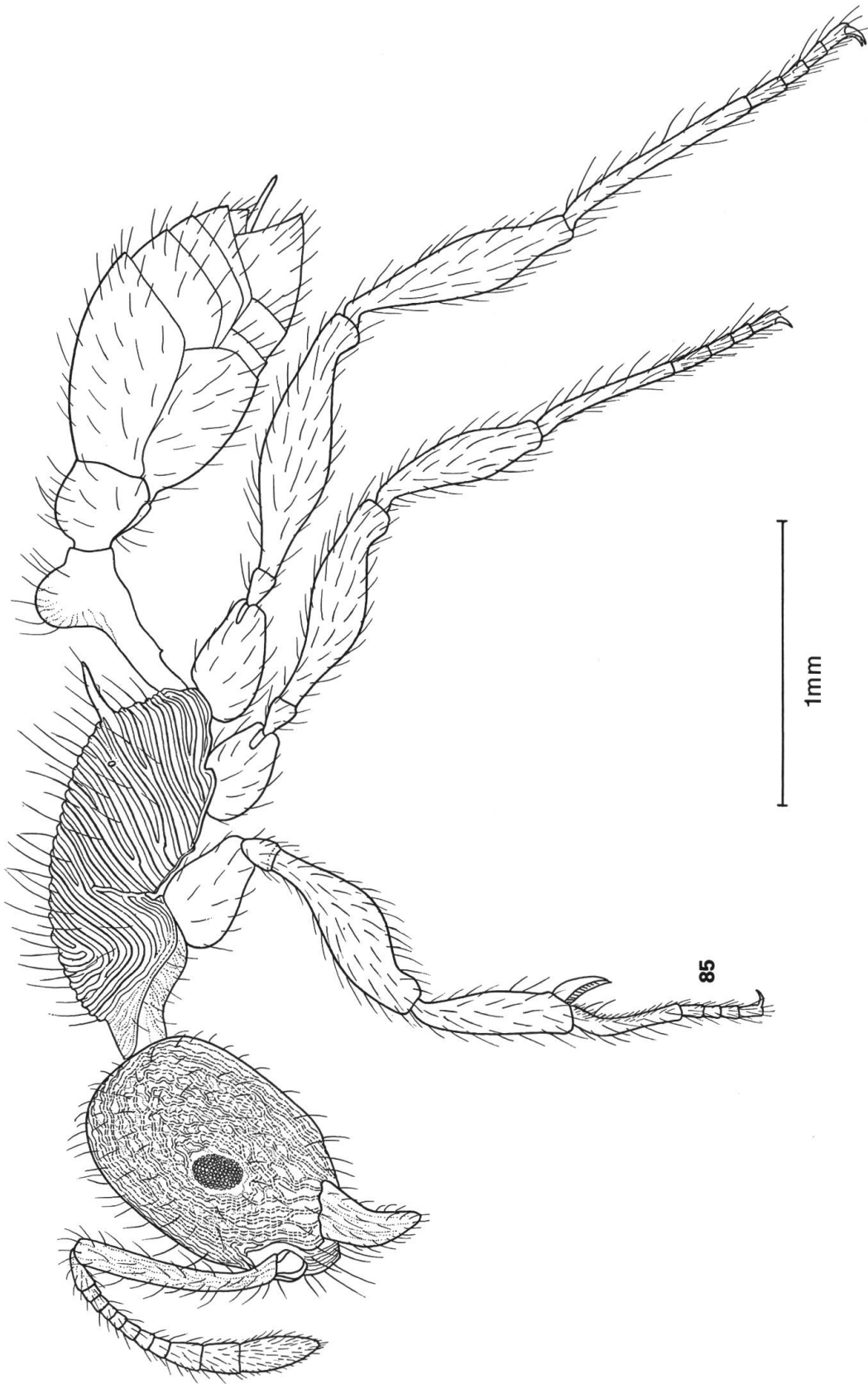


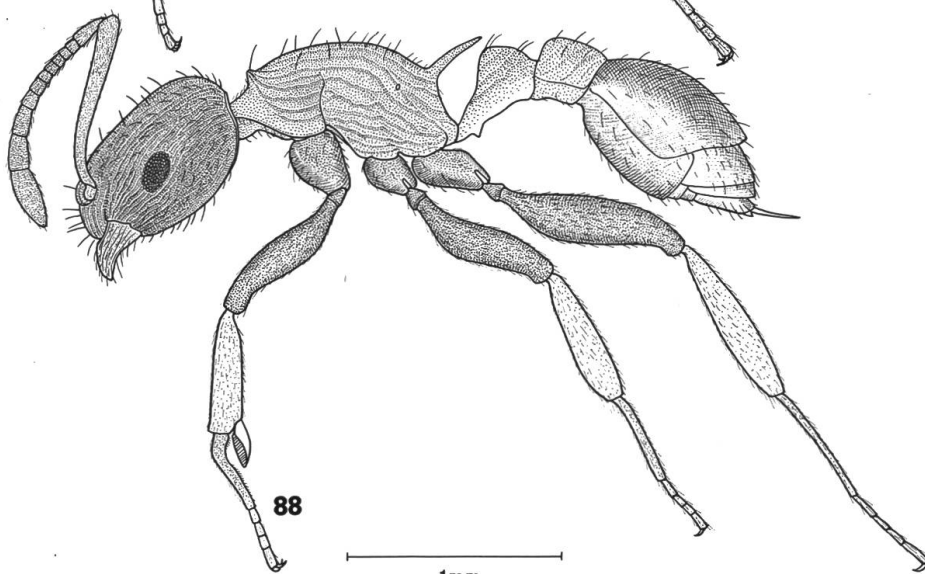
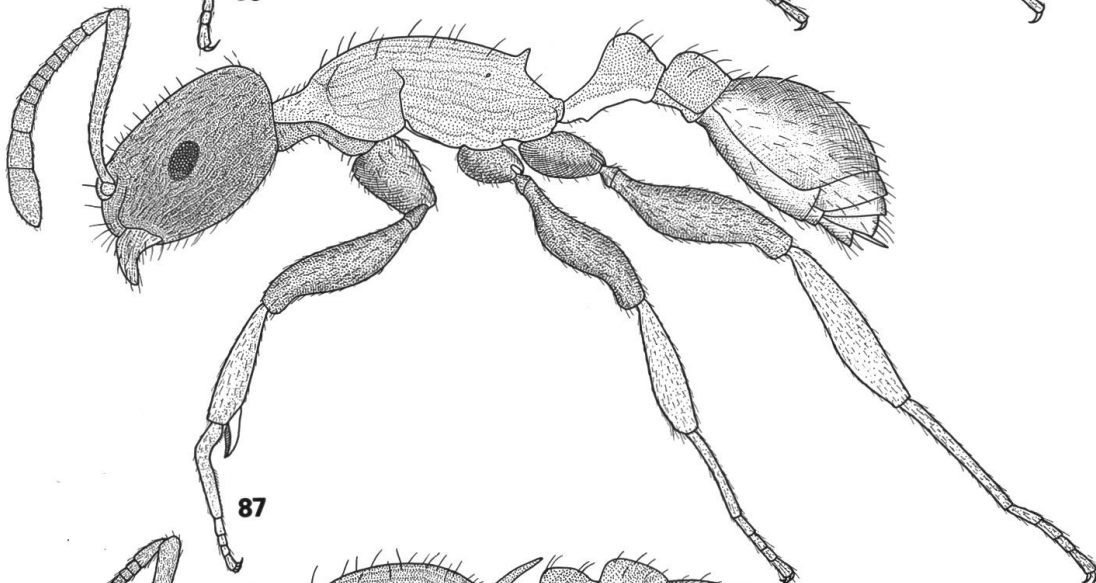
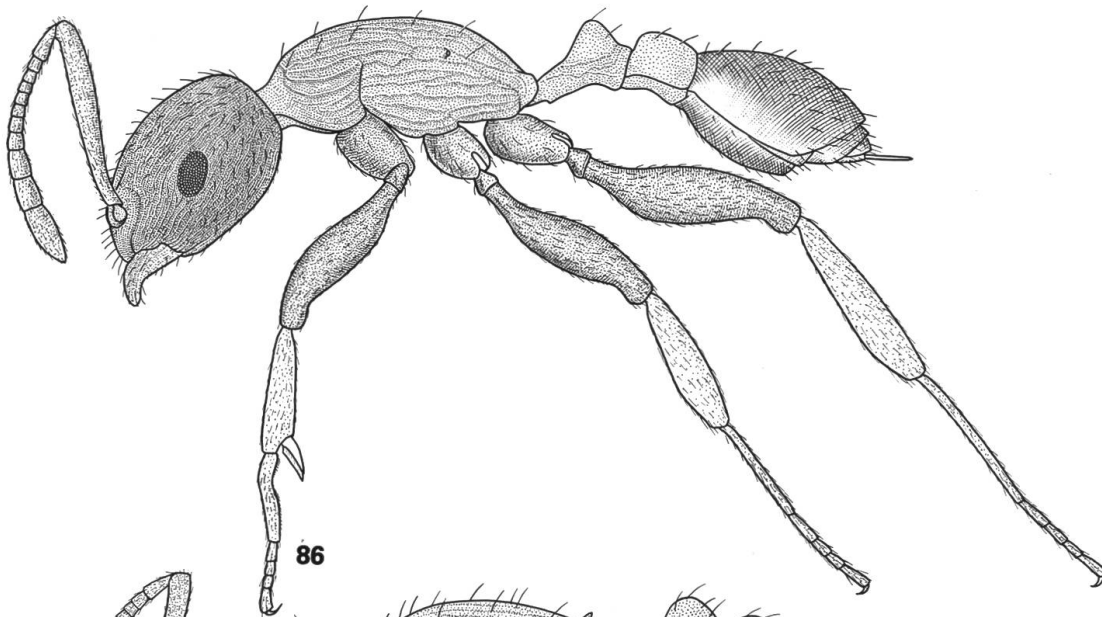




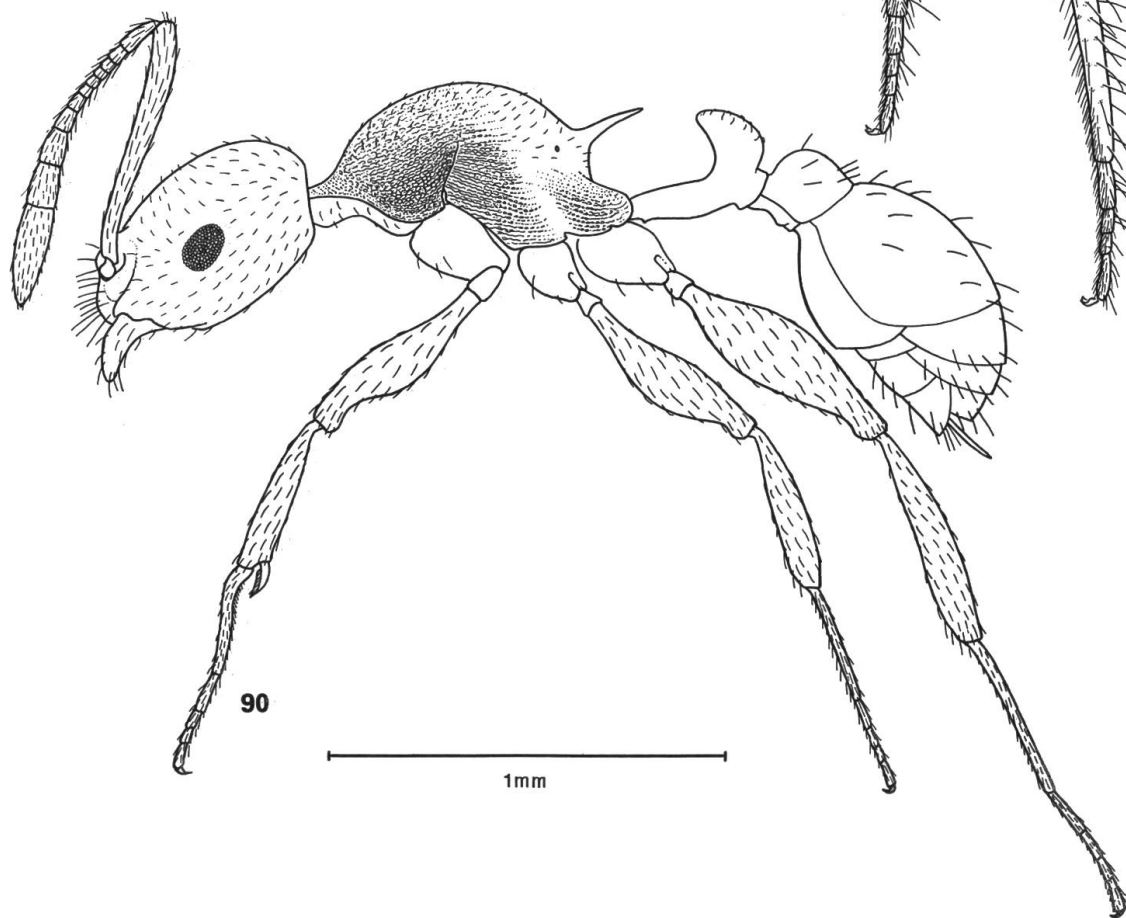
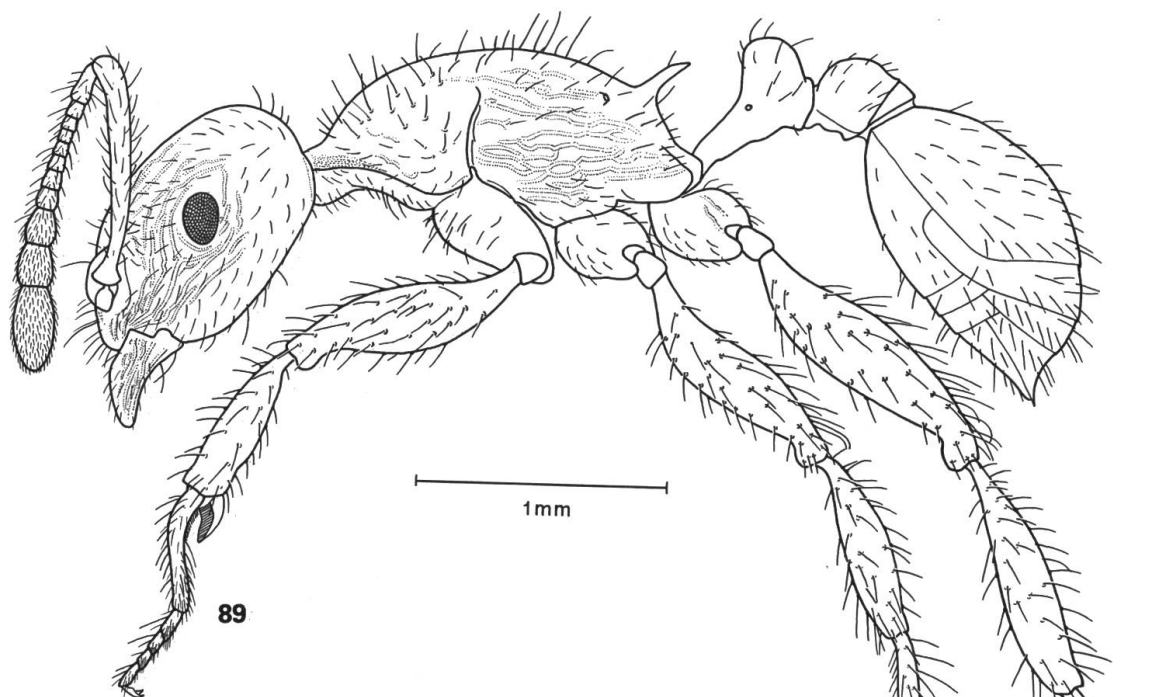


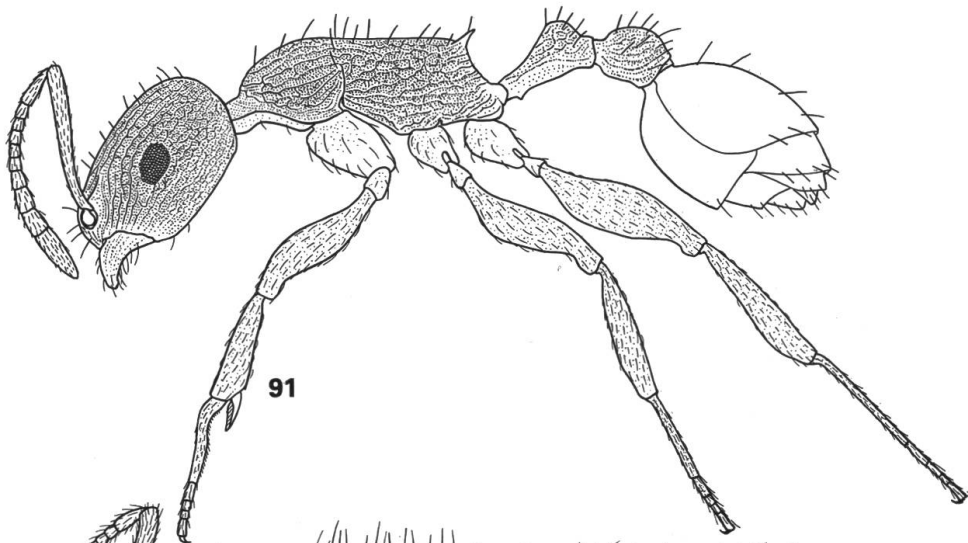




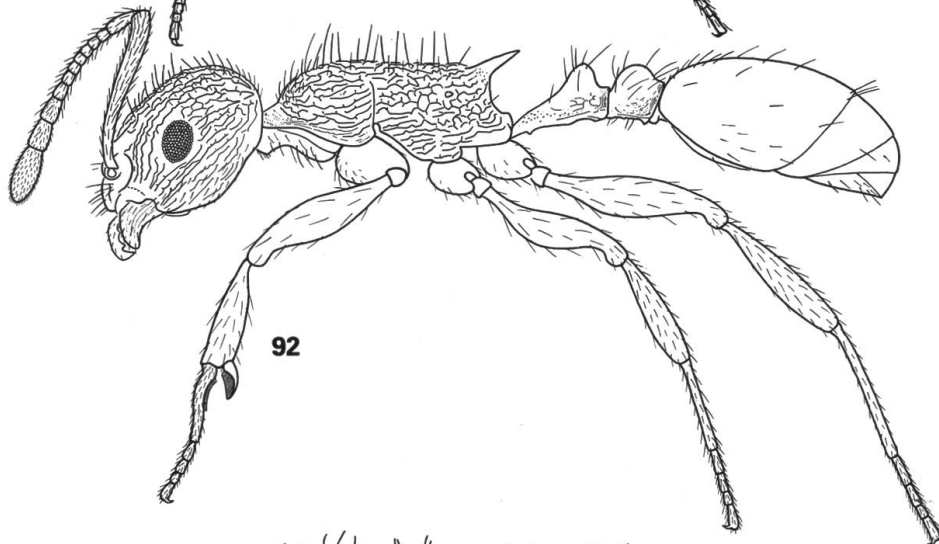


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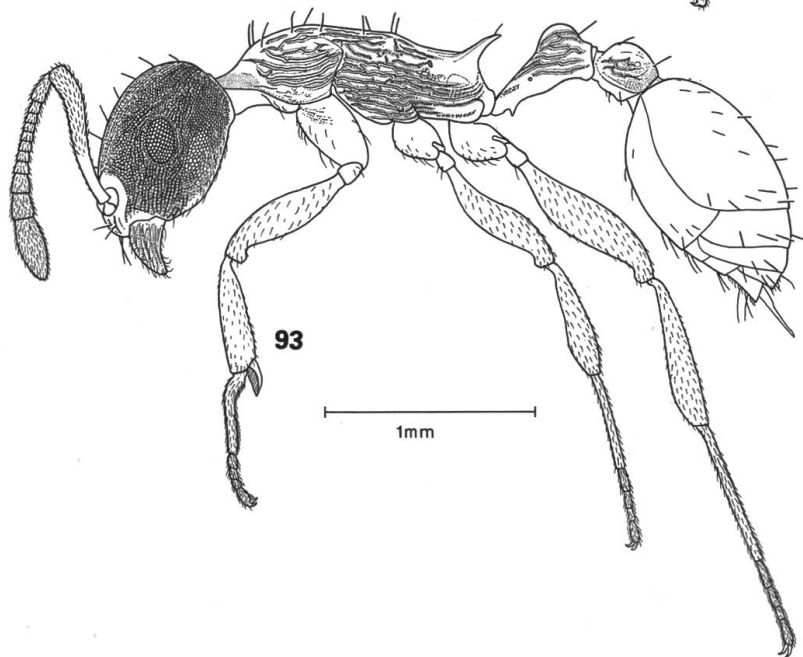




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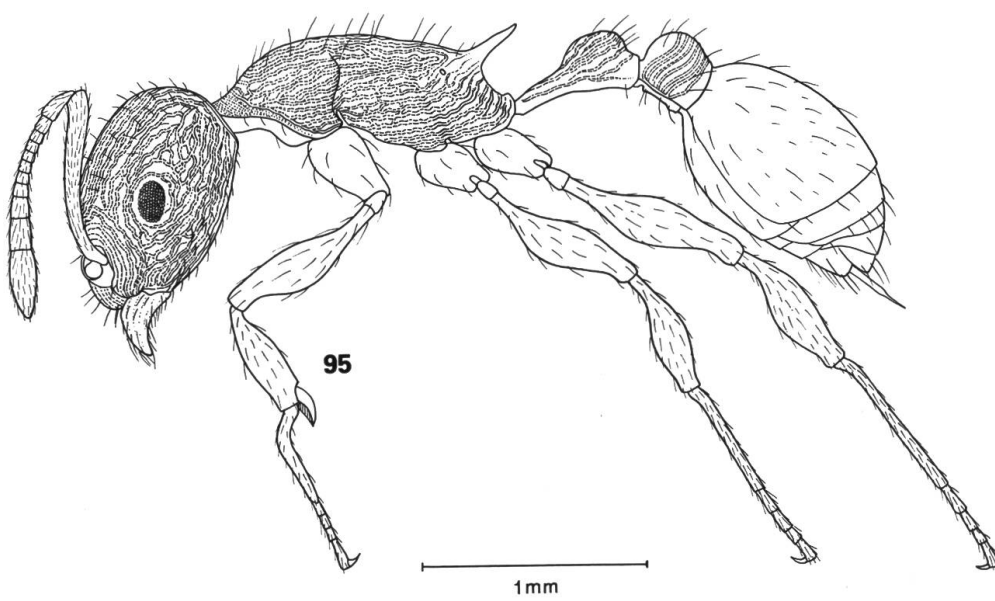
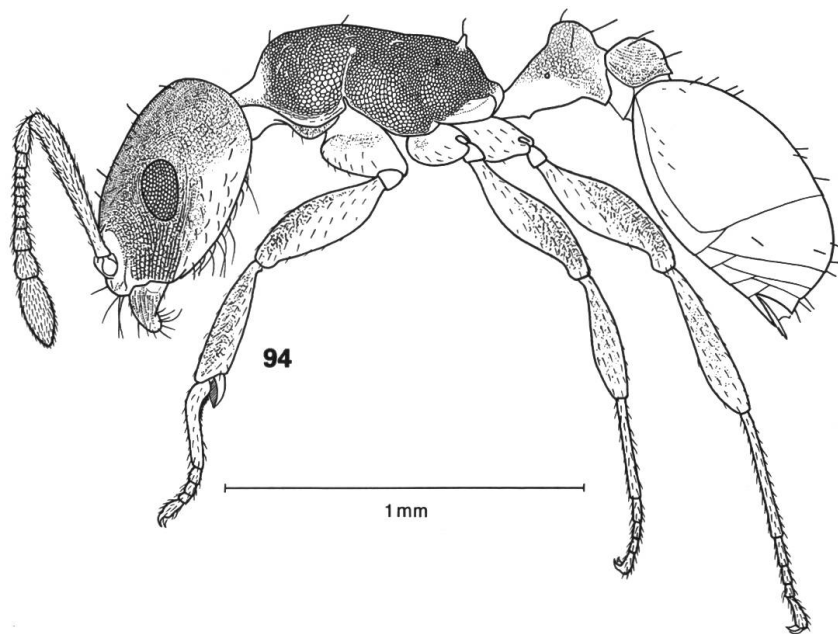


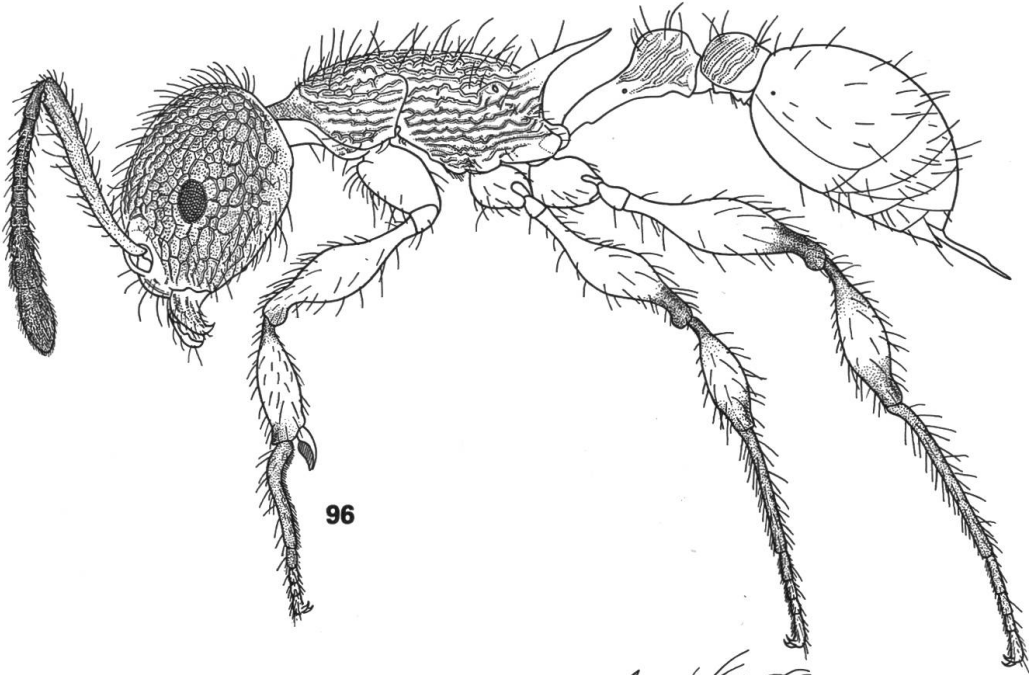
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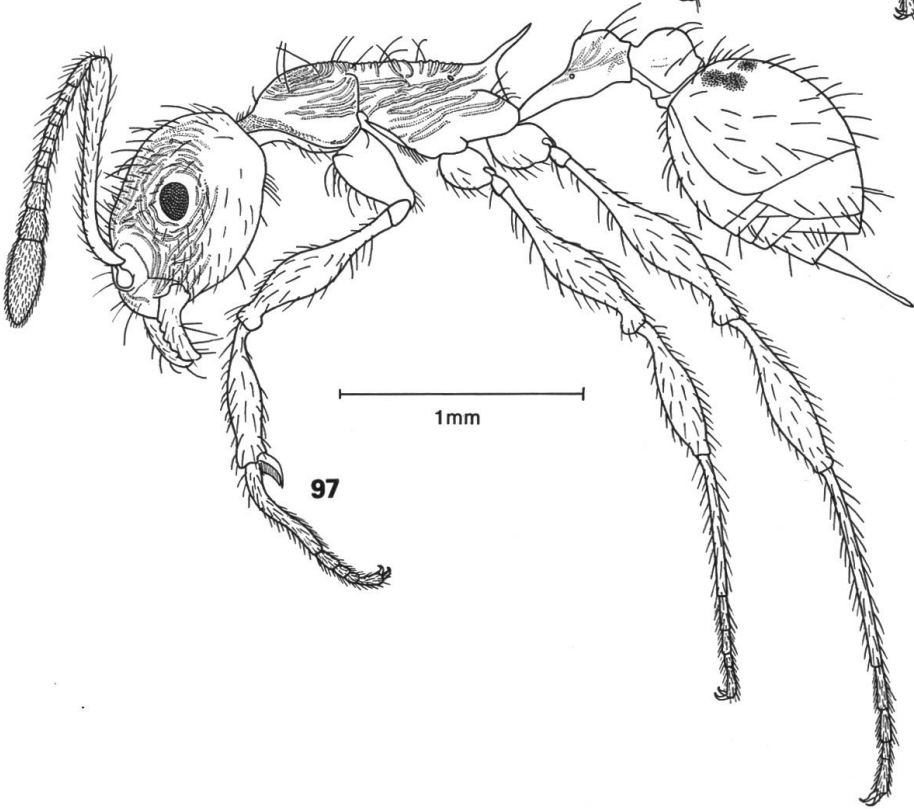
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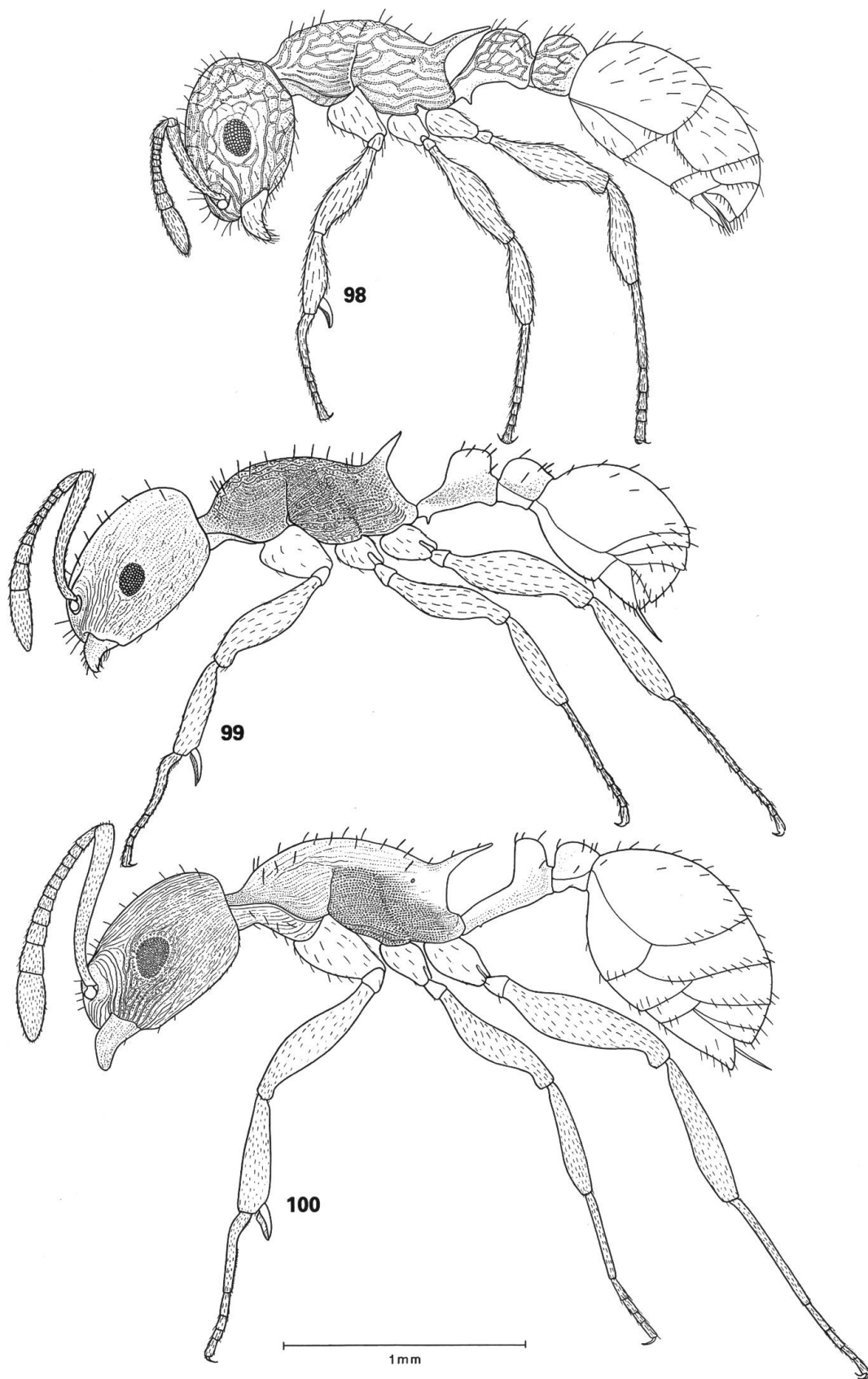


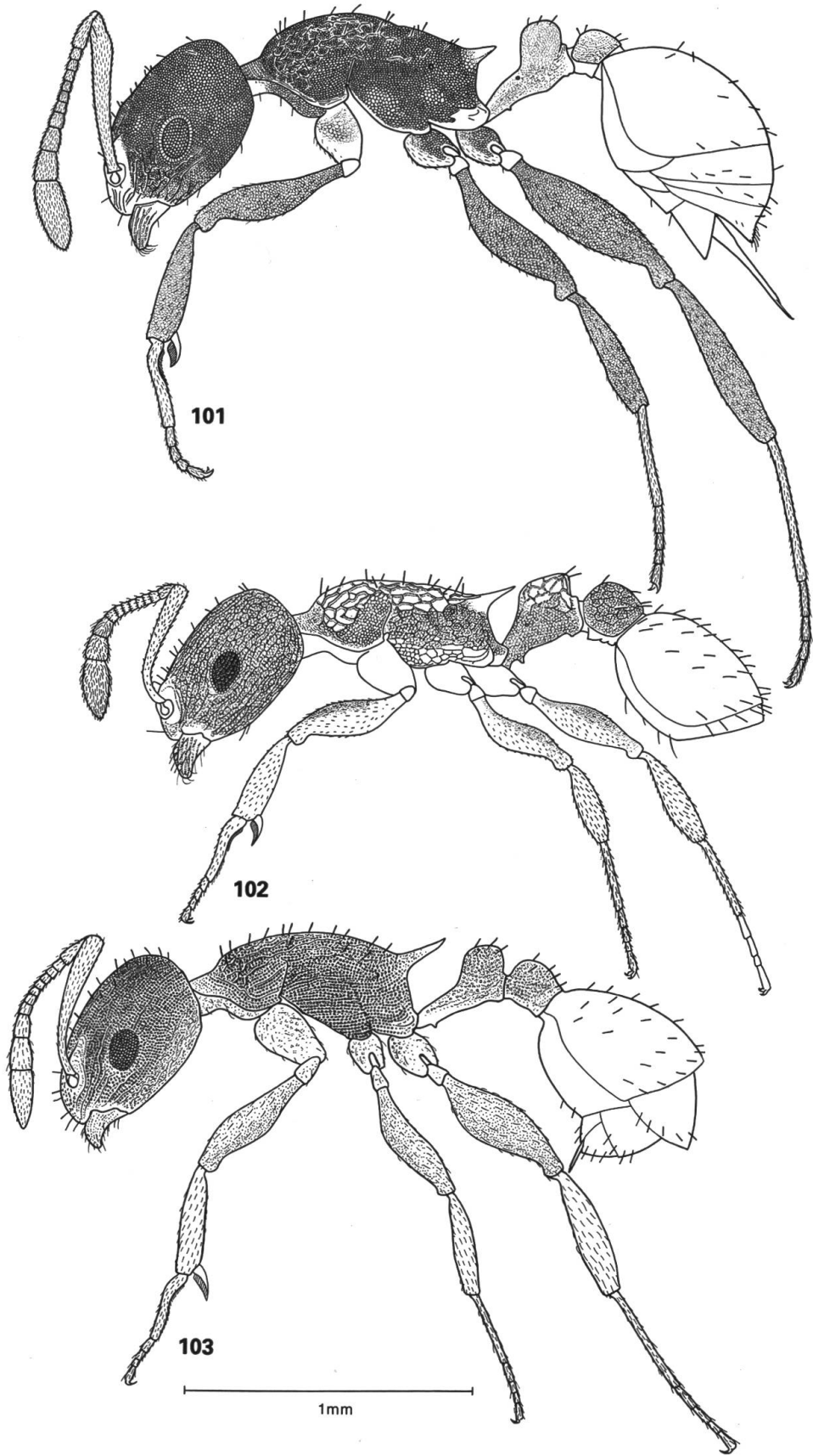


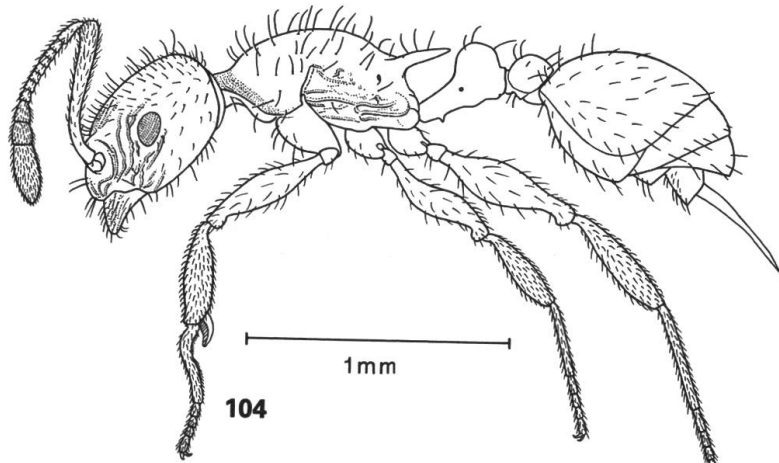
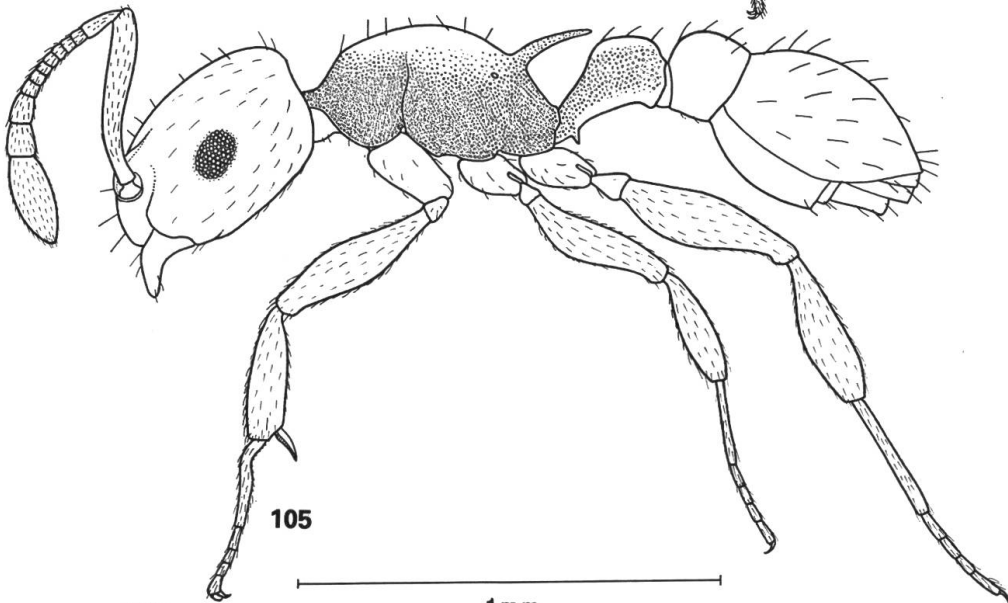
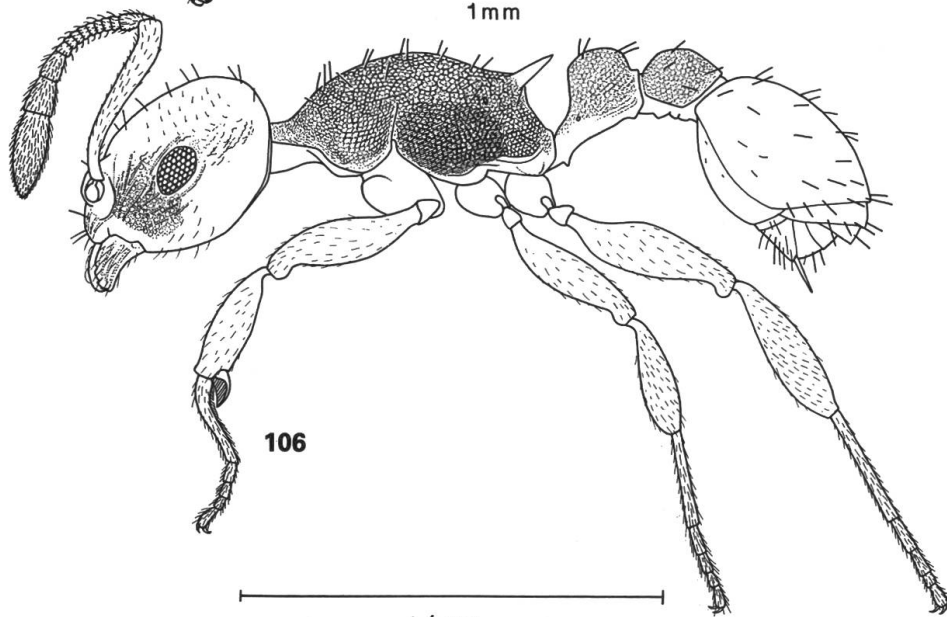
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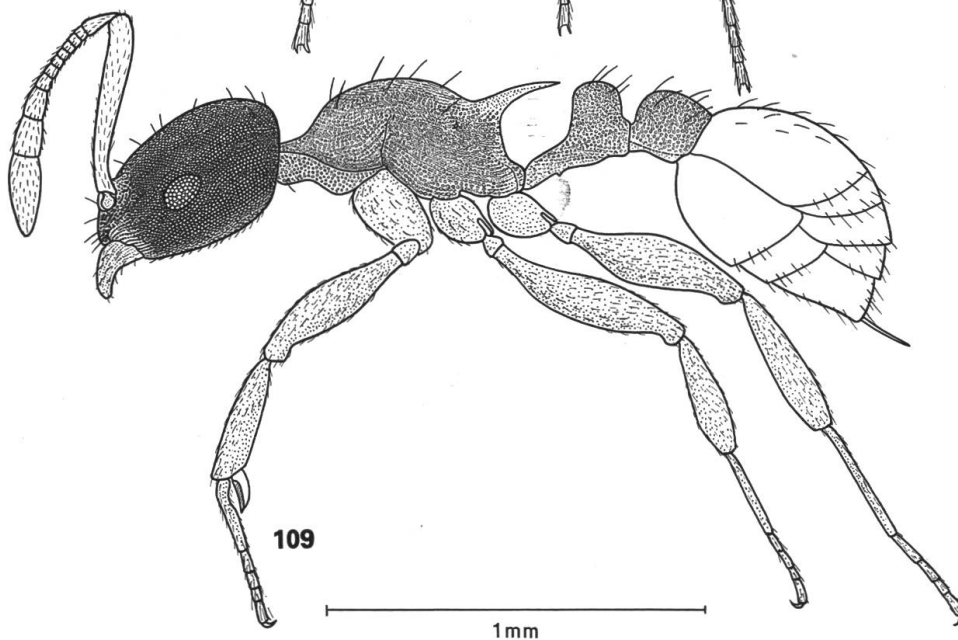
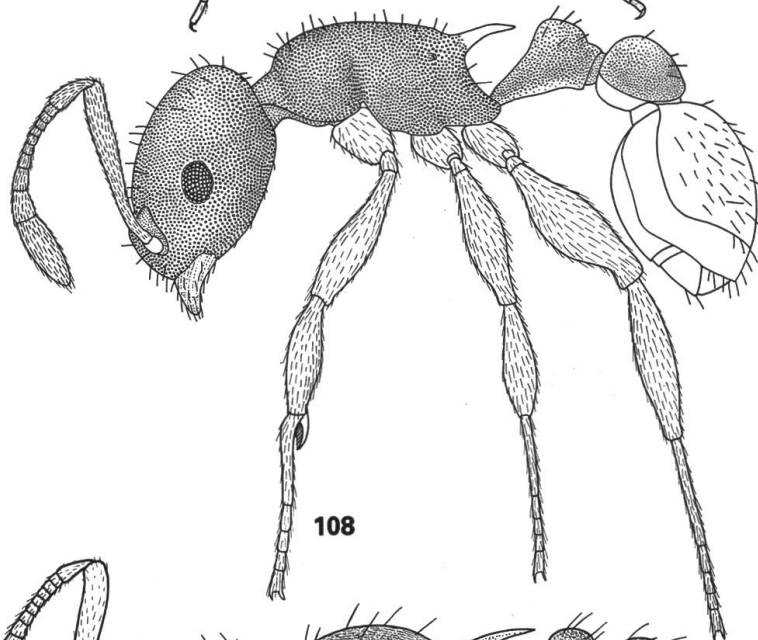
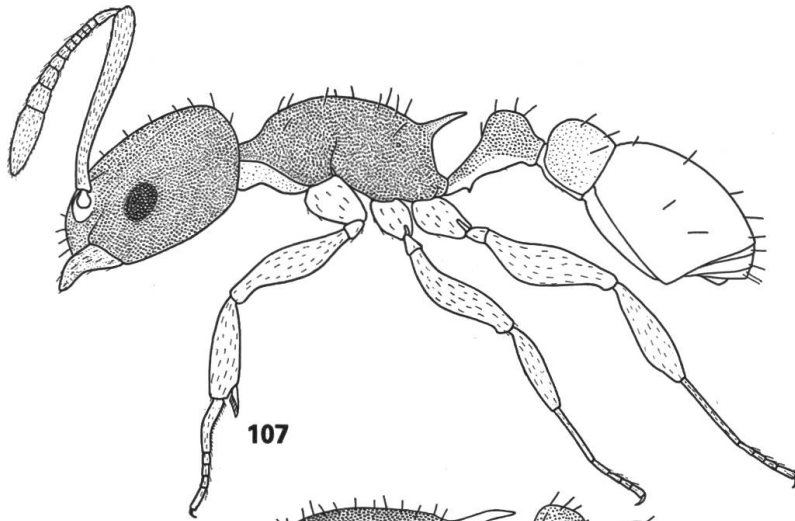


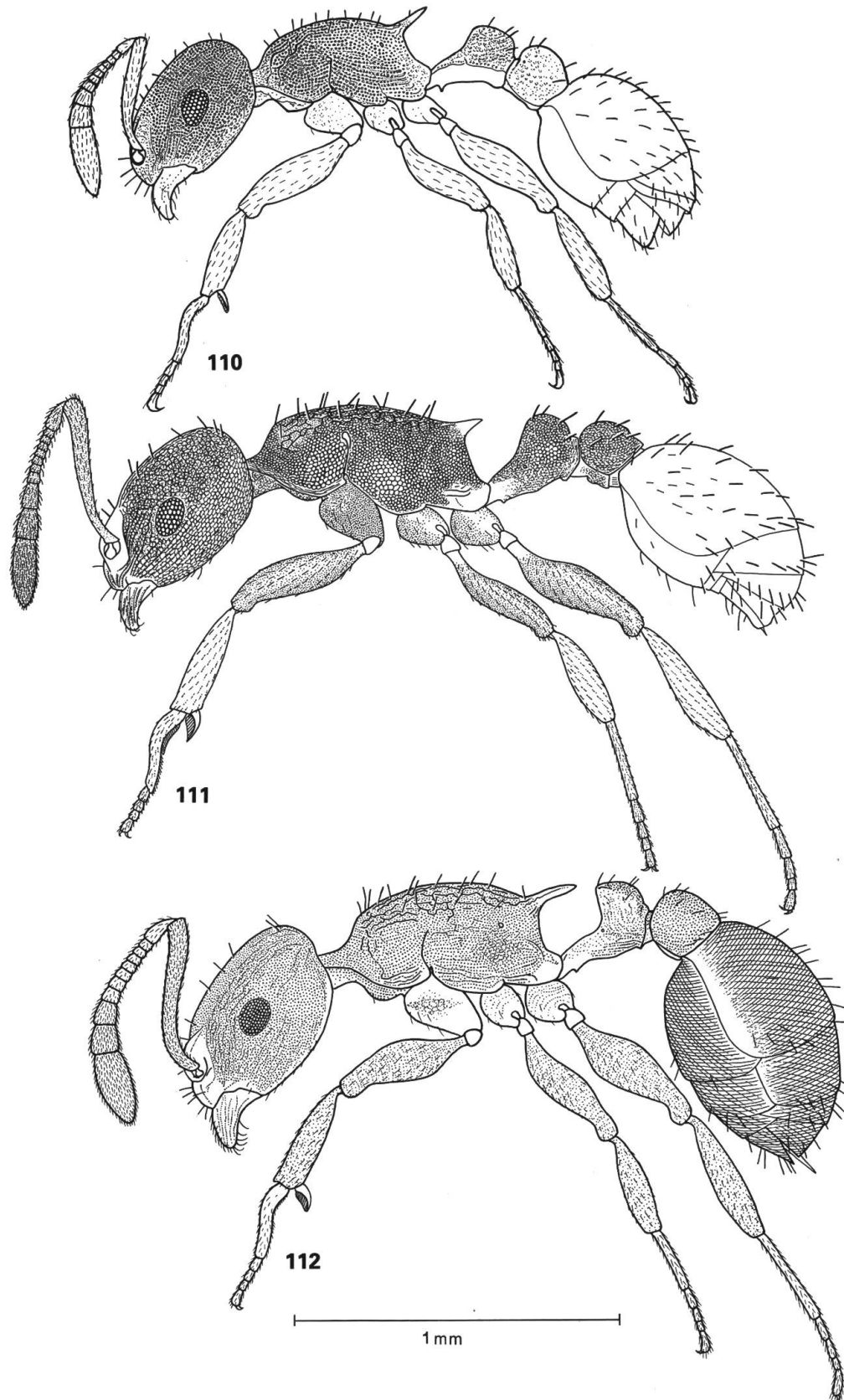
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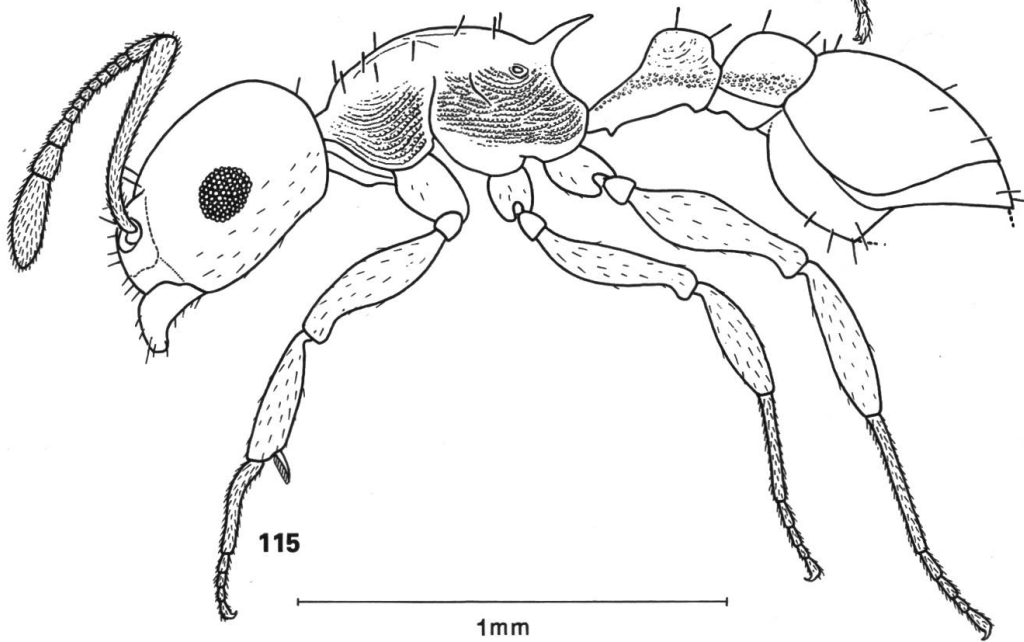
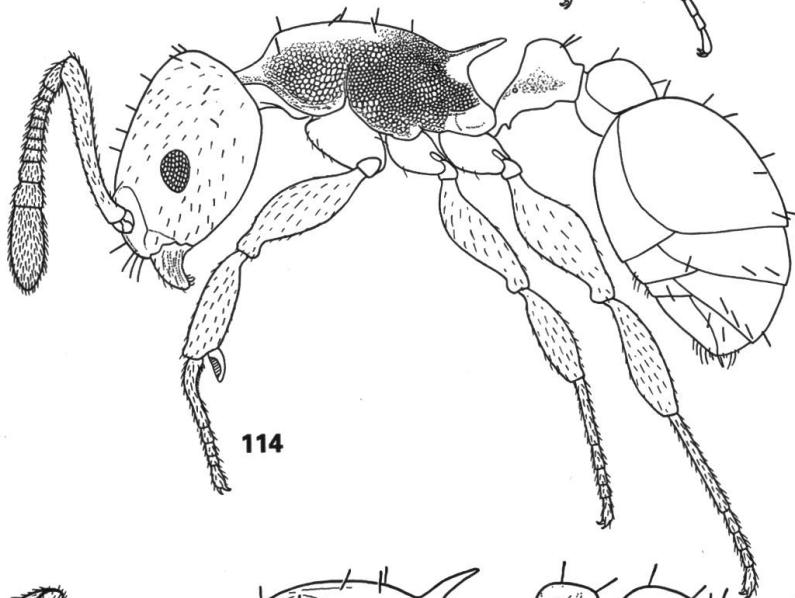
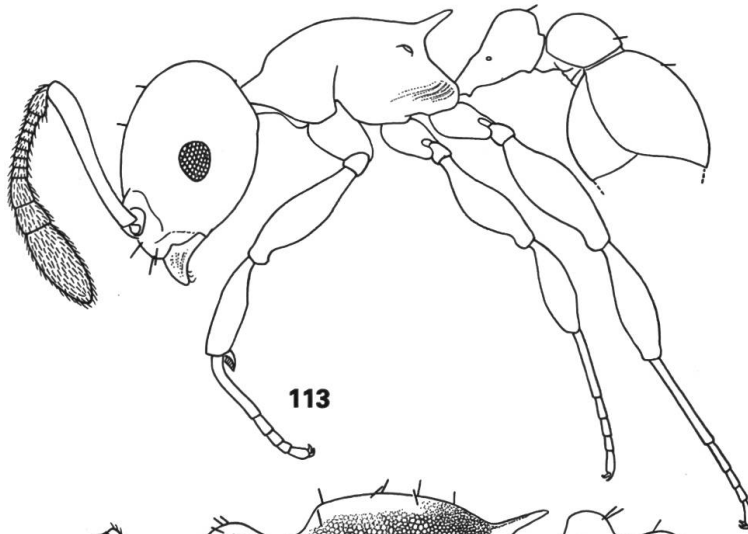


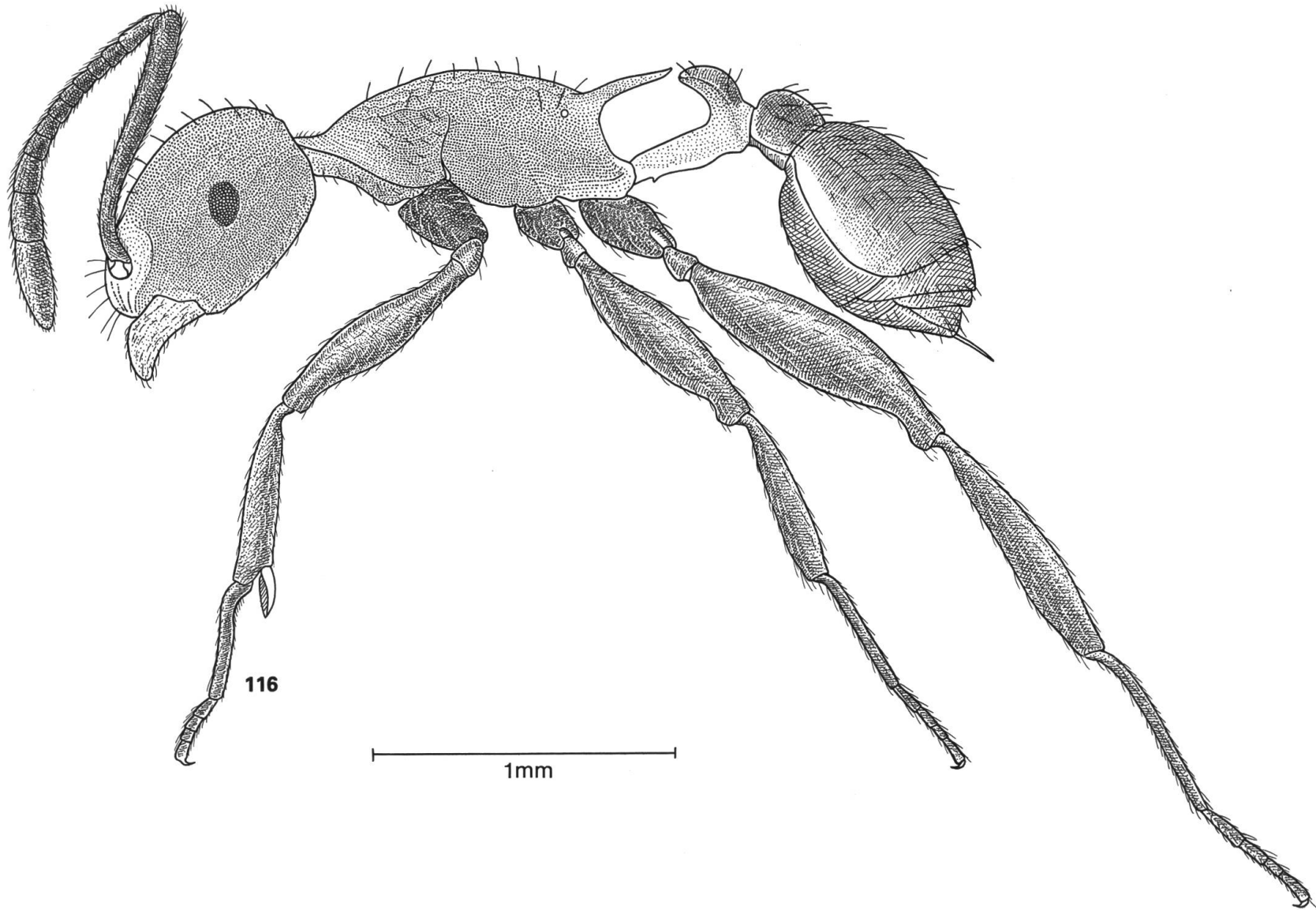


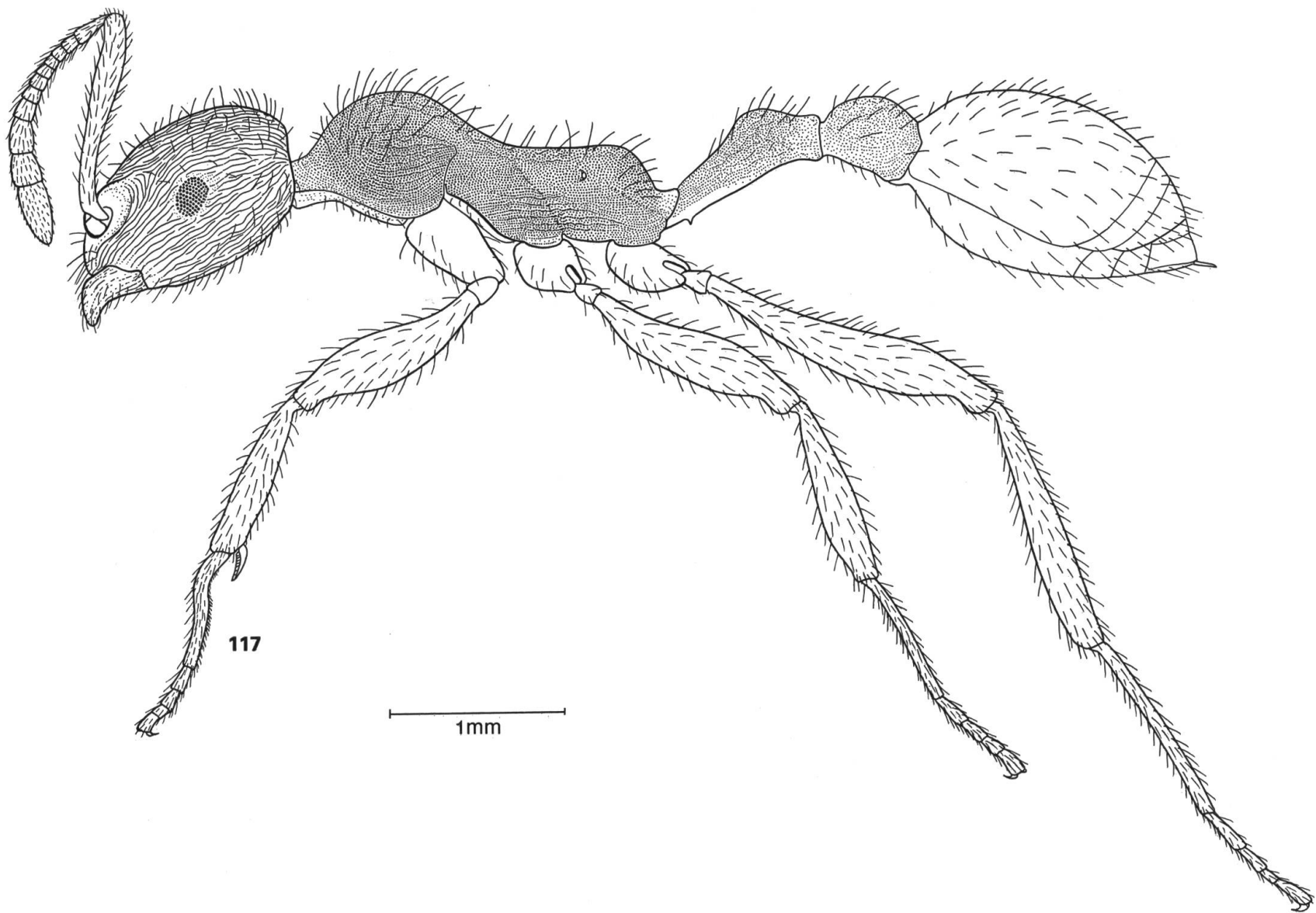
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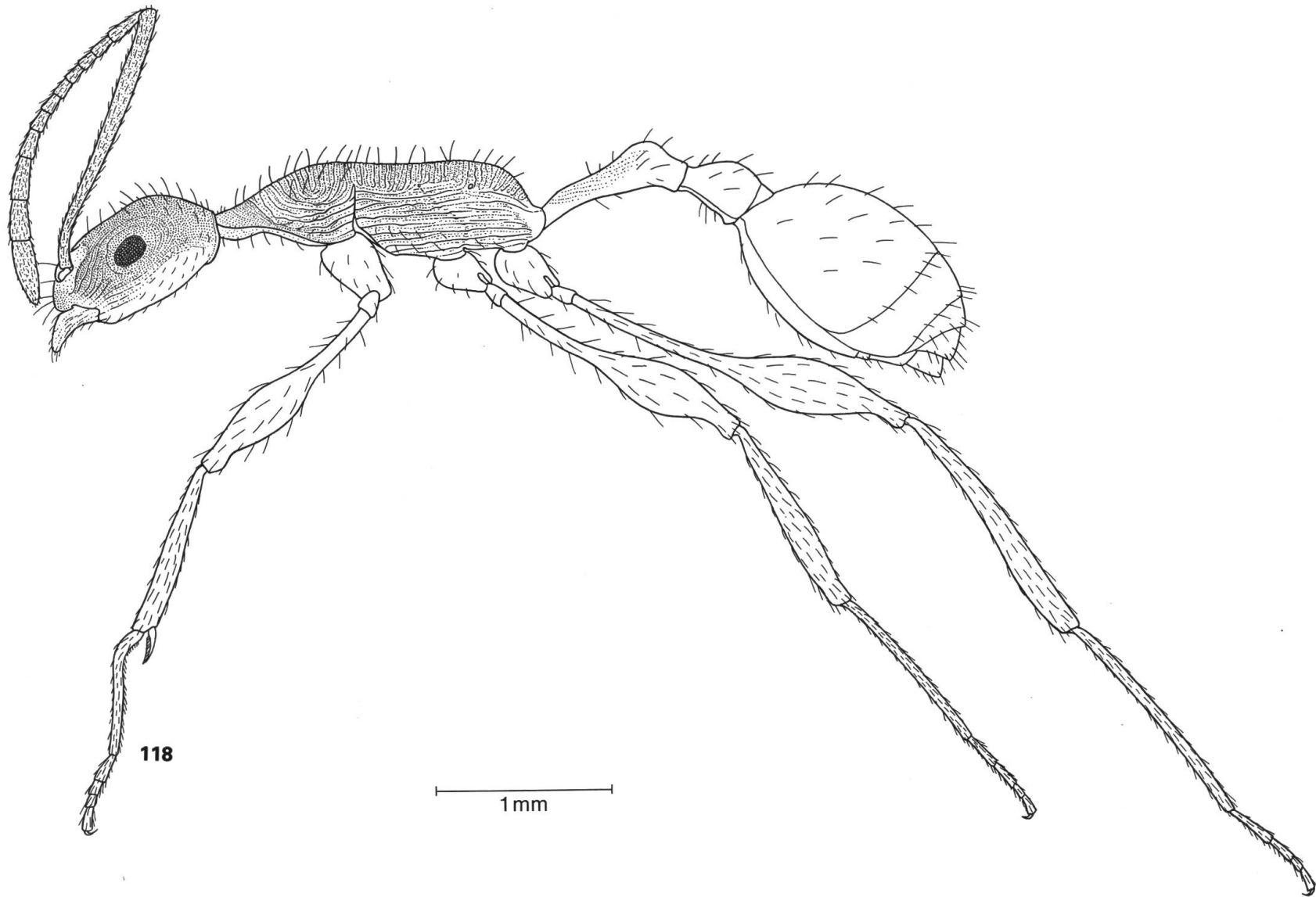


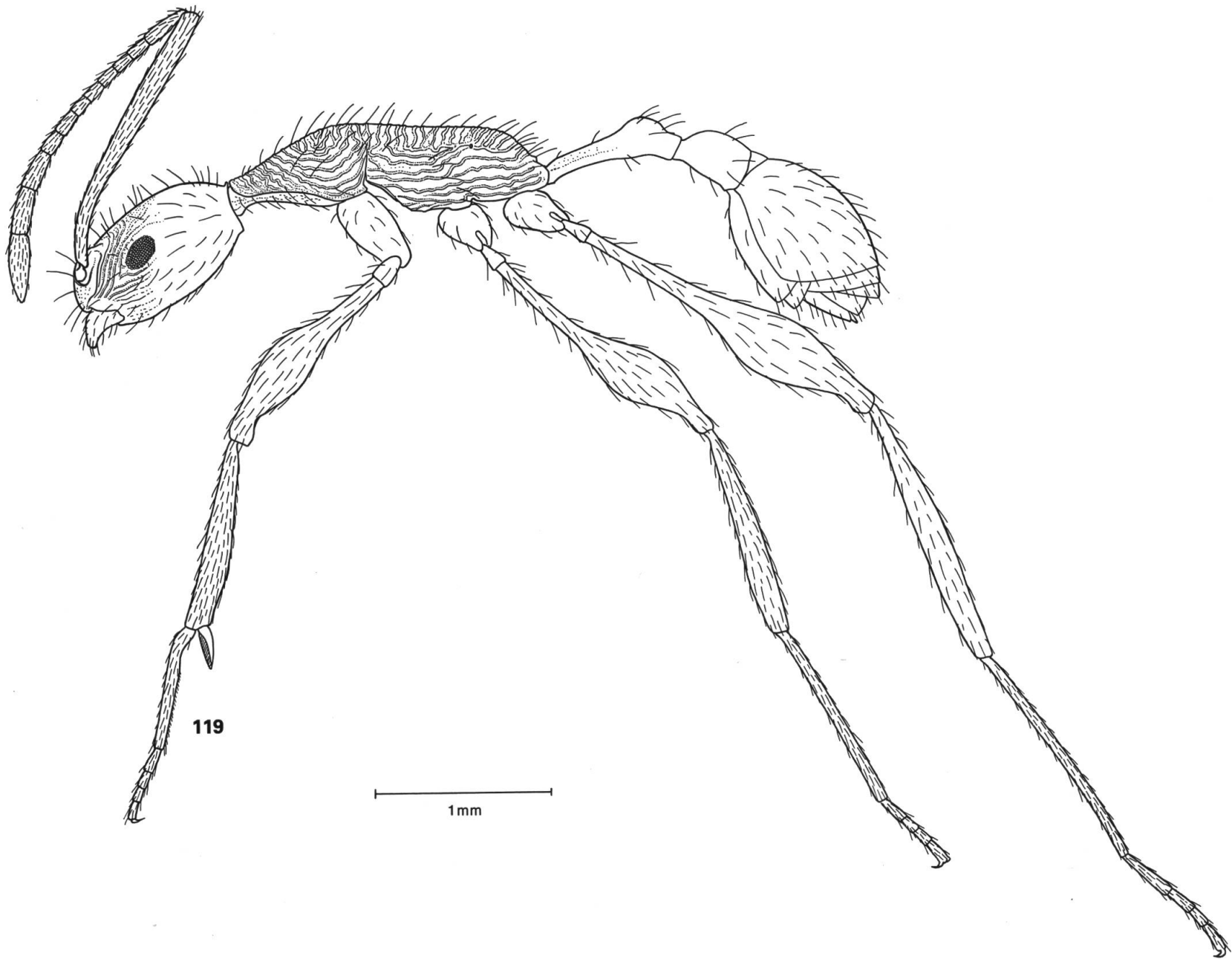


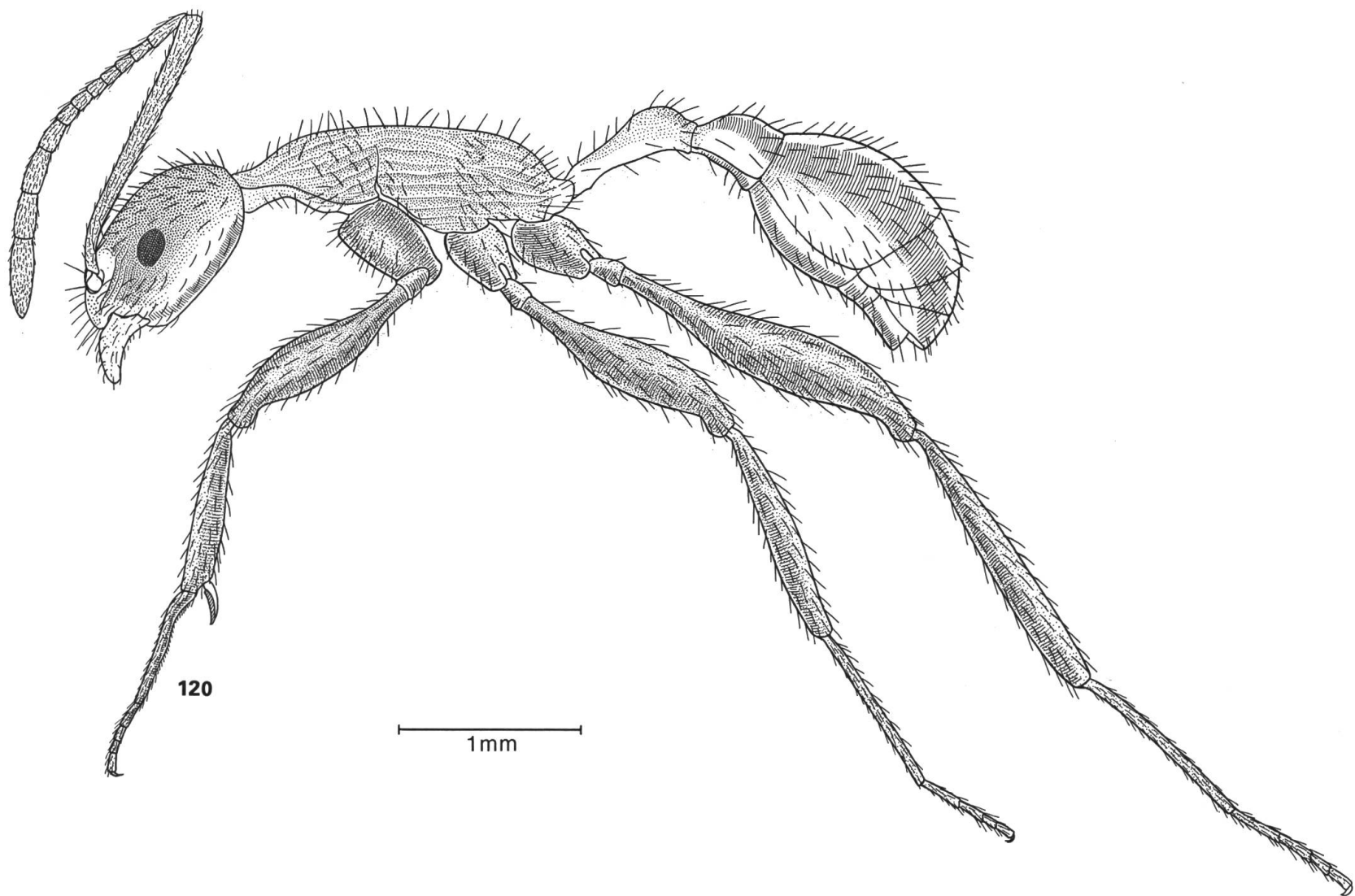


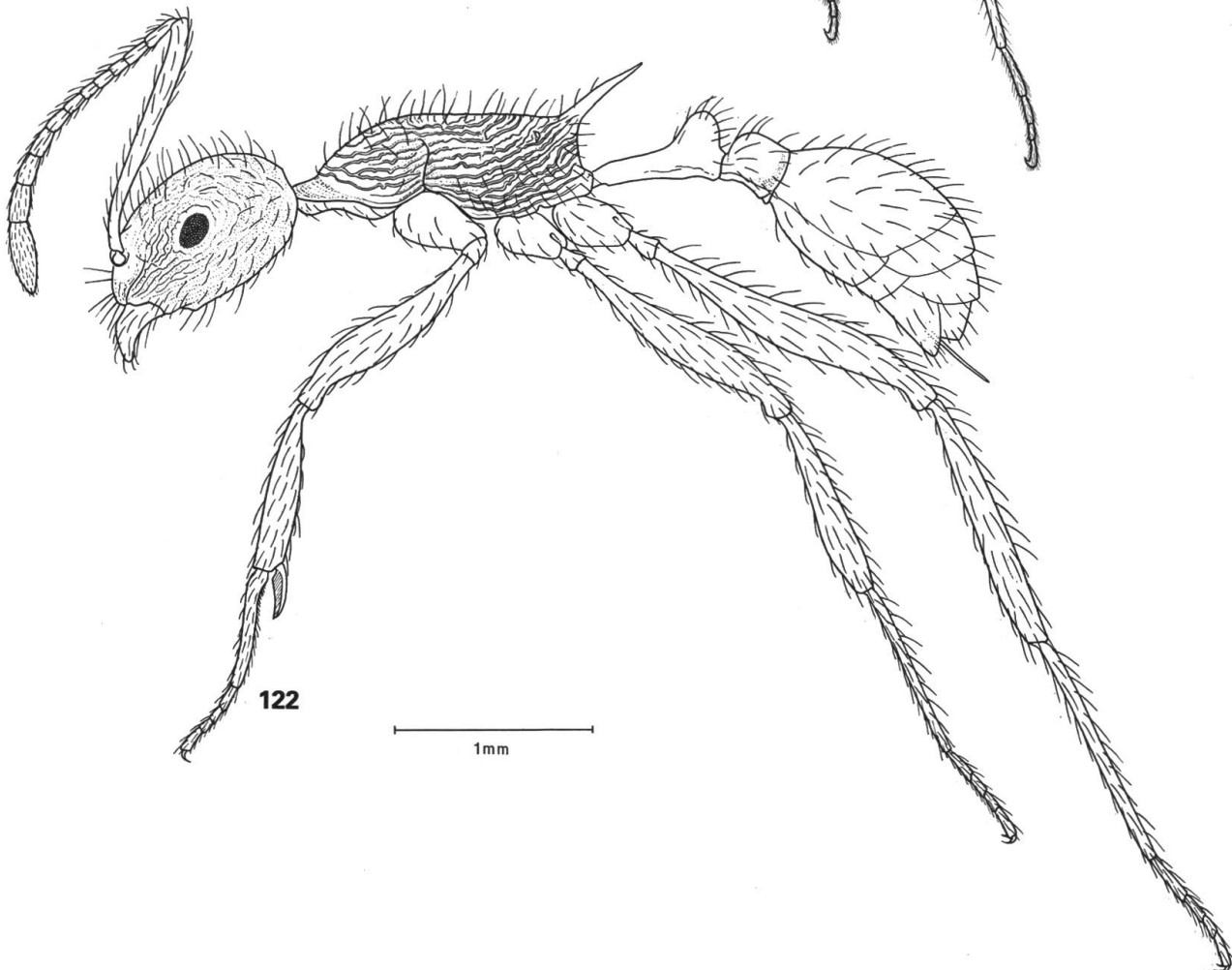
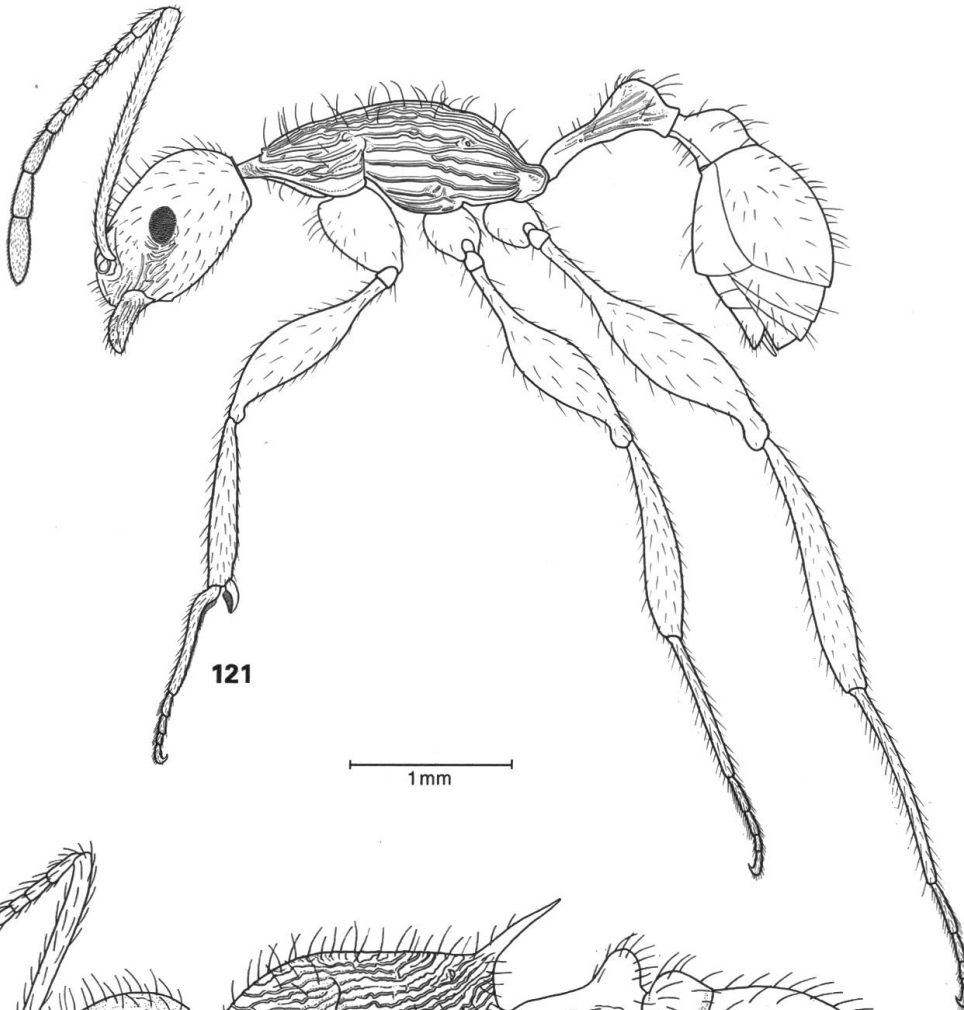


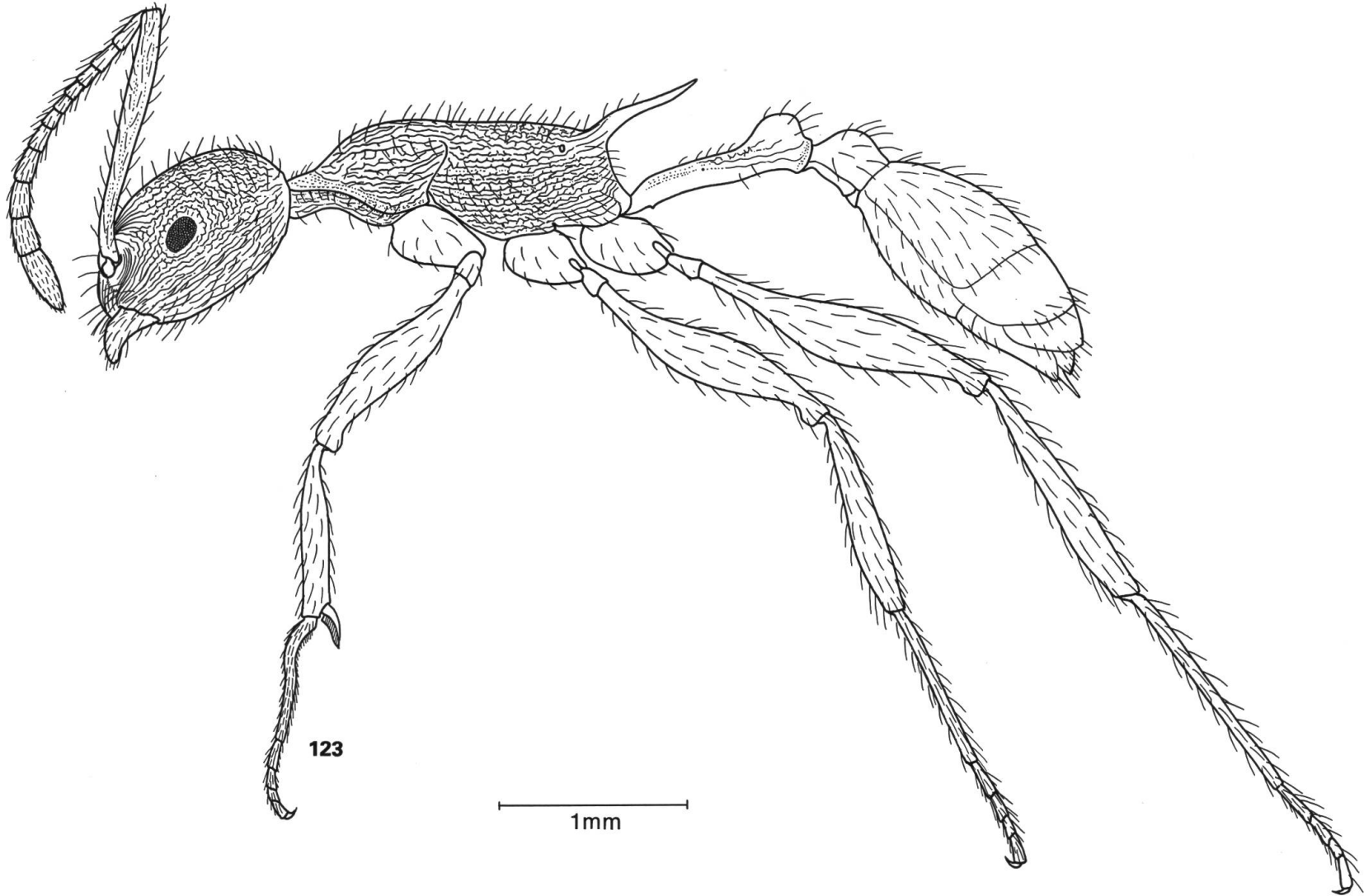


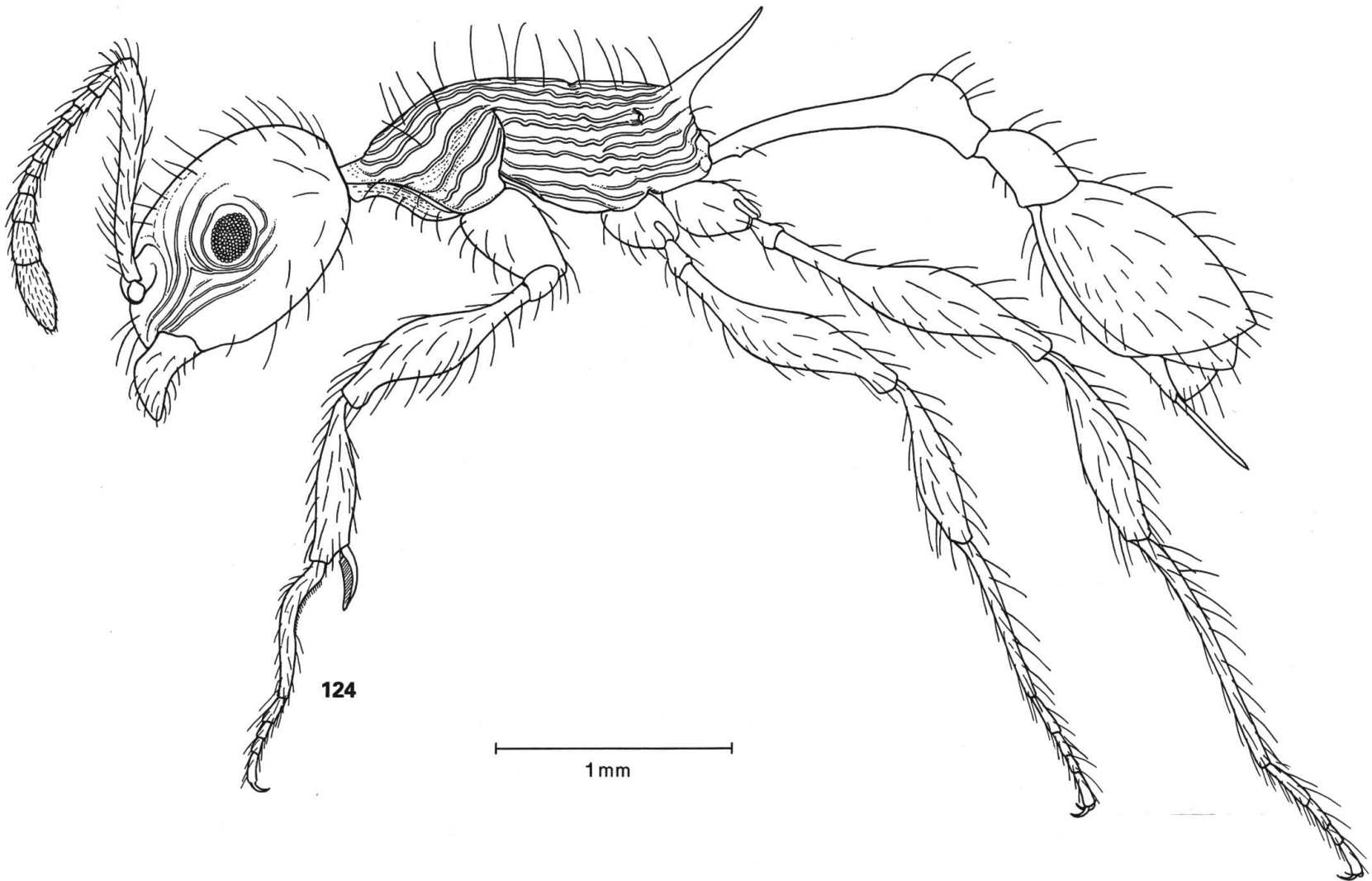


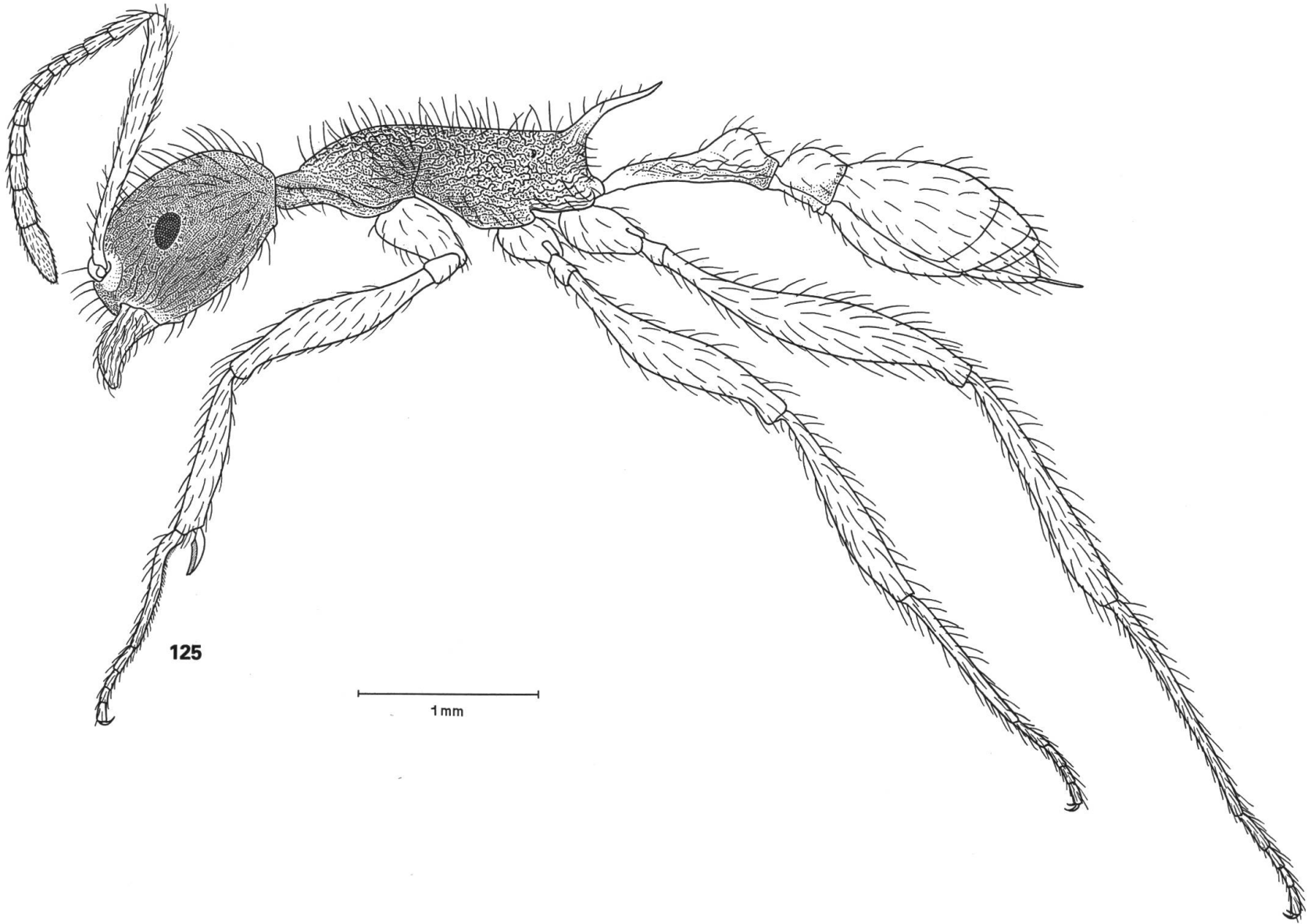


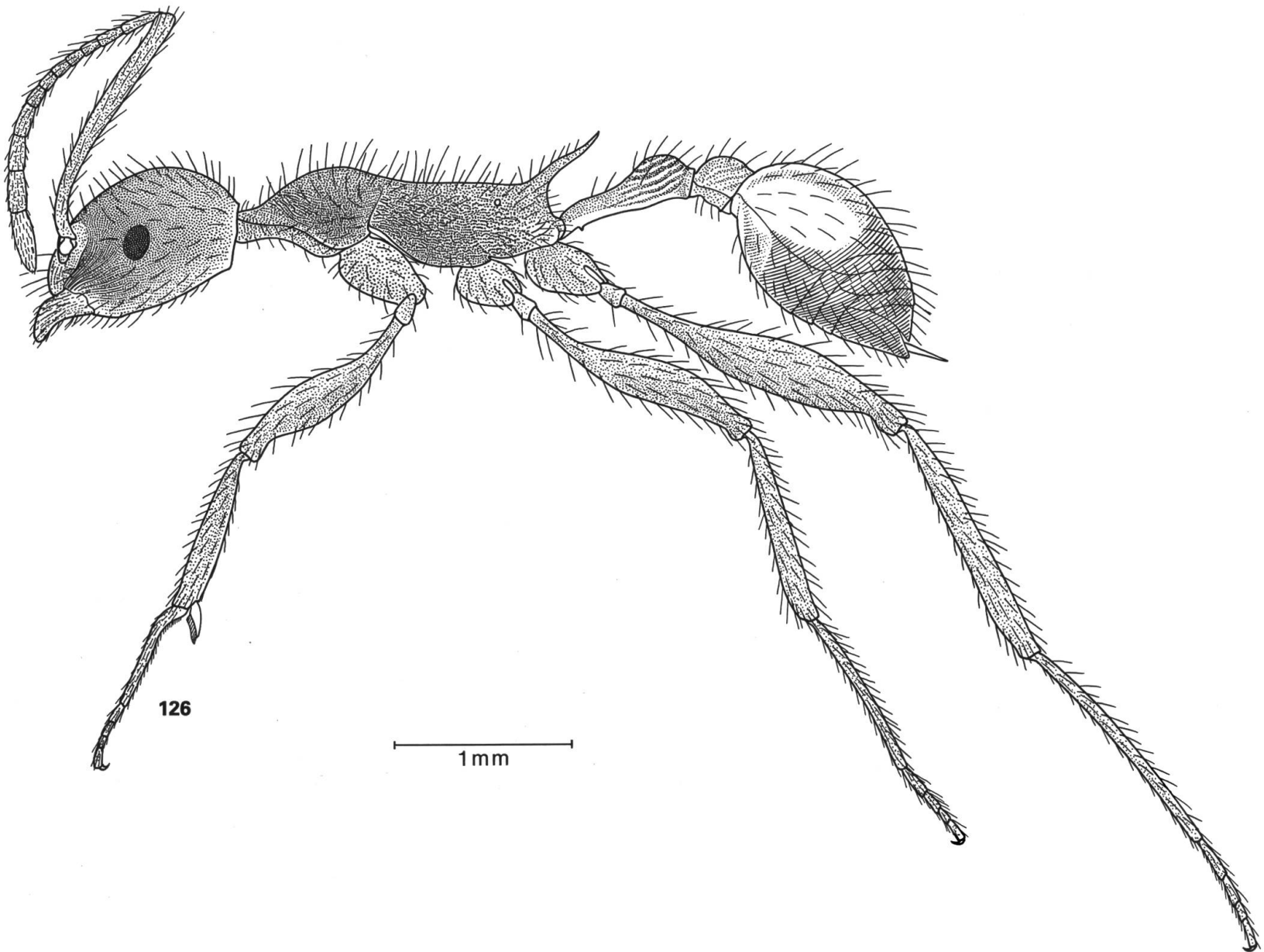


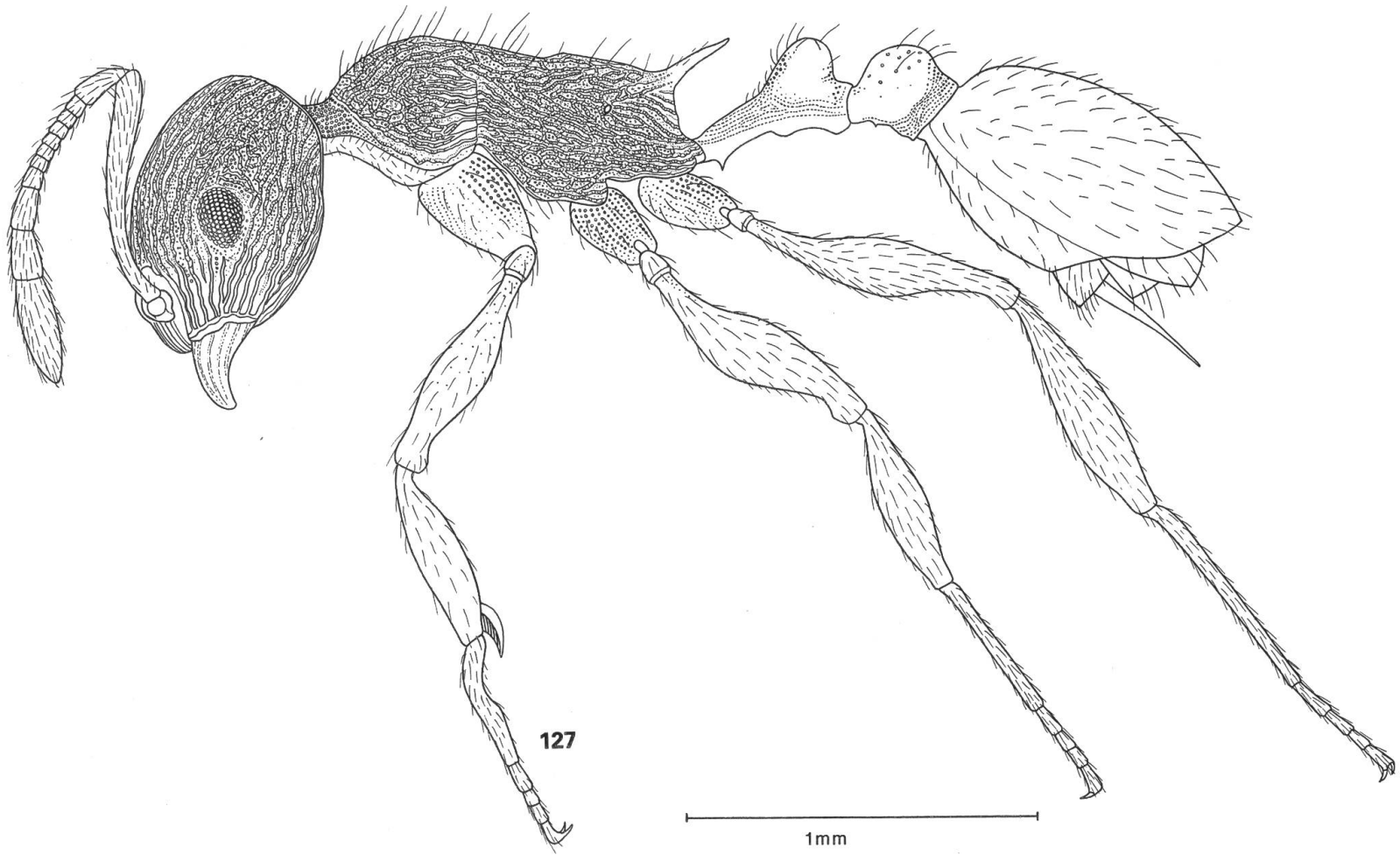


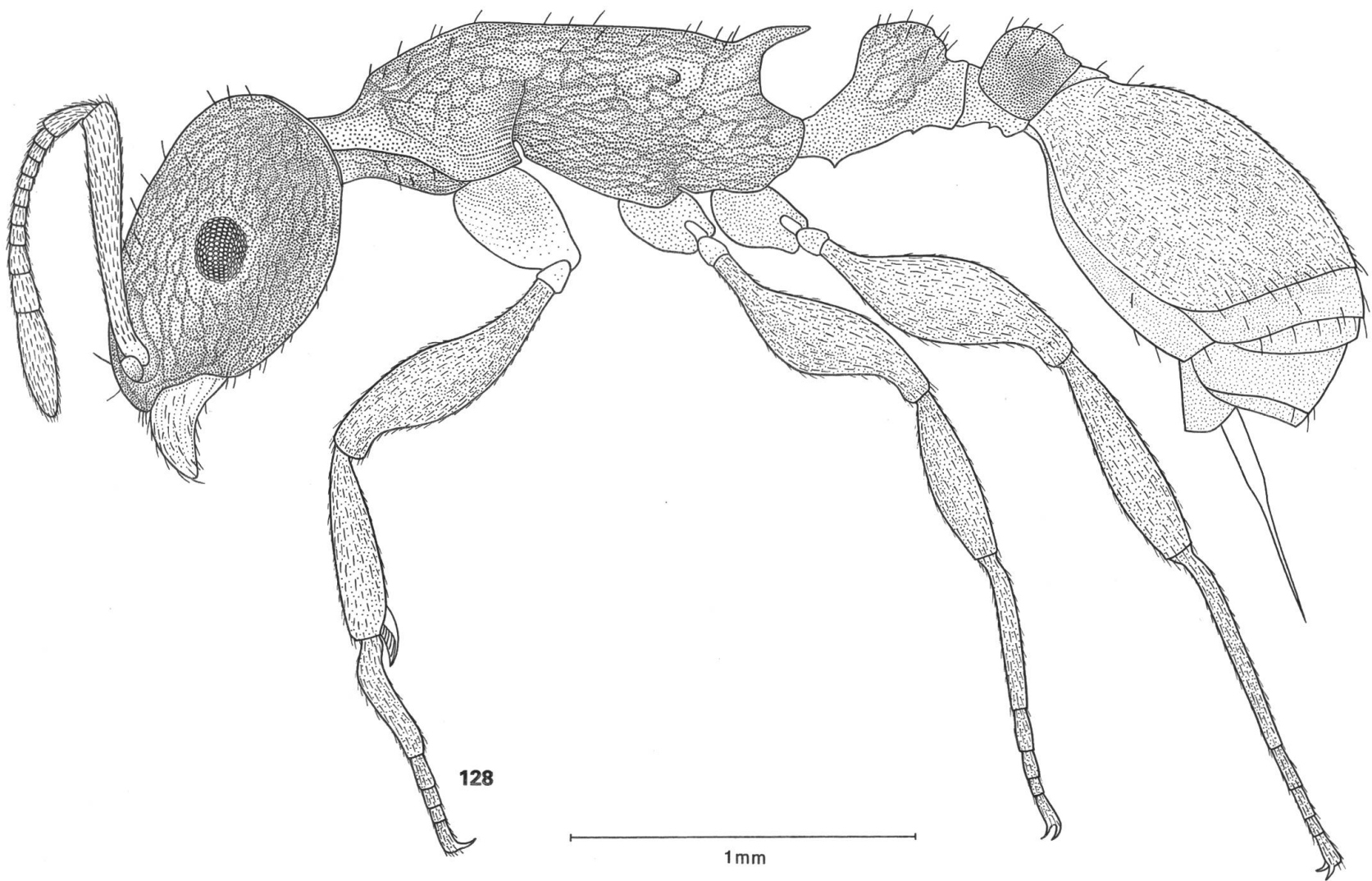


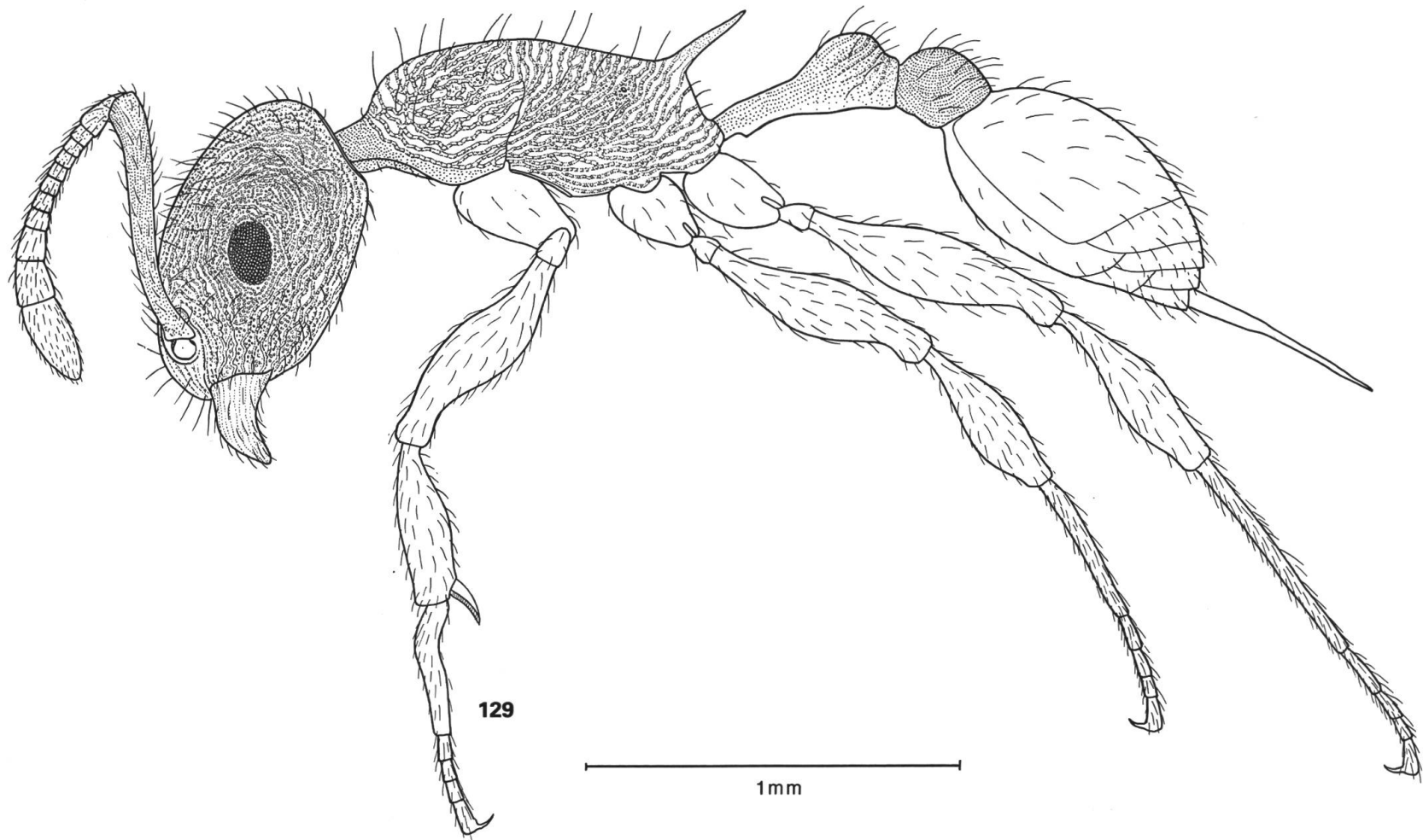


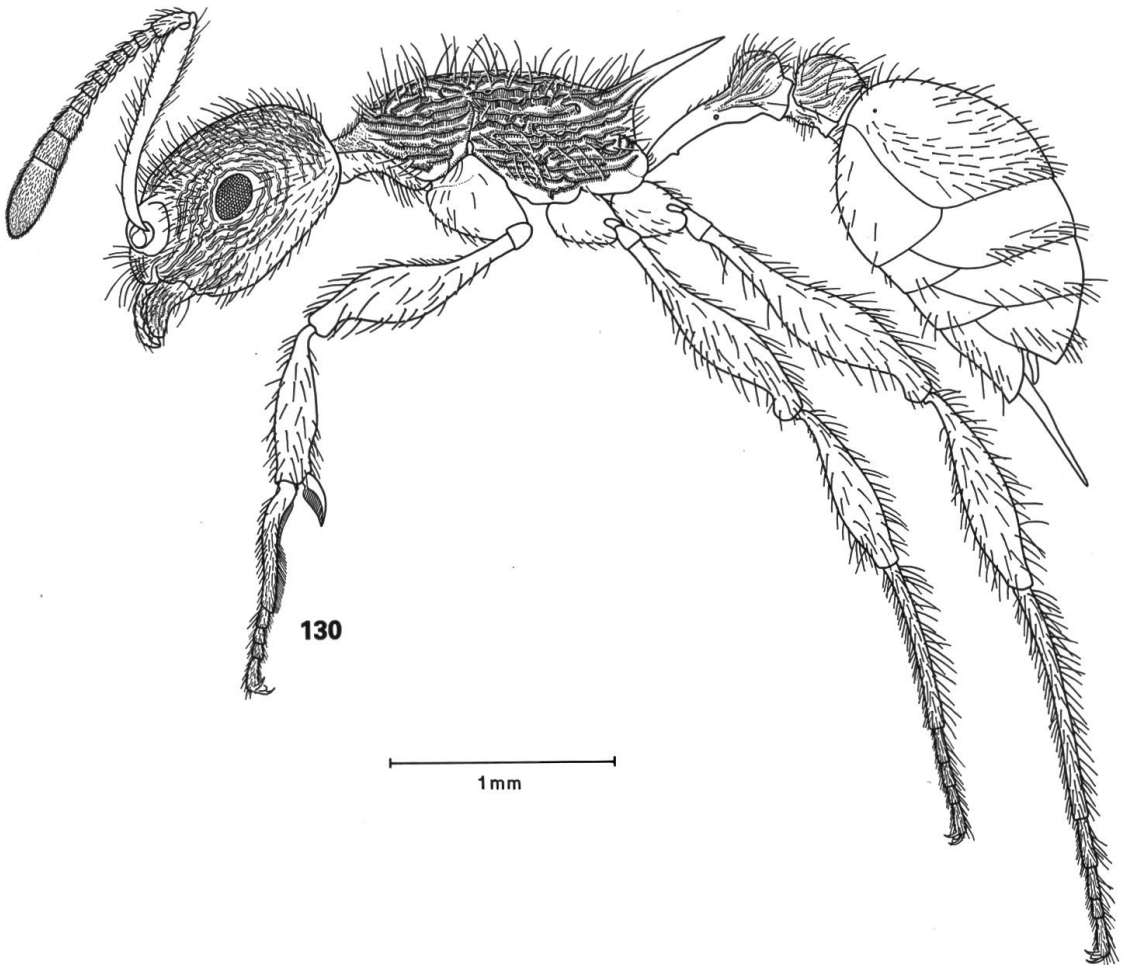


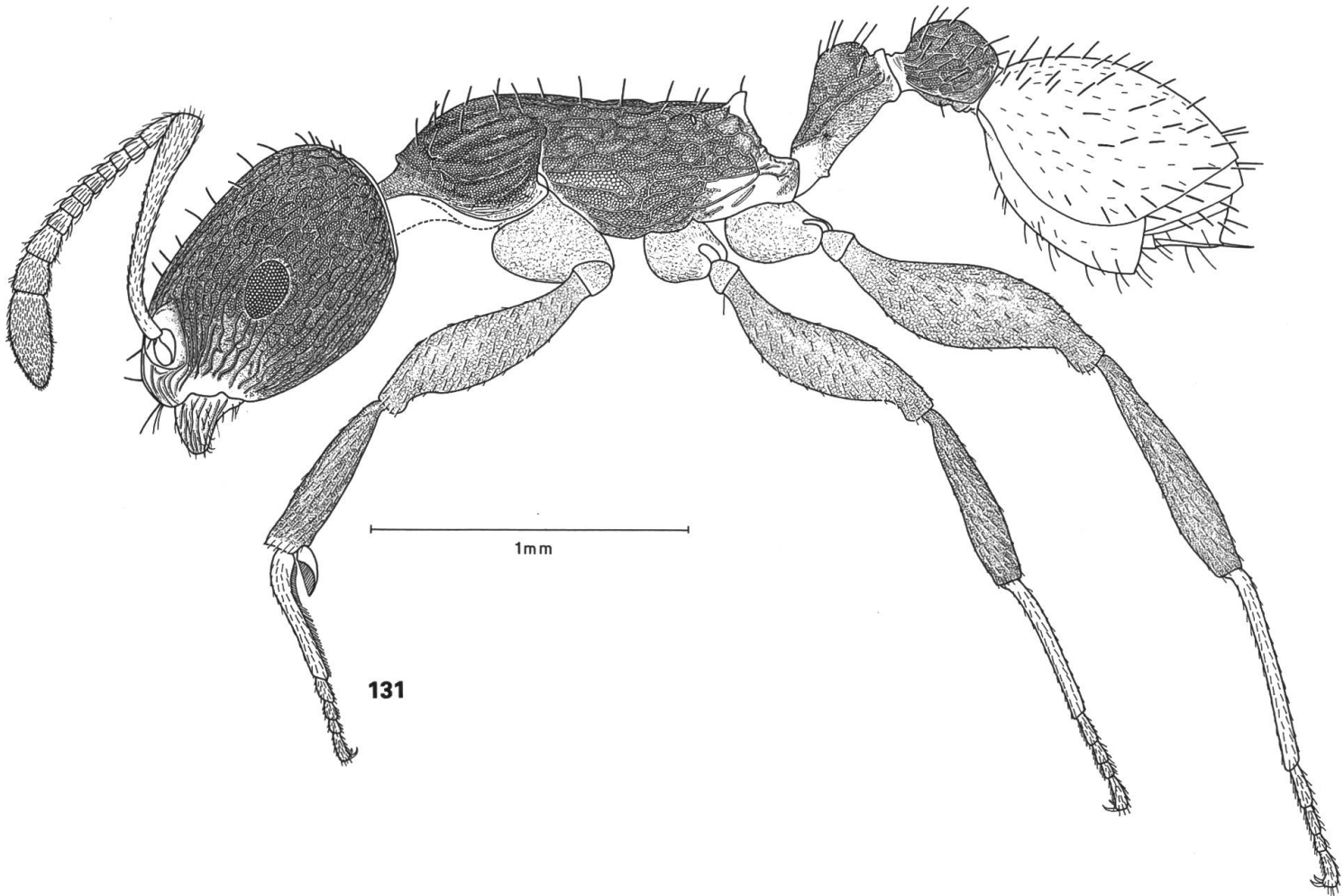


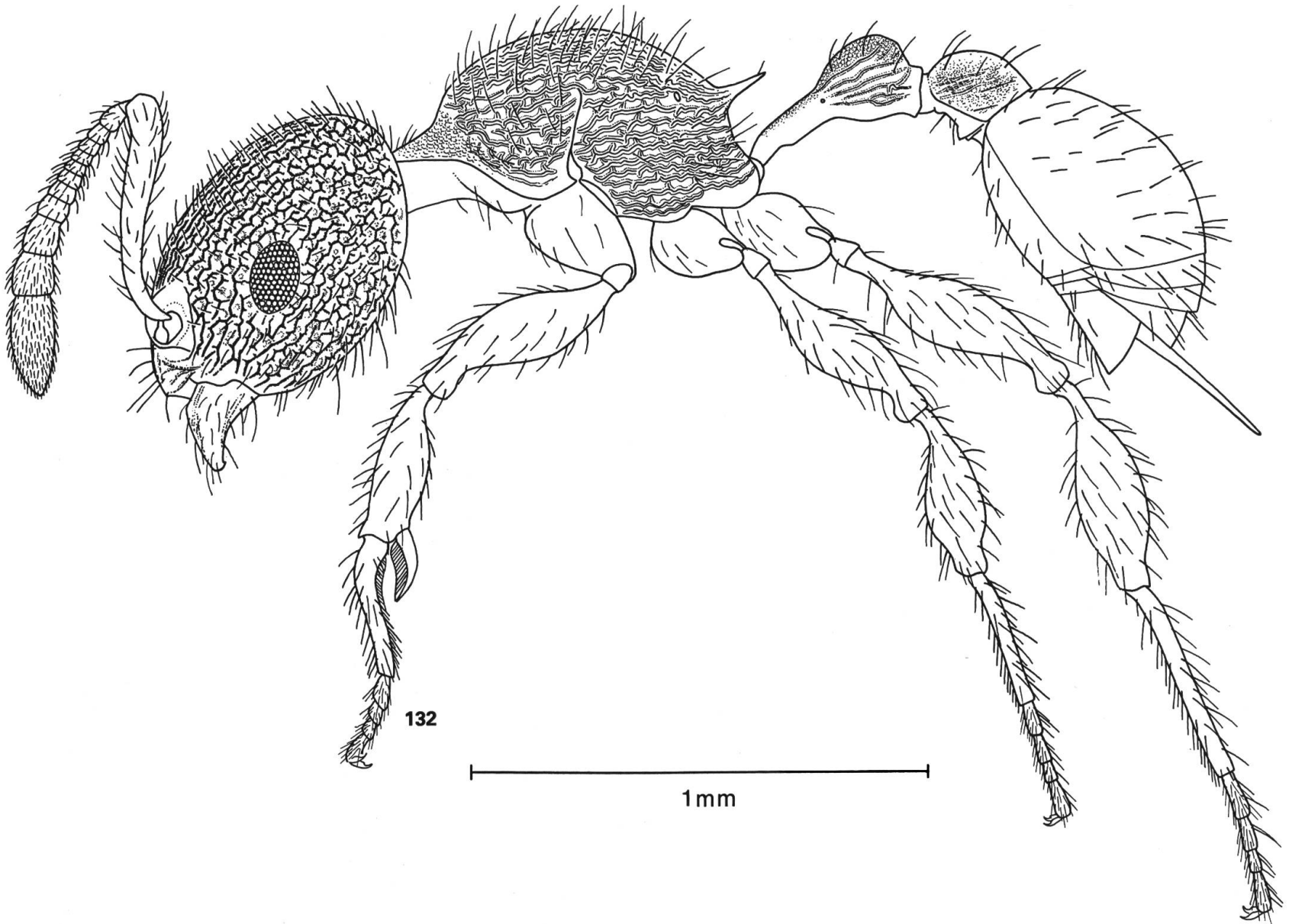


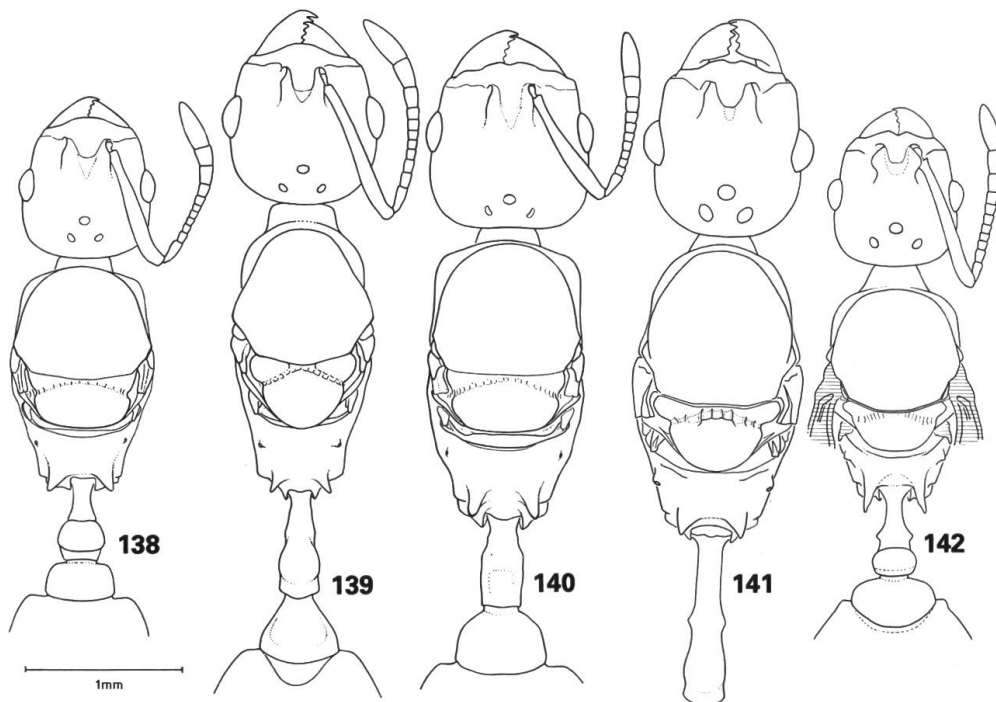
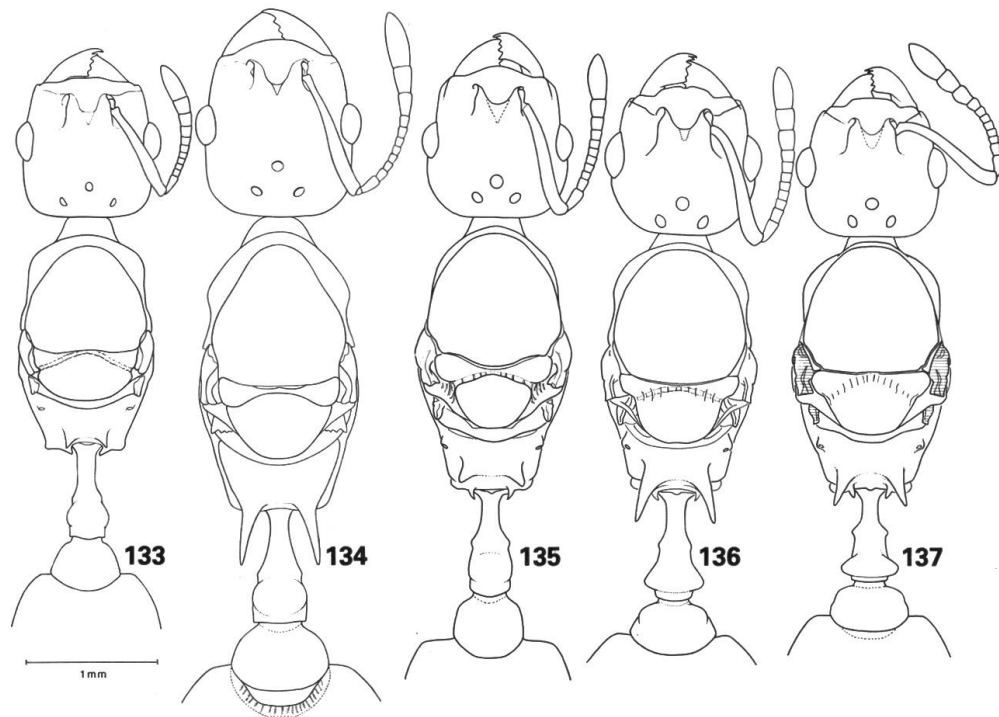


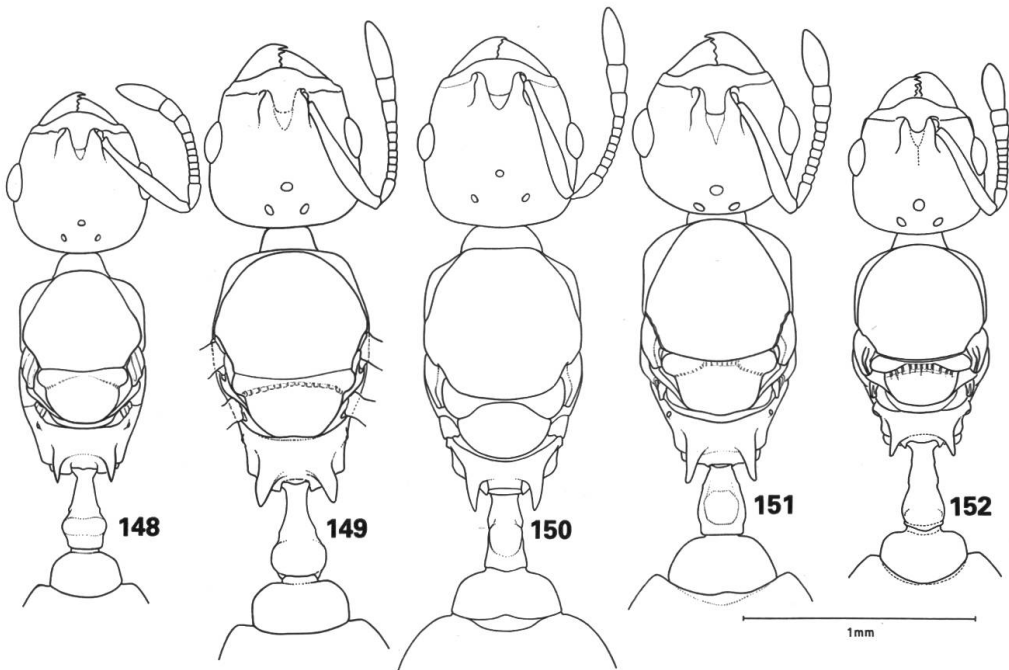
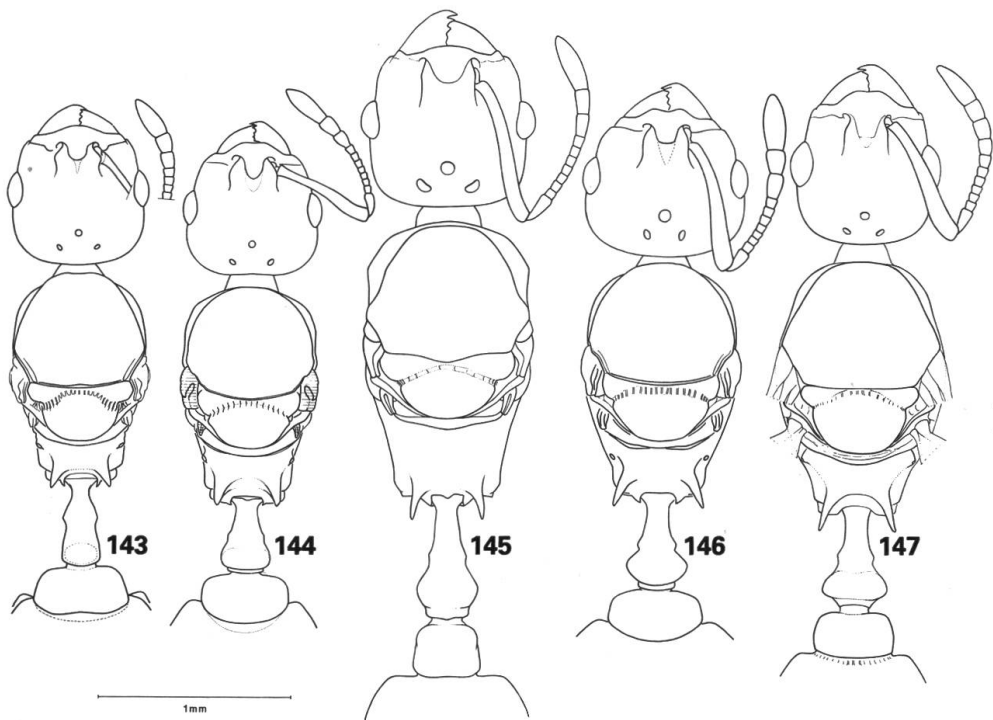


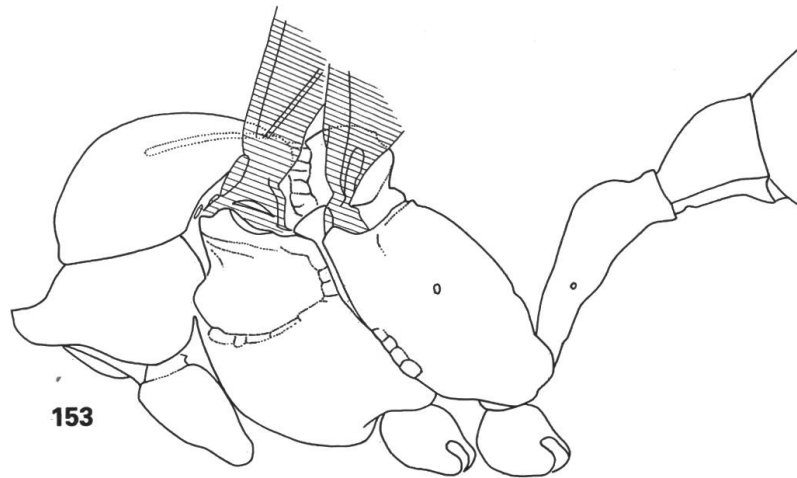




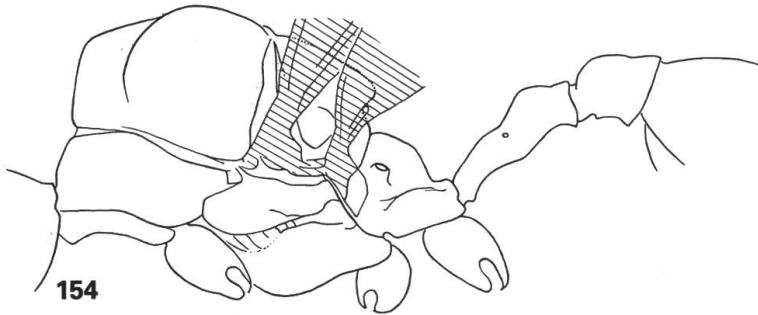




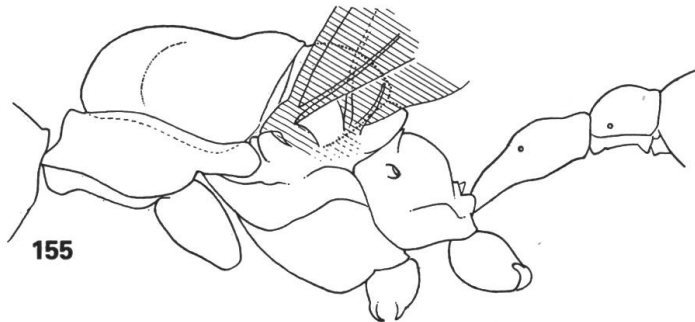




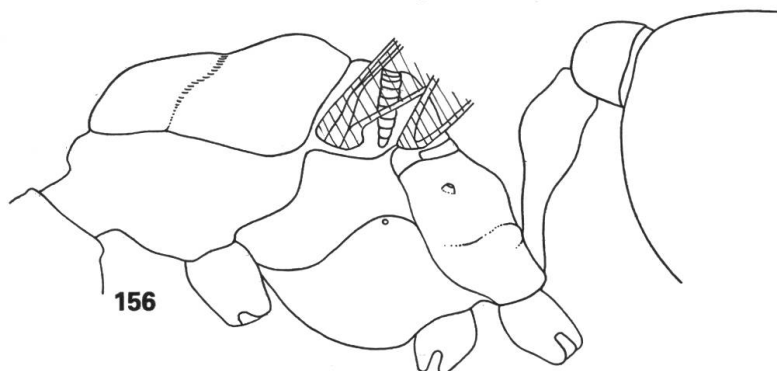
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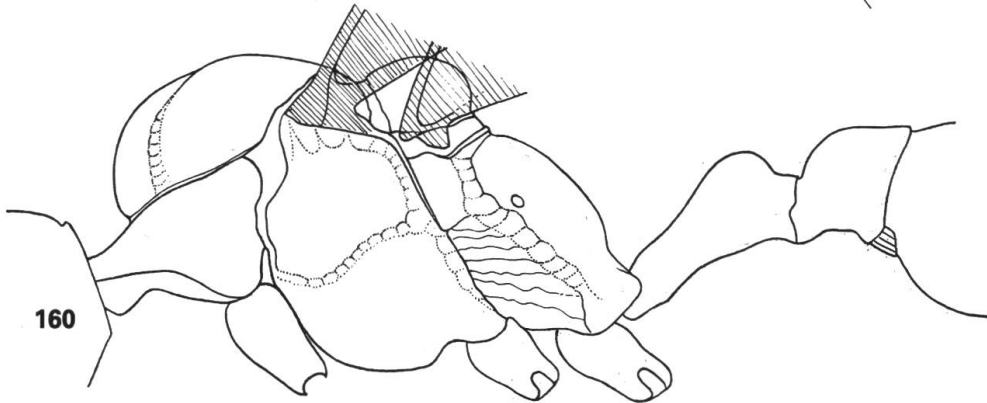
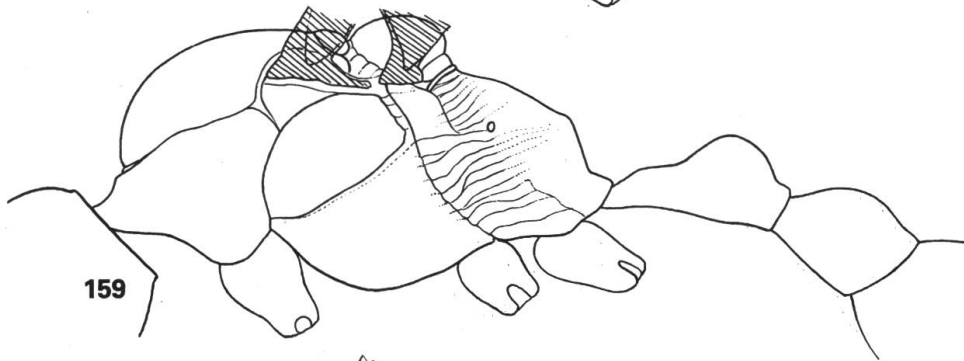
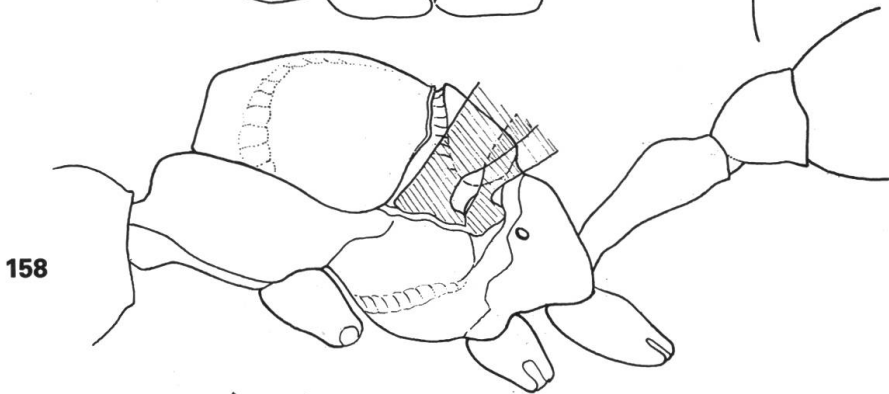
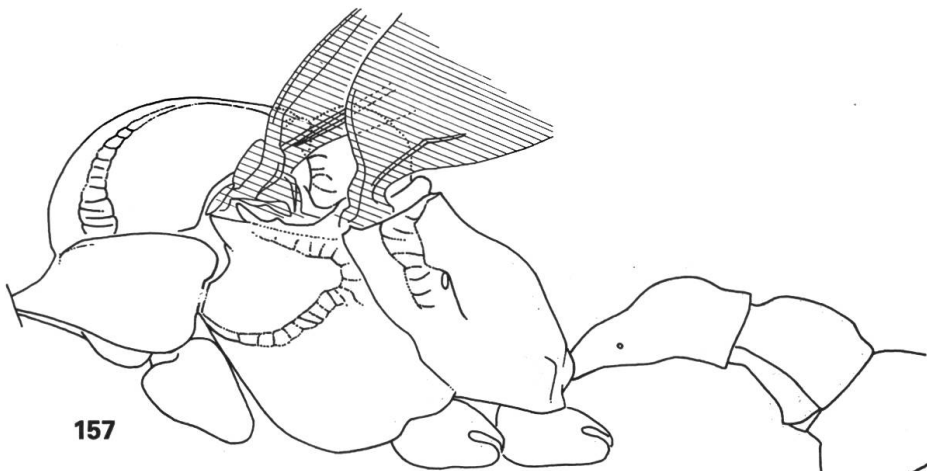


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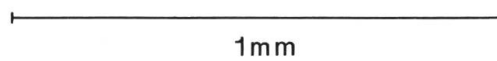
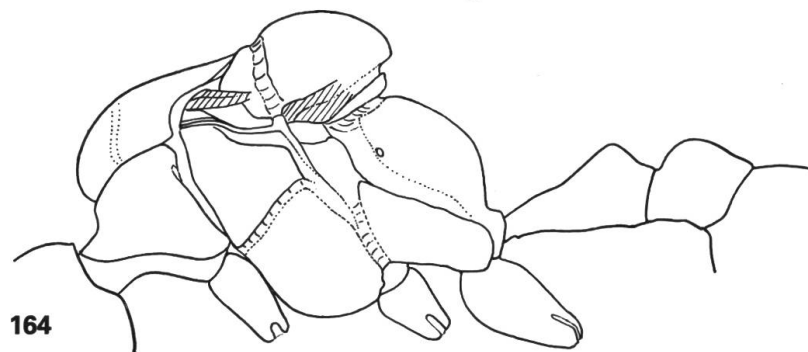
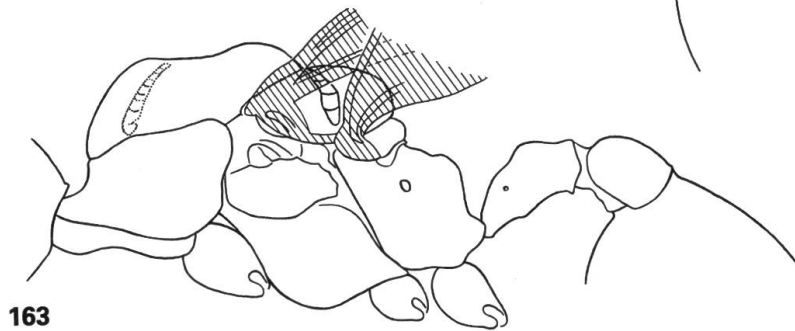
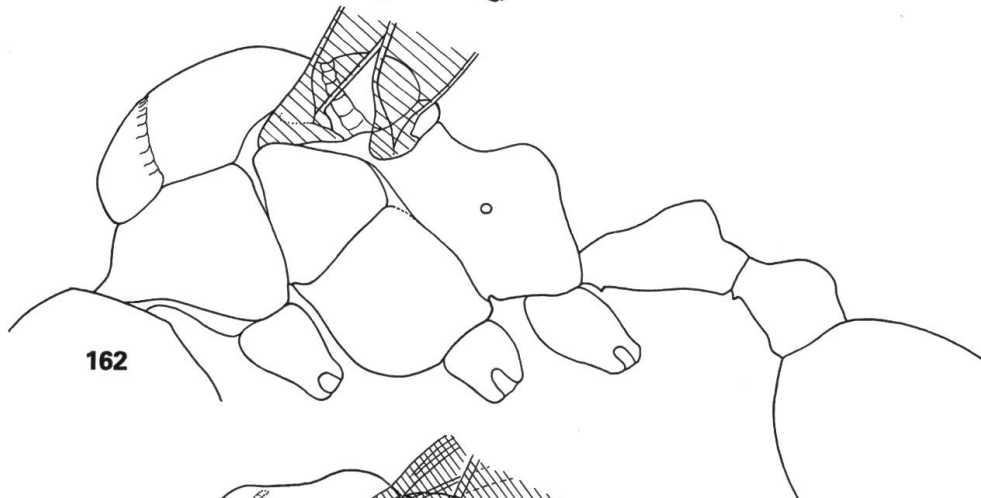
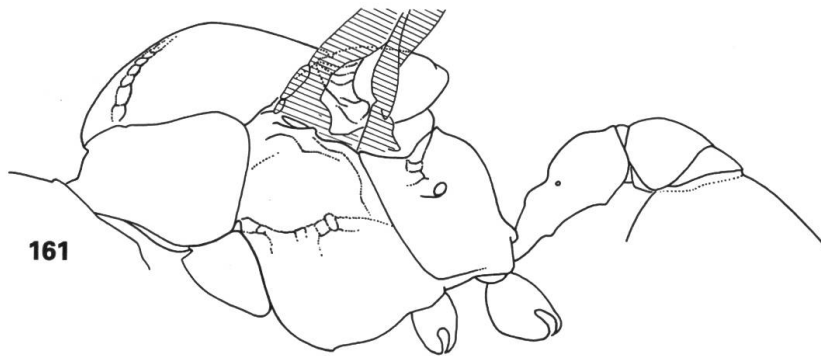


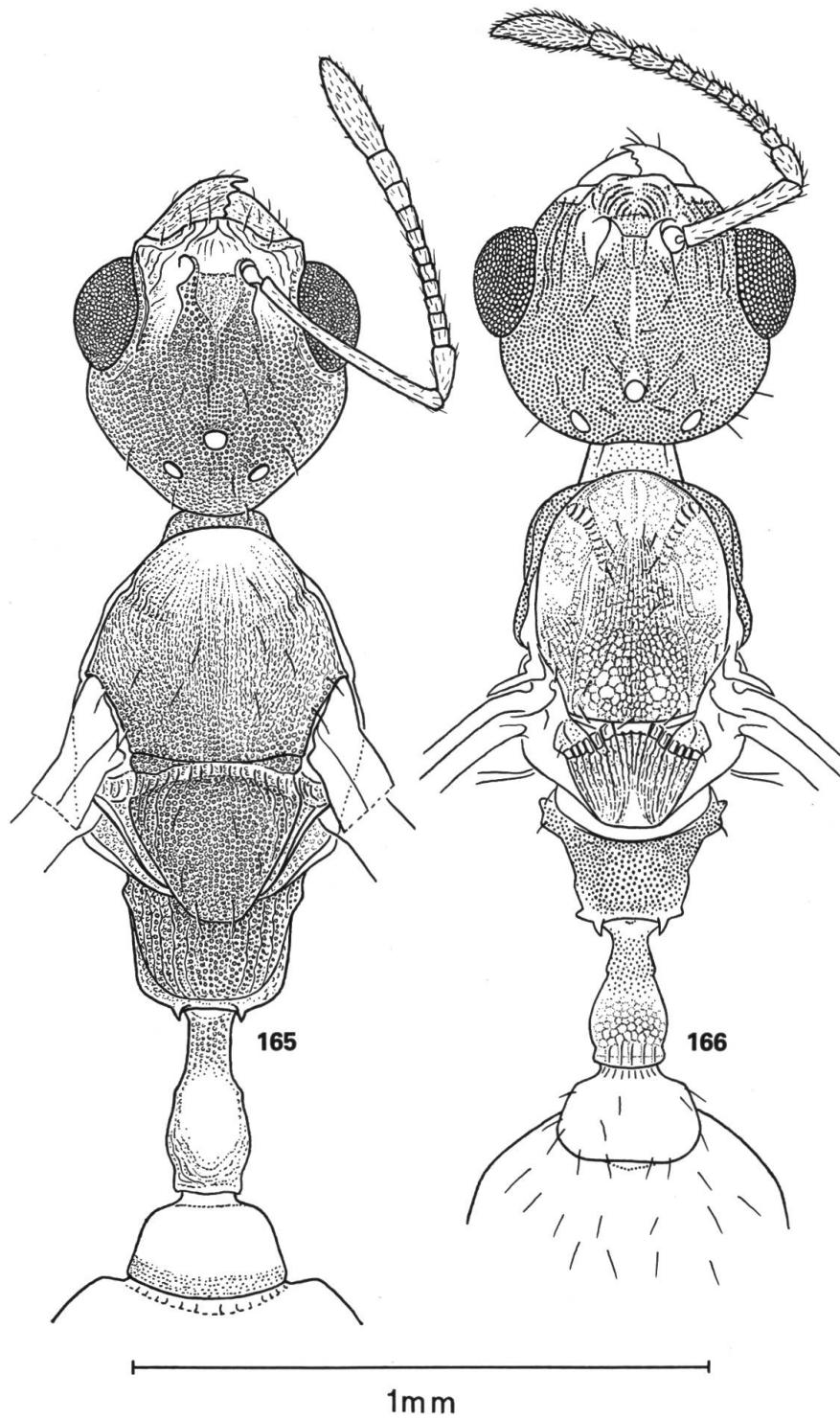
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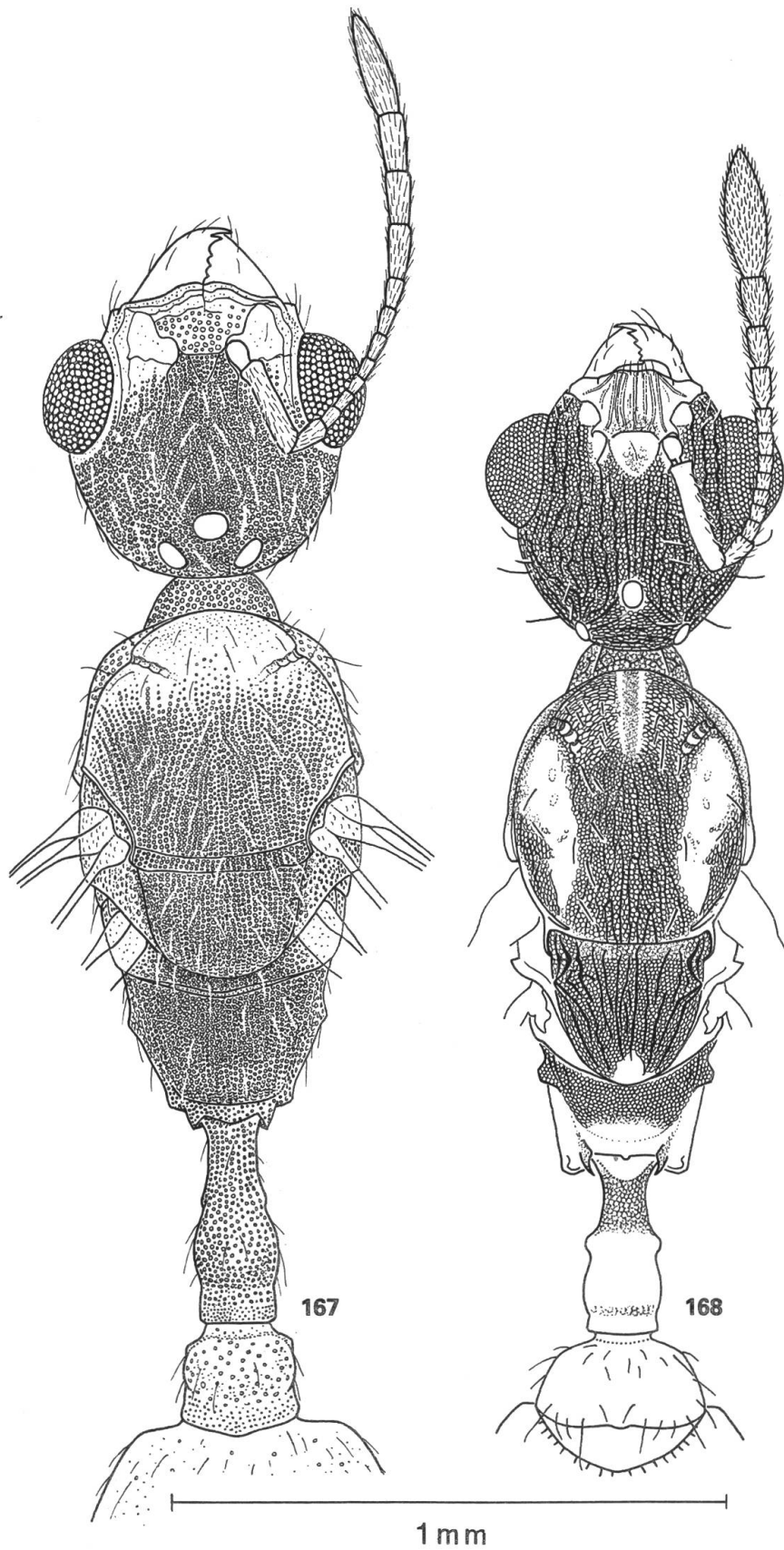
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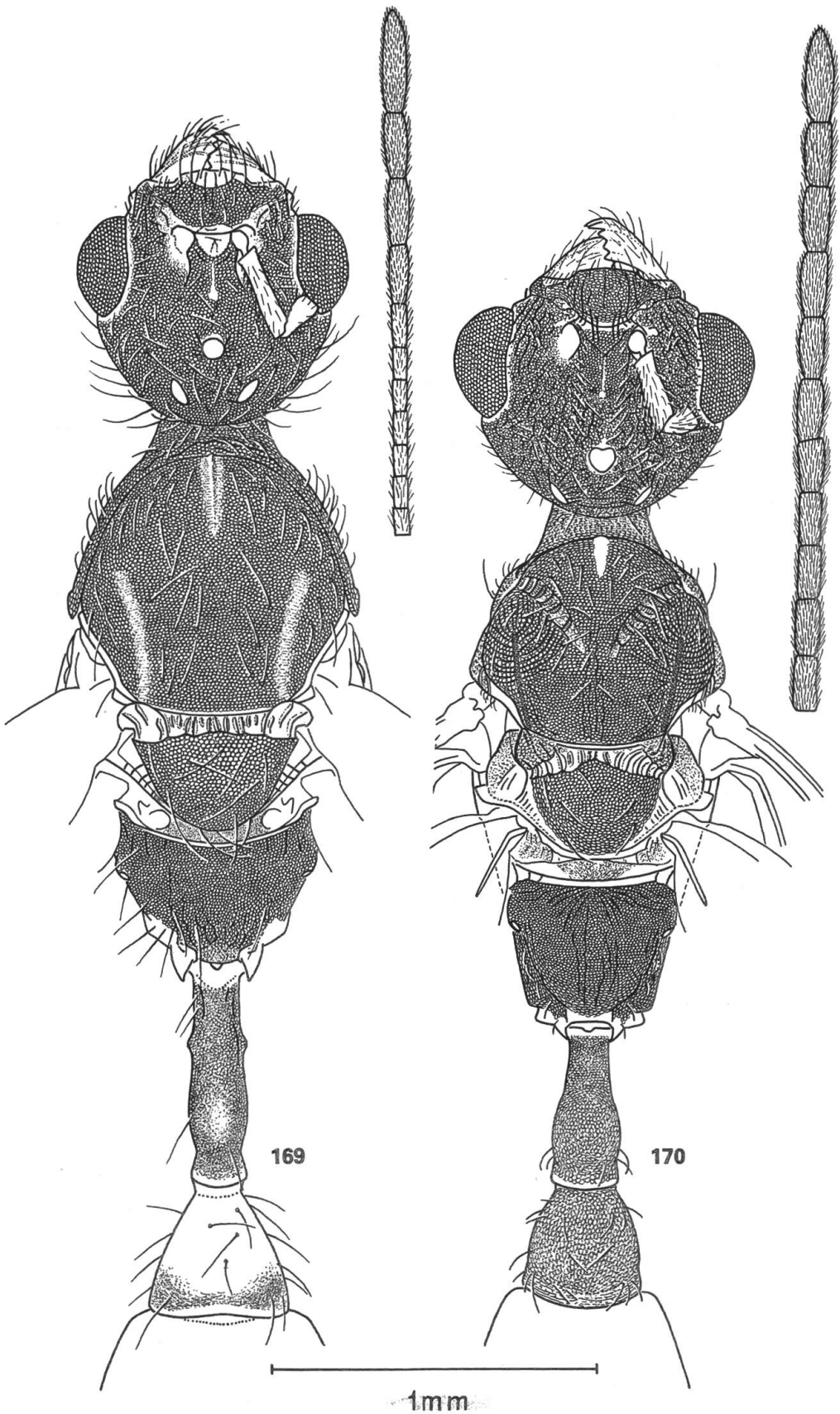


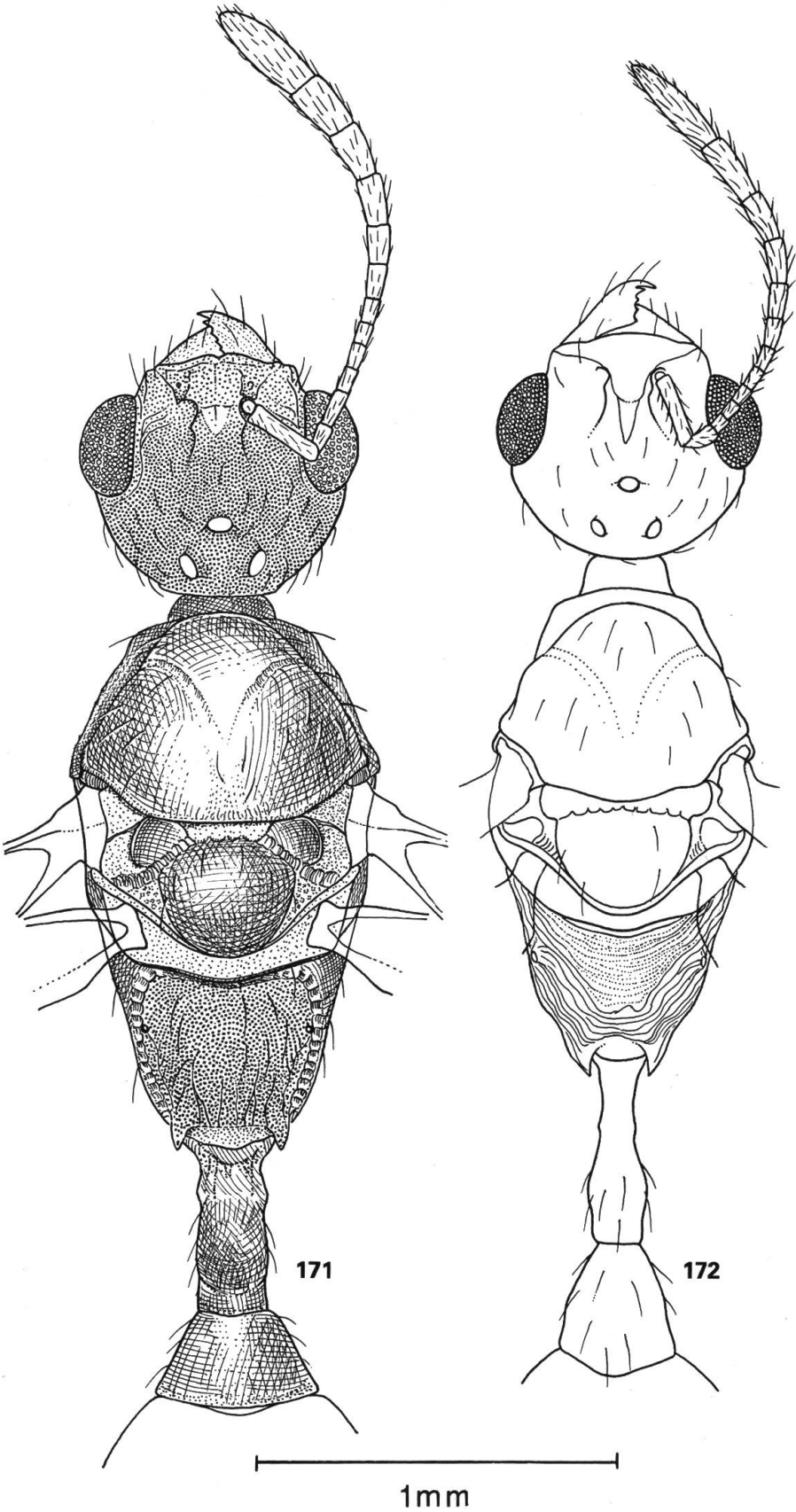
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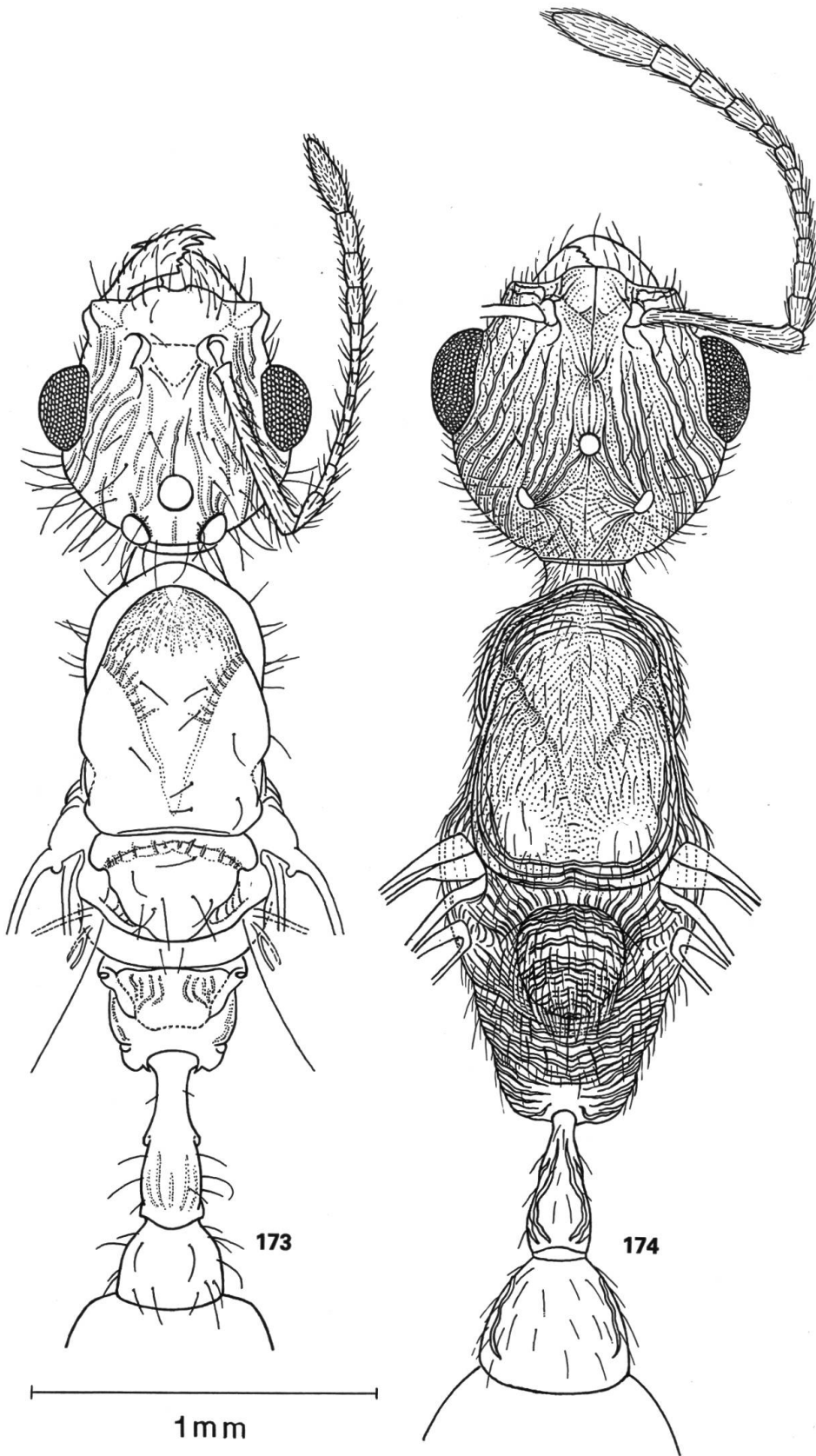


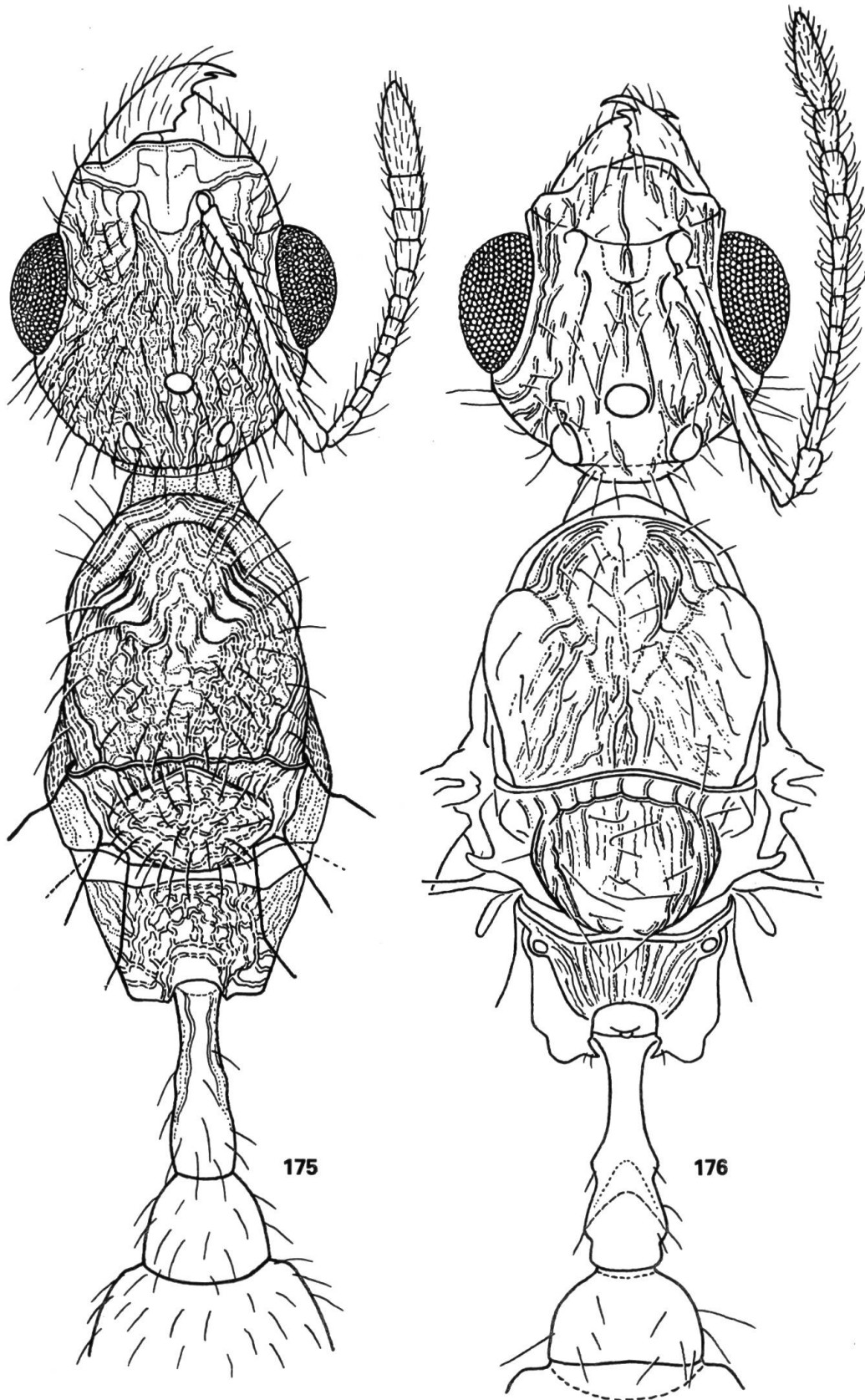












1mm

