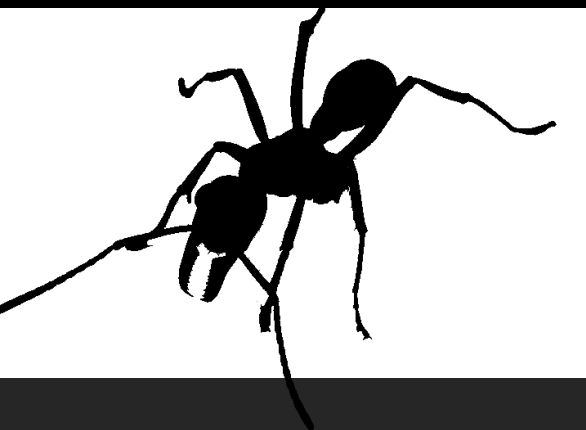
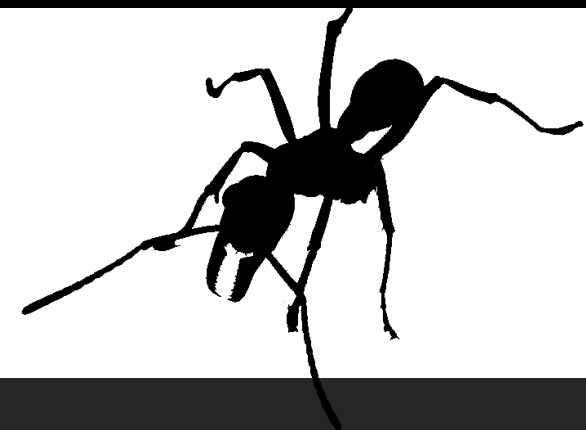
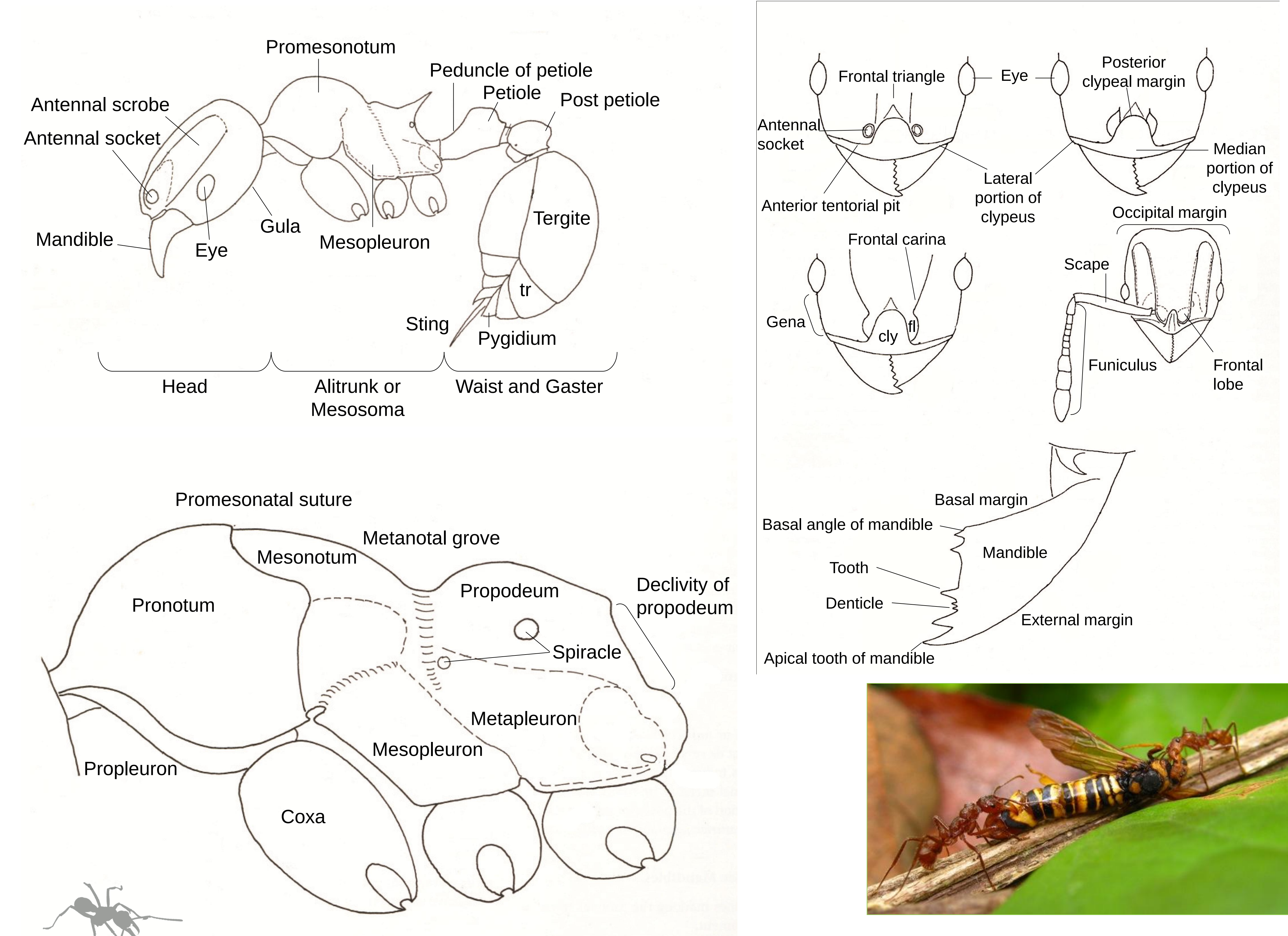




Identification of Lamanai Ants (Belize)

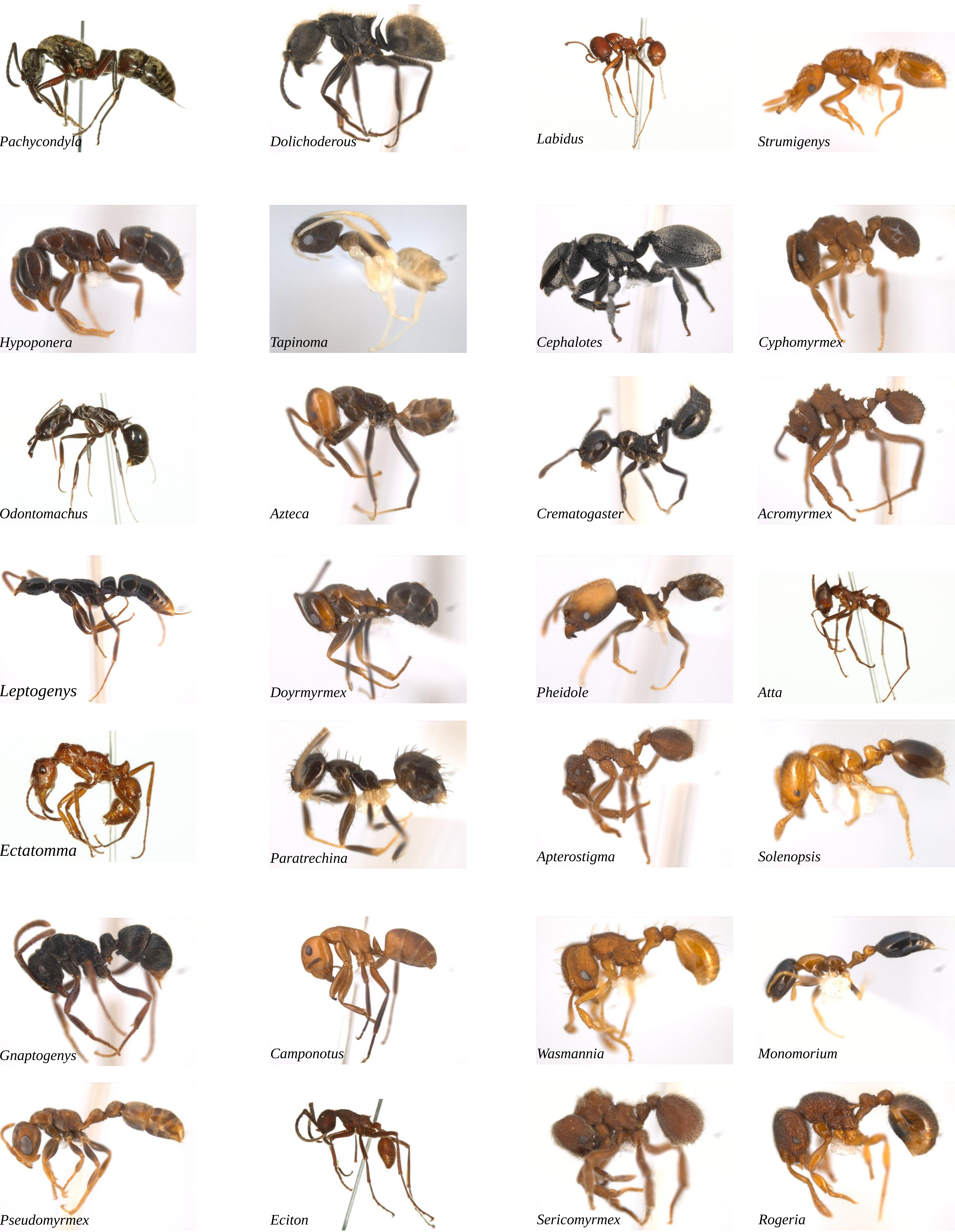
MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES USED IN ANT IDENTIFICATION



KEY TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF ANT SUB-FAMILIES IN LAMANAI

1. Body with single isolated waist segment (the petiole) 2
Body with two isolated waist segments (the petiole and post-petiole)..... 5
 2. Sting present, often prominent. Gaster usually with a visible constriction..... 3
Sting absent. Gaster never with a constriction..... 4
 3. Petiole narrowly attached to third abdominal segment..... **Ponerinae (4)**
Clypeus extends between frontal lobes. Dorsal surface of head and body with standing setae... **Ectatomminae (2)**
 4. Apex of gaster with acidopore, sting absent..... **Formicinae (2)**
Apex of gaster without acidopore, but with slit-like orifice..... **Dolichoderinae (4)**
 5. Eyes unusually large. Ocelli present..... **Pseudomyrmecinae (1)**
When present, eyes seldom unusually large, never covering most of the sides of the head.
Ocelli nearly always absent..... 6
 6. When present, eyes either a single facet or absent..... **Ecitoninae (2)**
Antennal sockets usually well-separated, Clypeus developed. Eyes often with > facets..... **Myrmicinae (13)**
- * = estimated number of genera for that sub-family present at Lamanai

COMMON ANT GENERA FOUND IN BELIZE



• Compiled by M. Alex Smith based on collections made at Lamanai, Belize in 2010. All specimen photos and DNA are hosted at www.barcodinglife.org
• Bolton, B. 2003. Synopsis and Classification of Formicidae. Memoirs of the American Entomological Institute 71: 1–370.
• Morphological line drawings from Bolton, B. 1994 Identification Guide to the Ant Genera of the World Figures 523 – 529.