TAXONOMY AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORMICA DUSMETI EMEY, 1909 AND OF F. FRONTALIS SANTSCHI, 1919 (HYMENOPTERA, FORMICIDAE)

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ABSTRACT

In the present work, we indicate the distribution of and taxonomic differences between Formica dusmeti and Formica frontalis (stat. n.). Morphological differences include a total absence of hairs in F. dusmeti as opposed to uniformly scattered hairs in F. frontalis. These two species have similar coloration and hairless scapes and eyes.

In addition, we describe the male and female of F. frontalis, a species that was considered until now to be a subspecies of F. truncorum. We consider F. frontalis to be a separate species from F. truncorum, differentiated by a lack of hairs on the eyes, scapes and genae in the workers of the former. The males of F. frontalis are distinguished from F. truncorum by hairless eyes and scapes.

Finally, a key has been formulated for the workers in the rufa, sanguinea and exsecta groups of the genus Formica in the Iberian Peninsula.

Key Words: Taxonomy, Distribution, Formica frontalis, F. dusmeti, Hymenoptera, Formicidae.

RESUMEN

Taxonomía y distribución de F. dusmeti Emery, 1909 y de F. frontalis Santschi, 1919 (Hymenoptera, Formicidae)

En este trabajo se señalan las diferencias existentes entre F. dusmeti y F. frontalis (stat. n.) y su distribución. Estas diferencias estriban en la ausencia total de quetas en F. dusmeti y la presencia de numerosas quetas uniformemente distribuidas en F. frontalis. Estas dos especies presentan en común la coloración y la ausencia de quetas en escapo y ojos.

Describimos el macho y la hembra de F. frontalis, especie que era considerada hasta ahora como subspecie de F. truncorum. En este artículo la elevamos a especie y la diferenciamos de F. truncorum por la ausencia de quetas en los ojos, escapos y genas de las obreras. Los machos se diferencian también por la ausencia de quetas en ojos y escapos.

Por último se realiza una clave para las obreras de la Península Ibérica de las especies de Formica de los grupos rufa, sanguinea y exsecta.

Palabras clave: Taxonomía, distribución, Formica frontalis, F. dusmeti, Hymenoptera, Formicidae.

Introduction

The genus Formica Linnaeus, 1758 contains over 150 species worldwide and its taxonomy leaves much to be resolved. This genus is subdivided variously, depending on the author, into subgenera (Wheeler, 1913) or species-groups (Creighton, 1950; Collingwood, 1979; Agosti, 1989). In all of these systems, the group rufa is one of the most problematic to categorize. This group holds around 50
species distributed preferentially in boreal regions (Bolton, 1995).

*Formica dusmeti* was described as a subspecies of *F. rufa* Linnaeus, 1758 by Emery (1909) on the basis of three workers collected in Peñalosa (sic!) (Peñalara ? in Spain). Bondroit (1918) gave this ant species status, citing the absence of hairs on the eyes, head and thorax, characters previously pointed out by Emery (1909). Later, Bondroit (1920) described the female using a specimen from the Sierra de Guadarrama (Spain). This description appears to have escaped the notice of Santschi (1932a), given that this author again described the female, this time with material from Soure (Portugal), adding a very brief commentary on the male. In some cases, his descriptions are too brief, and, furthermore, he considers *F. dusmeti* to be a subtype of *F. truncorum*, as *F. frontalis*, and perhaps thereby starting a confusion between the three species.

*Formica frontalis* was described as a variety of *F. truncorum* Fabricius, 1804 by Santschi (1919) on the basis of specimens from Pozuelo de Calatrava (Spain). The characters which were used to distinguish the former were: “a dark spot in the frontal region, gaster darker, almost black, finer pilosity on the gaster, with hairs longer and somewhat more scattered than in the species type”. Currently *F. frontalis* is considered to be a subspecies of *F. truncorum* (Bolton, 1995).

The keys prepared for formicids of the Iberian Peninsula by Collingwood (1978) cover 9 species for the *rufa* group and other closely related ones (*sanguinea* and *exsecta*). These include *F. dusmeti* but not *F. truncorum* or *F. frontalis*. In a previous work by Collingwood and Yarrow (1969), again only *F. dusmeti* is mentioned, stating that this ant “is the Iberian counterpart of the Eurasian *F. truncorum*...” A few lines later appears the statement, “*F. dusmeti* is very much less hairy than *truncorum*,” suggesting that the two species (*F. dusmeti* and *F. frontalis*) were confused as one.

In the present study, we seek to clarify the differences between *F. frontalis* and *F. dusmeti*. In addi-

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**Fig. 1.**— Head, scape, funiculus and thorax of the male of A: *F. frontalis* and B: *F. truncorum*. (scales = 1 mm).

**Fig. 1.**— Cabeza, escapo, funículo y tórax del macho de A: *F. frontalis* y B: *F. truncorum*. (escalas = 1 mm).

**Fig. 2.**— Sagitta, volsella and lacinia of the male of A: *F. frontalis* and B: *F. truncorum*. (scale = 0.25 mm).

**Fig. 2.**— Sagita, volsella y lacinia del macho de A: *F. frontalis* y B: *F. truncorum*. (escala = 0,25 mm).

**Fig. 3.**— Head and thorax of a female of *F. frontalis*. (scale = 1 mm).

**Fig. 3.**— Cabeza y tórax de una hembra de *F. frontalis*. (escala = 1 mm).
tion, our discovery of sexuals of *F. frontalis*, not described until now enables firmer taxonomic positioning of *F. frontalis*. Finally, for the workers of the *rufa*, *sanguinea* and *exsecta* groups in the Iberian Peninsula, we have prepared a key, largely based on the key by Collingwood (1978).

**Material**

The material studied comes primarily from collections in the National Museum of Natural Sciences in Madrid (MNCN), the University Complutense of Madrid (UCM) and the University of Granada (UG). In addition, we have used material provided by CA Collingwood and P Douwes. In the collection in the MNCN, there are three specimens of *F. frontalis* labelled as “cotype,” from the Sierra de Guadarrama (Spain), two workers of this species from Pozuelo de Calatrava and two specimens of *F. dusmeti* from the Sierra de Peñalara. All these belong to the Dusmet collection and therefore correspond to the type series of *F. frontalis* and *F. dusmeti*.

**Results**

**DESCRIPTION OF MALE *F. FRONTALIS* (FIGS. 1A AND 2A):** (El Purche, Sierra Nevada. A. Tinaut leg. 2-VII-89). Head length: 1.50 ± 0.03; Head width: 1.32 ± 0.04; Scape length: 1.61 ± 0.05; Thorax length:
3.6 ± 0.14; Thorax width: 2.06 ± 0.08 (n=14, measures in millimeters). Colour black with femur, tibia and tarsus pale yellow or dark. Pubescence faint and spare; hairs short and erect covering the entire body, though more sparse on the gaster, femora and tibiae and absent on the scape. Tegument dull. Wings dark brown, somewhat lighter at the apex. Head triangular. Mandibles with one or two teeth. Eyes hairless. Ocelli small. Surface dull. Hairs abundant in the occipital region and sides of face (gena), more scarce in frontal region. Ventral surface of the head with fine, subdecumbent hairs. Frontal triangle brilliant. Thorax domed, petiole with rounded apex. The genitalia is typical of the genus. Figure 2 shows exclusively the sagitta, volsella and squama, since only these show small distinguishing details. In the discussion, we indicate the genital differences found between this species and *F. truncorum*. The specimens used for the description were collected from the inside of ant nests of this species. Specimens deposited in the collections of the authors, in MNCN in Madrid and in C.A.Collingwood colection.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE FEMALE *F. FRONTALIS*** (FIG. 3): (South slope of the Pico Majalasma. Cercedilla, Madrid. I. García Mas. leg. 19-IX-78 and El Purche, Sierra Nevada, Granada, A. Tinaut leg. 17-VIII-98). Head length: 2.26 mm; Head width: 2.15; Scape length: 2.07 mm; Thorax length: 4.15; Thorax width: 2.10. Bicoloured, as the worker. Thorax reddish

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Figs. 8-11.— Detail of first segment of the gaster of *Formica frontalis* (8), *F. truncorum* (9), *F. dusmeti* (10) and *F. sanguinea* (11).

Figs. 8-11.— Detalle del primer segmento del gastro de *Formica frontalis* (8), *F. truncorum* (9), *F. dusmeti* (10) y *F. sanguinea* (11).
except for blackish scutellum. Gaster black, except for the first, yellowish red segment. Head with dark spot in frontal area or absent. Pilosity short and abundant over body, except on scapes. Head with abundant semi-erect hairs on the occipital edge, frontal region, clypeus and mandibles. Frontal triangle brilliant. Eyes with some short hairs between facets or totally bare. Ventral surface of the head with hairs scattered and long. Thorax completely covered with hairs. Petiole with hairs on the edge and both sides, the anterior ones being longer than the posterior ones. The profile seen from the back slightly undulated. Abdomen with thicker pilosity on the first segment of the gaster, but present on all the gaster sternites. Legs with hairs on all articles, thick on coxae, thinner on femora. Specimens deposited in the collection of the authors.

DIFFERENCES WITH *F. TRUNCORUM*: The characters considered by Santschi (1919) to distinguish the workers of *F. frontalis* from *F. truncorum* are, in our opinion, valid but not the most appropriate. Our photographs of the workers (Figs. 4-27) show the pilosity on the body of *F. truncorum* to be highly abundant and uniform, as well as on the head. In *F. frontalis*, head hairs are present on the entire occipital region, but scant or absent in the rest. On the ventral surface of the head region only long, subdecumbent hairs are present, while in *F. truncorum* the hairs, both on the ventral surface of the head and genae, are mainly short, suberect, and abun-
dant. By contrast with *F. truncorum*, the eyes and scape of *F. frontalis* do not present erect hairs. This absence of hairs, together with hairless genae, makes the workers of this species closer to *F. rufa* or *F. sanguinea* than to *F. truncorum*.

In the males, we found major differences with respect to *F. truncorum*, and also in characters similar to those found in the workers. Thus, the absence of hairs on the scape and eyes provide a quite reliable distinction between the males of *F. frontalis* and *F. truncorum*. In addition, differences in the profile of the head and thorax, and in the number of teeth on the mandibles can be useful (Fig. 1).

The females of *F. frontalis* are more similar to those of *F. truncorum* and only the absence of hairs on the scape enable the two species to be distinguished.

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**Key for the workers of the rufa, sanguinea and exsecta groups in the Iberian Peninsula**

1. Back of head and scale deeply excised .......................... 2
   * Head and scale not deeply excised ............................. 3
2. Eyes with short microscopic hairs, maxillary palps extending beyond mid length of head .......................... *exsecta* Nylander, 1846
   * Eyes hairless, maxillary palps not reaching midlength of head ........................................ *pressilabris* Nylander, 1846
3. Eyes without hairs or with hairs smaller than 4.44 mm, therefore invisible under a binocular ...................... 4
   * Eyes with hairs ................................................................ 6
4. Front border of clypeus with a median notch .................... .......................... *sanguinea* Latreille, 1798
   * Front border of clypeus without a median notch .......... 5
5. Thorax, scale, femoras and back of head with abundant short hairs ................................ *frontalis* Santschi, 1919
   * Thorax, scale, femoras and back of head without hairs ..... ................................................. *dusmeti* Emery, 1909

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http://graellsia.revistas.csic.es
6. Back of head fringed with hairs ........................................ 7
   * Back of head bare ................................................. 8
7. Gaster and all dark areas dense matt ................................
   .................................................. pratensis Retzius, 1783 (*)
   * Gaster and all dark areas moderately shining ..............
   .................................................. lugubris Zetterstedt, 1838
8. Ventral surface of the head hairs numerous ....................
   .......................................................... rufa Linnaeus, 1761
   * Ventral surface of the head bare ...............................
   .......................................................... polycena Foerster, 1850

(*) According to the criteria of Seifert (1992), we consider this species synonymous with *F. nigricans* Emery, 1909

**DISTRIBUTION:** From our own captures, the material reviewed in other collections, and the literature that we have been able to confirm, the distribution of the two species under study would be (Fig. 28):

*Formica frontalis.* Alicante (De Haro and Collingwood, 1988), Ávila (S. Guadarrama, MNCN), Castellón (Morella, De Haro and Collingwood, 1991 and Collingwood, pers. com. 1998), Ciudad Real (Pozuelo de Calatrava, MNCN and Santschi, 1919), Granada (S. Nevada, S. Alfaguara, UG), Huesca (Espadaler, 1997a), León (Collingwood and Yarrow, 1969), Lérida (Sant Llorenç de Morunys, Espadaler 1997b), Madrid (Navacerrada, S. Guadarrama, UCM and Collingwood, pers. com. 1998), Orense (Collingwood and Yarrow, 1969), Segovia (La Granja, Collingwood and Yarrow, 1969), Teruel...
Espadaler, 1997a), Teruel (Javalambre, Collingwood, pers. com. 1998) and Zaragoza (Collingwood and Yarrow, 1969 and Espadaler, 1997a). In Portugal this species is known from Oporto and from Obidej (Collingwood, pers. com. 1998).

Formica dusmeti. Albacete (Cerro Peña Blanca, UG), Jaén (Sierra de Cazorla, Espadaler, 1997c), León (Villalbina, MNCN), Madrid (Peñalara, MNCN and Emery, 1909), Madrid (Sierra de Guadarrama, UCM, Collingwood and Yarrow, 1969, Martínez, 1984 and Martínez and Titaú, 1996), Navarra (UG), Teruel (Tramacastilla, Espadaler, 1997a), Zamora (Cubillos, Galende, Collingwood, pers. com. 1998). Emery (1909) cites Peñalosa (Córdoba province) as the type locality for *F. dusmeti*. However, the two worker specimens included in the type material deposited at the MNCN (Madrid) bear labels (Dusmet leg.) indicating Peñalara as the collecting location. Our data show that *F. dusmeti* is a frequent species at Peñalara, but it was never found at Peñalosa or surrounding areas.

These two factors suggest that Emery (1909) probably made a mistaken transcription of the locality (Peñalosa instead of Peñalara) and, thus, Peñalara should be considered as the correct type locality.

Species from the following locations remain to be confirmed: In Spain: Barcelona (Goetsch, 1942), Gerona (Goetsch, 1942), Madrid (Santschi, 1932b and Goetsch, 1942), Soria (Collingwood and Yarrow, 1969). In Portugal: Soure, Santarem and Jugeiras (Santschi, 1932 a). In all these cases, the species cited is *F. dusmeti*. The citation of *F. fron-
talis for Algeciras (Cadiz) by Santschi (1930) is doubtful for either of the two species.

Discussion

The absence of hairs on the eyes in the males and workers supports the establishment of two groups of species: F. dusmeti and F. frontalis on the one hand, and F. truncorum, F. pratensis and F. polyclena on the other. F. rufa and F. sanguinea have very few hairs on the eyes, or the hairs are minute and not visible under low magnification (Fig. 27), and thus would occupy an intermediate position. The absence of hairs on the scape, or the type of dentition in the males would signify different groups of species, but in no case does F. truncorum appear to be closely related to F. frontalis. Therefore, we contend that F. frontalis should be considered a valid species, clearly separate from truncorum, based on the absence of the hairs on the eyes, scape and genae, and the different pilosity on the ventral surface of the head. The genitalia of F. frontalis and of F. truncorum show small differences in the sagitta (Fig. 2), which is more convex in F. frontalis and the volsella is narrower and curved in F. truncorum. Therefore, the genitalia can also be used to differentiate the two species. However, until a more general study is performed, it would be hasty to divide the species into groups on the basis of these characteristics.

Agosti (1989) separated the two groups of species of F. sanguinea and F. rufa, and within this latter differentiated between the rufa complex and the truncorum complex. F. rufa has some hairs on the eyes, but F. pratensis and F. lugubris, included within the rufa complex, are densely hairy, as is F. truncorum. Hence, we incline more towards placing F. dusmeti and F. frontalis together with F. sanguinea, for the absence of hairs on the genas and scapes, despite the absence of the clypeal notch and the presence of minute hairs in the eyes of the former species.

The other problem which impelled us to undertake the present study is the confusion prevailing between F. dusmeti and F. frontalis. After scrutinizing the material mentioned above, we have no doubt in separating the workers of the two species, since F.
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**References**


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