

**TAXONOMY OF ANTS SUBFAMILY FORMICINAE
(HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE) FROM
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA
(UiTM) CAWANGAN PAHANG,
KAMPUS JENGKA.**

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**Final Year Project Report Submitted in
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Degree of Bachelor of Science (Hons.) Biology
in the Faculty of Applied Sciences
Universiti Teknologi MARA**

JANUARY 2017

ABSTRACT

TAXONOMY OF ANTS SUBFAMILY FORMICINAE (HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE) FROM UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA (UiTM) CAWANGAN PAHANG, KAMPUS JENGKA.

This study is about collecting the ants that categorized under the family of Formicidae. But, it only focused on identifying the species under one subfamily which is Formicinae that exist in UiTM Pahang. The problem statements of this research were the total number of ants species that live in UiTM Pahang is not accurately known, the morphology and characteristics of the species is not well documented and existence of species distribution of ants with differing population is unidentified. The goals of this study is to identify the species under subfamily Formicinae. Next, to study the dichotomous key and describe the morphology and characteristics of the species. Last objective is to map the existing species of subfamily Formicinae in UiTM Pahang. The sampling time for this research is from September until October. There are two sampling methods which were pitfall trap and the Winkler method. The samples were observed under the microscope in order to identify the taxonomic characteristic. An identification key and morphology description based on the species, genus and family were provided. The sampling area consists of plantation, residential and forest reserve. The results obtained were 229 individuals of the ants subfamily Formicinae. This comprises of 9 genera and 23 species. The most common genera recorded were *Polyrhachis* followed by *Camponotus*. The rare genera which were *Formica* and *Lepisiota* and *Camponotus gigas* was the rare species. Plantation yields the highest number of genera and species which 9 genera and 22 species, followed by 8 genera and 21 species from forest reserve and 9 genera and 20 species from residential.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xi
ABSTRACT	xii
ABSTRAK	xiii
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background Study	1
1.2 Problem Statement	3
1.3 Significance of the Study	3
1.4 Objectives of the Study	4
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 The Ant	5
2.1.1 Characteristics of ant	6
2.1.2 Ant life cycle	7
2.1.3 Behavioural of ant	9
2.2 Taxonomy	10
2.2.1 Species concept	10
2.2.2 Taxonomy characteristic	11
2.3 Genus Classification of Subfamily Formicinae	12
2.4 Morphology Characteristic	16
2.4.1 The head	17
2.4.2 The thorax	19
2.4.3 The abdomen	20
2.5 Ecological Aspects of Ant	21
2.6 Location	23
CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Materials	25
3.1.1 Raw materials	25
3.1.2 Chemicals	25
3.1.3 Apparatus	25
3.2 Methods	26
3.2.1 Sampling methods	26
3.2.2 Preservation	28
3.2.3 Species mounted and label	29

3.2.4	Species identification and classification	30
3.2.5	Morphology and characteristic	30
3.2.6	Mapping the species	32
CHAPTER 4: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION		
4.1	Identification and Classification	33
4.1.1	Key to Subfamily Formicidae	36
4.1.2	Key for identification genus of subfamily Formicinae	36
4.1.3	Key to species	38
4.2	Morphology and Characteristics of Ants	40
4.2.1	<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i> (F. Smith) 1857	40
4.2.2	<i>Calomyrmex similis</i> (Mayr) 1876	44
4.2.3	<i>Camponotus aeneopilosus</i> (Mayr) 1862	48
4.2.4	<i>Camponotus auriventris</i> (Emery) 1889	52
4.2.5	<i>Camponotus gigas</i> (Latreille) 1802	56
4.2.6	<i>Camponotus maritimus</i> (Ward, 2005)	60
4.2.7	<i>Camponotus pennsylvanicus</i> (De Geer) 1773	65
4.2.8	<i>Camponotus subbarbatus</i> (Emery) 1893	70
4.2.9	<i>Formica rufa</i> (Linnaeus) 1761	74
4.2.10	<i>Lasius umbratus</i> (Nylander) 1846	78
4.2.11	<i>Lepisiota capensis</i> (Mayr) 1862	82
4.2.12	<i>Oecophylla smaragdina</i> (Fabricius) 1775	87
4.2.13	<i>Paratrechina longicornis</i> (Latreille) 1802	92
4.2.14	<i>Polyrhachi abdominalis</i> (Smith) 1858	96
4.2.15	<i>Polyrhachis alatisquamis</i> (Forel) 1893	100
4.2.16	<i>Polyrhachis australis</i> (Mayr) 1870	105
4.2.17	<i>Polyrhachis bellicosa</i> (Smith) 1859	109
4.2.18	<i>Polyrhachis bosii</i> (Kohout) 2008	114
4.2.19	<i>Polyrhachis dives</i> (Smith, F) 1857	119
4.2.20	<i>Polyrhachis inermis</i> (Smith) 1942	124
4.2.21	<i>Polyrhachis maryatiaae</i> (Kohout, 2007)	128
4.2.22	<i>Polyrhachis moesta</i> (Emery) 1887	133
4.2.23	<i>Polyrhachis pilosa</i> (Donisthorpe) 1938	137
4.3	Distribution	141
CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS		148
CITED REFERENCES		149
APPENDICES		152
CURRICULUM VITAE		154

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Life cycle of ant	7
2.2	Morphology of ant	17
2.3	Head of ants	17
2.4	Map of UiTM Pahang, Kampus Jengka (<i>Eksplorasi Hutan Simpan Universiti Teknologi MARA Pahang</i>)	24
3.1	Pitfall trap	27
3.2	Winkler method	28
3.3	Pining the specimen	29
3.4	Petiole of ant	31
3.5	Head feature	31
4.1	<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i> female- a. dorsal view; b. head; c. antenna; d. alitrunk (mesosoma); e. petiole; f. gaster.	42
4.2	Distribution map of <i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>	43
4.3	<i>Calomyrmex similis</i> male- a. dorsal view; b. head; c. antenna; d. alitrunk (mesosoma); e. petiole; f. gaster.	46
4.4	Distribution map of <i>Calomyrmex similis</i>	47
4.5	<i>Camponotus aeneopilosus</i> female- a.dorsal view; b. head; c. antenna; d. alitrunk (mesosoma); e. petiole; f. gaster.	50
4.6	Distribution map of <i>Camponotus aeneopilosus</i>	51
4.7	<i>Camponotus auriventris</i> female- a. dorsal view; b. head; c. antenna; d. alitrunk (mesosoma); e. petiole; f. gaster.	54
4.8	Distribution map of <i>Camponotus auriventris</i>	55
4.9	<i>Camponotus gigas</i> female- a. dorsal view; b. head; c. antenna; d. alitrunk (mesosoma); e. petiole; f. gaster.	58