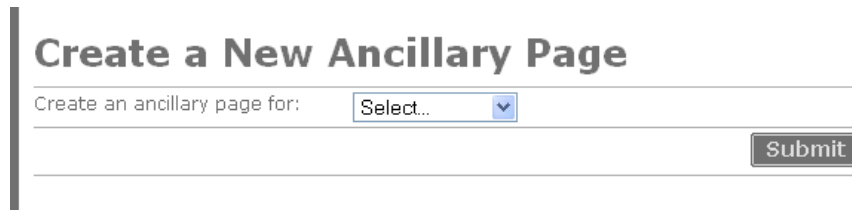


version: April 7, 2010

Supplemental Web pages can be created using the Ancillary Web Page Tool. Pages can be created for identification keys, "how to" instructions, or natural history stories. They can be linked to any area within AntWeb.

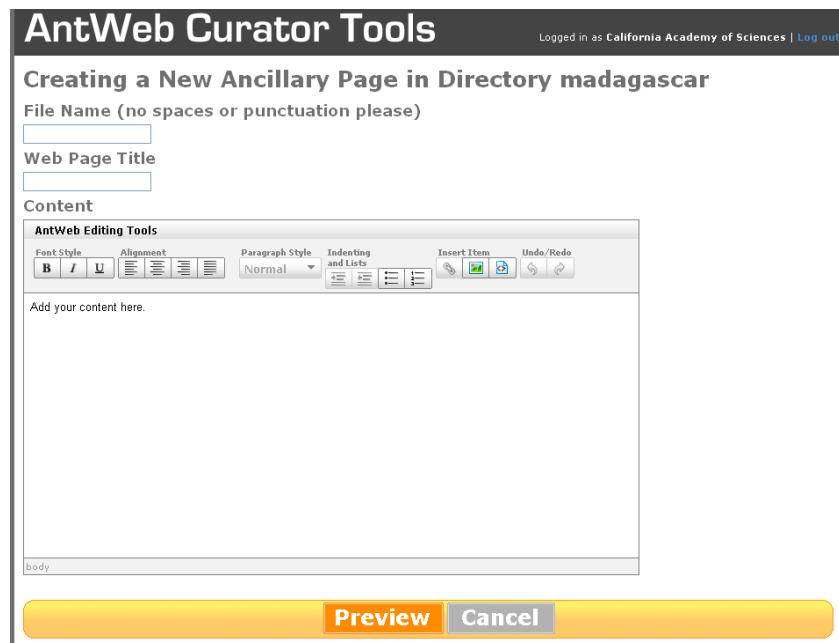
How to create a web page:

1. After logging in to AntWeb, select the region or project for which you want to save the new ancillary web page. For example, for a key to species of ants in Madagascar, I would select the Madagascar region.



2. Give the web page a file name (without spaces). The file will be located in the chosen region or project folder. To see this file in the future, you can use the "View file" tool on the AntWeb Curator tool page.

3. Develop a title to describe the page content. For example: Key to Malagasy *Odontomachus*.



4. Input or paste text and images.

The screenshot shows the 'AntWeb Curator Tools' interface. At the top, it says 'Logged in as California Academy of Sciences | Log out'. The main heading is 'Editing Ancillary Page Key to *Odontomachus* species of Madagascar'. Below this, the 'File Name' is 'KeyOdontomachus' and the 'Web Page Title' is 'Key to *Odontomachus* s'. The 'Content' area contains a rich text editor with a toolbar. The text in the editor includes a link to a Lucid matrix based key, a section header 'Key to workers and queens of Malagasy *Odontomachus*', and two numbered key items describing morphological features like mandible teeth and petiole spine shape, with associated species names like *coquereli*, *trogodytes*, and *simillimus*. At the bottom, there are 'Preview' and 'Cancel' buttons.

If you prefer to paste html text, first click on the HTML button (indicated by the purple arrow below) and then paste the content. However, you must **unselect** the html button before you preview.

This screenshot is similar to the one above but highlights the 'HTML' button in the 'AntWeb Editing Tools' toolbar with a purple arrow. The text in the content area is now raw HTML code, showing the underlying structure of the text from the previous screenshot, including tags for bold text, italics, links, and paragraphs. The 'Preview' and 'Cancel' buttons are still visible at the bottom.

When you select Preview, you will have a choice to save the page or return to editing the page.

AntWeb 

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Key to *Odontomachus* species of Madagascar

See also Lucid matrix based key at: <http://idlifedev.cbit.uq.edu.au/server-player/player.jsp?datasetId=odontomachus>

Key to workers and queens of Malagasy *Odontomachus*

1. Head narrow behind eyes; mandible with long, acute apical and preapical teeth; vertex of head coarsely, transversely striate..... *coquereii*

Head only slightly narrower across vertex than across eyes, with distinct extraocular furrows and temporal ridges; apical and preapical teeth of mandible short and blunt; vertex finely striate longitudinally, diverging behind..... 2

2. ... Metasternal process acute, forming paired, slender spines, often unequal in length (Fig. 13a). Petiole spine notably bent posteriorly at base..... *troglydytes*

Metasternal process low, rounded (Fig. 13b). Petiole spine slightly curved posteriorly, comma but not noticeably bent posteriorly at base of spine..... *simillimus*

Key to males of Malagasy *Odontomachus*

1. Shortest distance between lateral ocellus and margin of compound eye smaller than maximum length of ocellus. Antenna with suberect setae; declivitous surface of propodeum without distinct rugae (Madagascar)..... *coquereii*

Shortest distance between lateral ocellus and margin of compound eye distinctly greater than maximum length of ocellus. Antenna with very short appressed to decumbent setae; declivitous surface of propodeum with distinct rugae directed towards margins 2

2. Body brownish yellow. Tarsal claw with small subapical tooth (Madagascar)..... *troglydytes*

Body blackish or brown. Tarsal claw without subapical tooth (Seychelles)..... *simillimus*

To edit the page in the future, log in and then go to the url of the ancillary page.