

while and disappeared without his having to resort to control measures. The ants have never appeared in the house again, although it has been 7 years since the invasion. Although workers commonly invade houses from outdoors, there have been instances when it appeared that they may have been nesting within the house.

References: Wheeler, 1910a, p. 323; Smith, 1924, pp. 123-124; Wesson and Wesson, 1940, pp. 90, 103; Cole, 1940, pp. 14, 30, 84; Van Pelt, 1958, pp. 41-43; Van Pelt, 1963, p. 212.

Camponotus tortuganus Emery

A native species, which ranges over at least the southern half of Florida, including the Keys and the Tortugas, it has been collected as far north as Orlando (Orange County).

Taxonomic Characters

Subfamily and generic characters: Same as for *castaneus*. *Specific characters:* Large ants, workers 6-11 mm. long. Head very noticeably longer than broad and narrowed anteriorly. Anterior margin of clypeus extended forward as a prominent lobe, the anterior border of which is slightly excised or emarginate. Frontal carinae placed close to each other, elongate, lyrate. Eye prominent, strongly convex. Clypeus with a sharp, well-defined carina. Base of epinotum very noticeably longer than declivity. Tibiae of all legs without erect hairs. Each middle and hind tibia without a row of graduated bristles on the flexor surface, but with a sulcate lateral surface. Body hairs fairly abundant, long, yellowish or golden, according to the light. Head, thorax, and petiole finely shagreened, subopaque. Body color ferruginous brown, head darker than thorax; gaster dark brown or black but subject to much variation in color, with light bands or spots on some of the segments. Head commonly with areas of infuscation.

Biology and Economic Importance

Except for a brief biological note by Wheeler, nothing has been published on the biology or economic importance of *tortuganus*, although

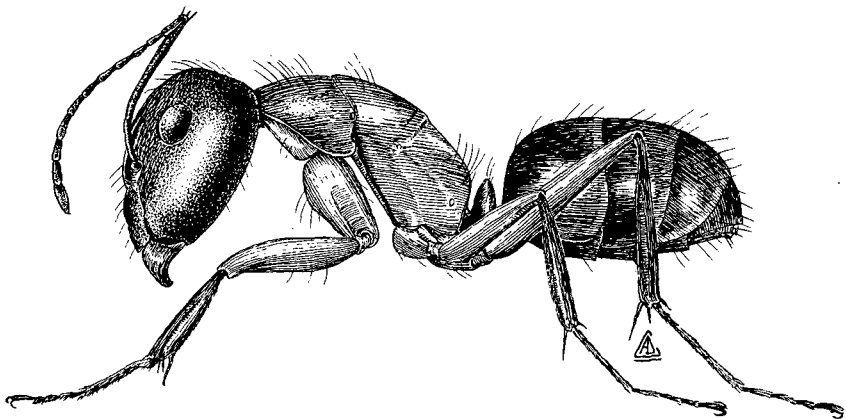


Figure 34.—*Camponotus tortuganus* Emery, lateral view of worker.