

it is a frequent house pest. Almost all of the information presented here has been compiled from statements, unfortunately lacking in detail, from housekeepers in submitting specimens for determination. Random notes and observations indicate that *tortuganus* nests in small colonies in rotting wood and in the soil beneath stones. Although the ants may invade houses from outdoor nests, they also live in houses, where they may be a pest for long periods of time. The ants have been reported to nest in the sidings, rafters, and possibly the porch roof of houses, but there is no indication of the amount of damage the ants caused. Even house trailers are not immune to invasion. Workers can be especially active after dark, but this does not preclude diurnal activity as well. No records are available of the food habits of *tortuganus*. Should the species follow the pattern of most *Camponotus* species, the workers may be expected to feed on honeydew and small insects. Large numbers of males and winged females have been collected in houses from late May to mid-July.

Reference: Wheeler, 1932, pp. 13-14.

Camponotus pennsylvanicus (DeGeer)

Black carpenter ant. A native species, this ant ranges from North Dakota to Quebec and Ontario, and south to Texas and Florida. It is of especial interest historically because it was the first native North American species to be described (DeGeer, 1773).

Taxonomic Characters

Subfamily and generic characters: Polymorphic. Abdominal pedicel composed of a single segment, the petiole. Cloacal orifice terminal, circular, surrounded by a fringe of hairs (fig. 48,co). Sting lacking. Workers capable of emitting a strong formic acid odor. Head of largest workers as broad as long, broader behind than in front, and of a very stout appearance. Antenna 12-segmented, without a club.

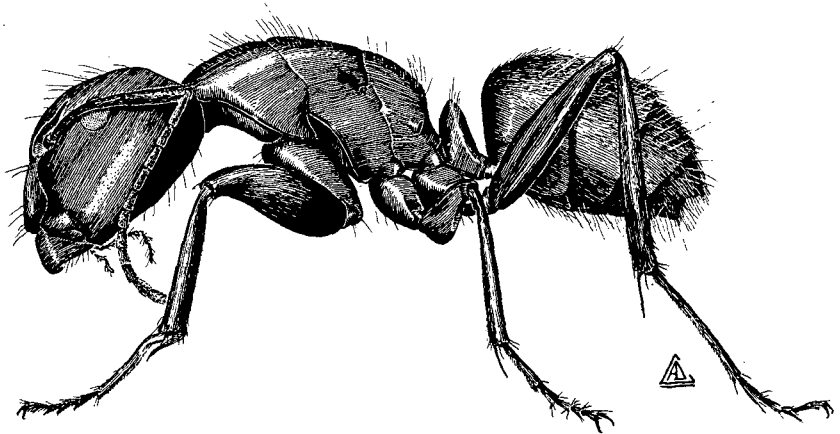


Figure 35.—*Camponotus pennsylvanicus* (DeGeer), black carpenter ant, lateral view of worker.