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THE NORTH AMERICAN ANTS OF THE GENUS  
*CAMPONOTUS* MAYR

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Our North American *Camponoti*, which comprise not only our largest and most conspicuous, but also many of our most abundant ants, were admirably revised in 1893 by Prof. Carlo Emery<sup>1</sup> on the basis of a rather extensive collection received from Mr. Theo. Pergande. So much new material, however, has come to light within the past seventeen years, that it seems advisable again to take account of stock. Emery recorded 28 forms of *Camponotus* from America north of Mexico. These represent 11 species, 9 subspecies and 12 varieties. The present paper records from the same territory 58 forms, representing 21 species, 17 subspecies and 27 varieties. Most of the new forms have been found in western and southwestern Texas and southern Arizona and properly belong to the fauna of northern Mexico. Careful search will undoubtedly bring to light several additional forms in the southwestern states and possibly also in tropical Florida, but I believe that few new forms remain to be discovered in other parts of the Union. I have seen all the recorded forms except two varieties of *C. fallax* (var. *cnemidatus* Emery and var. *paucipilis* Emery), and I have observed most of the species, subspecies and varieties in living colonies.

Ethologically, our *Camponoti* may be divided into two sections, one of which, embracing only the *maculatus* group, contains species that nest in the ground under stones or logs or more rarely in obscure crater nests, whereas the other section embraces all the other groups and contains species that usually nest in dead wood or oak galls. These wood-inhabiting species, however, exhibit considerable diversity of habit.

No genus of ants has a more interesting or significant geographical distribution than *Camponotus*. In North America, only one of the

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<sup>1</sup> Beiträge zur Kenntniss der nordamerikanischen Ameisenfauna, Zool. Jahrb. Abth. f. Syst. VII, pp. 633-682, Taf. 22. 1893.