

58. *Camponotus maculatus dumetorum* supsp. nov.

*Worker major.* Length, 10-13 mm.; head, 3.3 x 3 mm.; scape, 2.5 mm.; hind tibia, 3 mm.

Combining characters of *maccooki* and the typical *vicinus*. Antennal scape not only flattened at the base but dilated to form a lobule which is even larger than that of *maccooki* and often obtusely angular. Body coarsely shagreened; head and thorax subopaque, gaster slightly shining. Clypeus with several large, elongate, piligerous foveolæ; cheeks with more numerous and smaller, elongate foveolæ; remainder of head feebly punctate; frontal region with a few deep, piligerous punctures. Hairs and pubescence as in the typical *vicinus*, yellow, the former absent on the cheeks, erect and abundant on the dorsal and gular surfaces of the head, thoracic dorsum, petiolar border, gaster and flexor surfaces of the femora. Pubescence long but sparse, conspicuous on the head, pleuræ, legs and gaster. Head, mandibles, scapes and gaster black; funiculi, legs, thorax, petiole and extreme base of first gastric segment dull brown.

*Worker minor.* Length, 6-9 mm.

Resembling the worker major, but with the usual differences in the shape of the head, which is often more or less brown like the thorax, especially in front. The lobule at the base of the antennal scape is very large and conspicuous and more angular, so that the scape at this point may be broader than at the tip.

*Male.* Length, 10-11 mm.

Resembling the male of *vicinus*, but the head is proportionally shorter and broader, the cheeks are more convex and the scapes are flattened and lobulate at the base. The whole head, especially its sides and gular surface, is conspicuously hairy. Pleuræ, gaster and legs also with numerous, but less conspicuous, erect, tawny yellow hairs. Head and thorax opaque, gaster and legs more shining, but the whole surface densely shagreened. Body black; funiculi and tarsi brown; wings suffused with yellow, with yellow veins and stigma.

Described from numerous specimens taken from many colonies in the dry foot-hills of the San Gabriel Range near Pasadena and Claremont, California, up to an altitude of 2,000 feet.

This ant appears to be the dominant insect of the chaparral. It nests in the ground among the bushes, forming flat craters varying from a few inches to a foot in diameter, with a round or, more frequently, elongate entrance. It does not go abroad in the day time, at least during the dry season. The number of its nests in the chaparral is surprising, but it is difficult to study these, except in places where the brush has been burned over or where it has been cleared away to leave fire guards. The workers probably derive their sustenance from the aphids and coccids on the scrub-oaks (*Quercus dumosa*) and other bushes that compose the chaparral.