

two South American *Tanaemyrmex* (82%), and two Nearctic *Colobopsis* (56%). Yet three Nearctic species of *Myrmentoma* became disassociated: one species (*C. clarithorax*) clustered with *Camponotus (Myrmaphaenus) yogi* (72% bootstrap support) while the other two species examined (*C. essigi*, *C. hyatti*) were sister taxa (100% bootstrap support), in another part of the tree. These results should be considered provisional, and subject to revision with additional sequence data and other taxa. Nevertheless, they raise the possibility that (i) several of the *Camponotus* subgenera, such as *Colobopsis* and *Myrmentoma*, are artificial assemblages of convergently similar species, and (ii) *Camponotus*, as currently constituted, is paraphyletic, having given rise to the Old World radiation of arboreal species known as *Polyrhachis*.

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