

- Camponotus fragilis* Pergande, 1894, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 4:26. ♀.
Camponotus fumidus var. *festinatus*: Wheeler, 1902, Trans. Texas Acad. Sci. 4:22.
 ♂. Wheeler, 1910, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 20:312-314.
Camponotus fumidus var. *fragilis*: Emery, 1895, Zool. Jahrb., Abt. f. System. 8:336.
 ♀. Wheeler, 1910, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 20: 315. ♀.
Camponotus fumidus var. *spurcus* Wheeler, 1910, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 20:315.
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Camponotus fumidus subsp. *festinatus*: Creighton, 1950, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 104:376.

Although this ant has traditionally been considered a form of *C. fumidus* Roger I have departed from this treatment. Roger (1863) described his species from a major worker from an unspecified locality in Venezuela. While the original description is not completely adequate by current standards, one significant characteristic was described; Roger stated quite clearly that the scapes and tibiae of *C. fumidus* were without erect hairs ("... fehlt am Scapus und an den Schienen."). Since a number of so-called subspecies have been assigned to *C. fumidus* which possess abundant erect hairs on the scapes and tibiae I have examined them and find that they differ specifically from one another and therefore, presumably, from *C. fumidus* as well.

I have not seen true *C. fumidus*; the few specimens available to me under this name do not agree with the original description and I see no reason to consider them the same as Roger's ant. All material which I have seen from Mexico and the United States has been assigned to *C. festinatus*. While there is a considerable amount of variation in these samples, they consistently possess erect hairs on the scapes and tibiae.

Of the several forms currently assigned to *C. fumidus*, *C. f. pubicornis*, *C. fragilis* and *C. f. spurca* may be disregarded as outright synonyms of *C. festinatus*, as shown by Creighton (1950). Two West Indian forms, *C. f. vittata* Forel and *C. f. lucayana* Wheeler, are deserving of consideration, since they bear somewhat on the status of our mainland form. Of *C. f. vittata* I have seen a few workers and majors and a single female from Brazil and a long series of workers and majors from the island of Dominica. Of *C. f. lucayana* I have seen several series, including all castes, from the Bimini Islands. These, together with *C. festinatus*, form a distinct group but each apparently should stand as a separate species.

All agree in possessing erect hairs on the scapes and tibiae as well as on the cheeks. Although there is conspicuous variation in the color of these ants they offer an undeniable basic similarity. Basically the integument is pale yellow but it tends to be overlain by a distinct brownish infuscation, especially on the occipital region, the thoracic dorsum and on the gaster. In its greatest development (most material