

as Smith was notoriously careless in making identifications even of his own species, its inclusion among the Galapagos ant fauna must be regarded as doubtful.

19. *Camponotus* (*Myrmamblys*) *macilentus* F. Smith.

Camponotus macilentus F. Smith, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1877, p. 83 ♀.

Smith described this species very briefly from worker specimens taken by Charles Darwin on Charles Island as follows:

"*Worker*. Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines. Pale ferruginous, with the legs pale testaceous, smooth and shining, and having a few scattered pale hairs. The head wider than the thorax, oblong, with the eyes large, ovate and black; the vertex slightly emarginate behind. Thorax compressed and much narrowed behind, convex above. Abdomen wider than the head, and oblong ovate. The scale of the petiole wedge-shaped and rounded above."

I have not seen specimens of this ant from Charles Island, but I have before me a number of specimens from many of the other islands and these specimens differ varietally according to their localities. Hence I am compelled to describe in detail the form from James Island, which is represented by the most complete series, as if it were the specific type and to compare with it the several other varieties. I assume that when the type from Charles Island is again collected, it will prove to differ at least as much from the other forms as these differ from each other. From the fact that Smith says nothing about the color of the abdomen of his specimen, I infer that it was probably without dark markings like the variety which I call *hoodensis*.

The following varieties show that *C. macilentus*, which has remained unknown to myrmecologists since it was described by Smith and has been placed by Forel among the *Camponoti incertae sedis*, is a true *Myrmamblys*, rather closely related to *C. claviscapus* Forel, a species widely distributed in Central America, Brazil and the West Indies. *C. claviscapus*, however, is smaller and the worker major has a much more sharply rectangular head, with flattened and strongly and abruptly incrassated tips to the antennal scapes. This species