DISCOVERY OF A MAJOR WORKER IN CAMPONOTUS BRANNERI (MANN), A NEW COMBINATION (HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE)

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As entomologist to the Stanford expedition to Brazil, in 1911, W. M. Mann discovered in the environs of Abunã, on the upper Madeira river, Rondônia Territory, several workers of a bizarrelooking Formicine ant, at once distinguished by the peculiar head shape: the occiput is drawn out into a long, narrow neck. Supposing to deal with a species characterized by a strictly monomorphic worker caste, Mann described these specimens as *Dendromyrmex branneri*, but admitting at the same time that it represented a very aberrant form in an otherwise strikingly homogeneous group.

To my knowledge, this species has never since been collected again. So it came as a surprise when I received among ant material recently collected at Humaitá, Amazonas State, Brazil (about 400 km NE of Abunā, further down the Madeira river), by the expedition of the Zoology Department of the "Faculdade de Ciências Médicas e Biológicas de Botucatu, S.P.", led by Dr. Virgílio Pereira da Silva, two workers of the same species associated with the hitherto unknown soldier or major worker. The latter proved that branneri is definitely not a Dendromyrmex but a true Camponotus, representing another of the handful of spectacular species which this genus possesses in the western part of the Amazonas river drainage.

Thanking Dr. Virgílio Pereira da Silva for letting me keep this interesting material, I give in the following a diagnosis of the soldier of *C. branneri*, redescribe the worker, and add a comment on the subgeneric allocation of the present species.

Note on measurements. TL, for total length of body, is the summed length of head with closed mandibles, diagonal length of thorax (see WL), and axial length of petiole and the remainder of the normally expanded abdominal segments; HL, for head length, is the

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