

granulate and opaque though lighter in color than surrounding cuticle.

Geographic Distribution: Wheeler (1905a) gave the type locality as Louisiana; however, Mayr (1866) gave only North America in the original description. The basis of Wheeler's acquaintance with the specific state remains unknown. The species occurs from Nova Scotia westward to Manitoba and North Dakota. Southward, the ant reaches both North and South Carolina and a record exists for Mississippi (Smith, 1979). No Louisiana record exists to the author's knowledge other than Wheeler's reference to the type noted above. The southern records are particularly spotty and the species is clearly more abundant in the northern part of its range.

Dolichoderus species A

Worker Diagnosis: This diagnosis is based on a single nest series and serves only to depict the species from its better-known congeners. The ant is essentially a concolorous black insect with a highly reflective cuticle. The scapes are brown; the flagellum as well as remainder of body from mandibles to tip of gaster including legs is blackish. The alitrunk may appear dark brown with a near-black head and gaster.

Structurally, a delicate granulation overlying shallow foveolae sculptures both the head and pronotum. The cuticle of both head and pronotum is sufficiently smooth however to have a highly reflective surface. The mesonotum and propodeum are lightly punctuated with more distinct foveolae leaving a more roughened surface, particularly on the propodeum. Still, reflection is distinct from each small surface intercepting light. The surface of the petiole is strongly granulate, however, the center of its posterior surface has a smooth and reflecting area. The integument of gaster on both dorsal and ventral surfaces is exceptionally smooth and highly reflective. A number of erect hairs occur on the upper surface of the head, alitrunk, and propodeum, with erect, bristle-like hairs also scattered over the dorsal and ventral surfaces of the gaster. A few fine, erect hairs occur also on the scapes. In dorsal view, length of the propodeum exceeds its width. The integument within the declivous face of the propodeum is glassy smooth and reflective.

The near concolorous black body of this species is similar to *D. taschenbergi*; however, the alitrunk pilosity and dimensions of the propodeum clearly separate these species. Younger specimens of species A may appear mottled in color, and together with pilosity and small colony size suggest *D. plagiatus*.

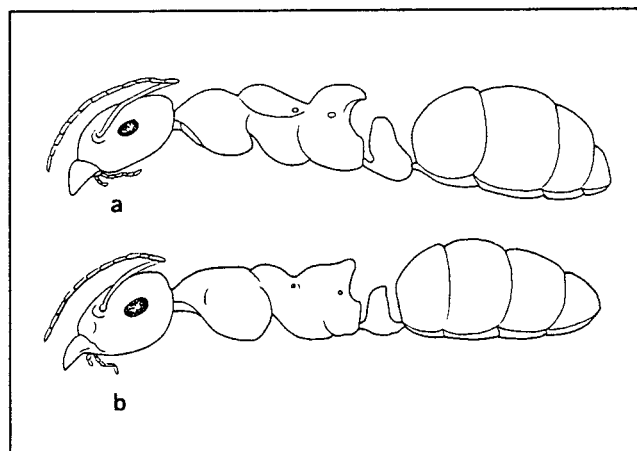


Figure 3. Lateral body profiles of workers in (a) *Dolichoderus pustulatus* and (b) *Camponotus (Colobopsis) impressus*.

However, the sculpture of the pronotum clearly separate these species. The erect hairs of the scapes distinguish this species from both *D. mariae* and *D. pustulatus*.

Geographic Distribution: The only material available to the author was taken in a pine barren of Plymouth County, Massachusetts, and its presence in similar habitats in other parts of New England is likely. The single colony was approximately 20 individuals in number, living in a nest concealed in pine litter.

Key to Workers

1. Dorsum of pronotum and mesonotum approximately equal in sculptural development (Fig. 1c) and both surfaces largely opaque; erect hairs on head, upper thoracic surface (Fig. 2c) and scapes *plagiatus*
- 1'. Dorsum of pronotum, though granulate or punctate, smoother than the mesonotum, its surface opaque or shining; erect hairs may or may not occur on body and scapes . 2
- 2(1'). In dorsal view, the propodeum's width and length approximately equal (Fig. 1b); erect hairs absent from upper surface of alitrunk or confined to anterior of pronotum; body concolored in black *taschenbergi*
- 2'. In dorsal view, the propodeum's length exceeds its width; erect hairs may or may not occur on upper surface of alitrunk; body concolored or bicolored 3