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TAXONOMIC NOTES ON THE ANT,  
*CAMPONOTUS COOPERI* GREGG

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Several years ago I described an unusual Central American ant, naming it *cooperi* and placing it in the genus *Camponotus* (Gregg, 1951). The specimen, a single alate female, was sent to me by Dr. W. L. Brown, for description and illustration, together with some comments on its affinities. Since the facies of the ant is astonishingly like those of *Camponotus*, and particularly because of its close similarity to members of the subgenus *Myrmostenus*, both of us concluded it belonged to these groups. It was accordingly placed in the genus *Camponotus* and as a new species in the above subgenus which Emery had erected in 1920 to contain several South American species previously described by him. Unfortunately, all of these ants are known only from the female caste, no workers having as yet been found (Emery, 1925).

Recently, Dr. Brown checked the type of *cooperi*, and it now develops that the ant cannot possibly be considered a form of *Camponotus* owing to the fact that the antennae are 10-segmented instead of having 12 articles characteristic of the above named genus. The description and figure also give 10 as the antennal joint number, so the mistake obviously lies in our interpretation of the relationships of *cooperi*. The slip is attributable to the amazing similarities in habitus (except smaller size) between the new ant and those in the subgenus *Myrmostenus*, which resemblances are probably to be regarded as the products of convergent evolution.

Dr. Brown has offered the following statement (in litt.) with respect to his current view on the matter. "Although the proventriculus has not been dissected out for examination, it appears very probable that this species [*cooperi*]