



Fig. 1. Thorax and petiole. A — *Camponotus (M.) nevadensis* sp. nov.; B — *C. (M.) nearcticus* Emery.

*Camponotus nevadensis* may be distinguished from its closest relative, *C. nearcticus*, by means of the following considerations (Figs. 1 and 2): antennal scapes of the major surpass the occipital border by the length of the first funicular segment whereas in *nearcticus* they exceed the border only by a distance equal to the greatest width of the scape; pronotum more convex (flatter and sloping forward in *nearcticus*); epinotal base slightly concave and passing to the declivity through a definite bulbous angle (depressed slightly behind the mesoepinotal suture with the angle between base and declivity much rounded in *nearcticus*); entire dorso-ventral depth of the thorax greater than in *nearcticus*; in profile, the anterior face of the petiole angled, petiolar spiracle minute and directed forward, epinotal spiracle flat and facing laterally (*nearcticus* differs in all these respects); in color, the head, thorax, appendages, and abdomen are black with a faint brownish tinge on the thorax (by contrast, *nearcticus* is quite variable, some specimens being dark but others having a brownish or reddish thorax often maculated dorsally with dark patches, reddish petiole, and the anterior part of the head and the mandibles dark reddish or brown; legs reddish brown; other specimens may be even lighter with head brown, thorax and legs yellowish, and gaster brown).