

STUDIES ON CALIFORNIA ANTS, 5. REVISIONARY NOTES ON SOME SPECIES OF CAMPONOTUS, SUBGENUS TANAEMYRMEX

(HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—The status of four names applied to North American *Camponotus* is discussed: *C. maccooki* is restricted to the type series from Guadalupe Island, Mexico; *C. semitestaceus* is elevated to species level and most mainland records for *C. maccooki* referred to it; *C. dumetorum* is recognized as a valid species in southern California; *C. maculatus maccooki berkeleyensis* is made a synonym of *C. vicinus*. The taxonomic characters of the species are discussed and figured, and appropriate lectotype designations are made.

The genus *Camponotus*, prior to the reclassification proposed by Creighton (1950), was represented in the United States by an unmanageable array of forms. One of the most perplexing of the several complexes recognized by Wheeler (1910) was that assembled around the protean species *C. maculatus* (F.). Creighton transferred these to the subgenus *Tanaemyrmex* from the nominate subgenus; several forms were elevated to specific rank and the remainder largely disappeared into synonymy. Creighton's rearrangement has remained essentially unchanged in subsequent years. An interest in the status of one name prompted me to reexamine the types of several forms. As a result of this study the following nomenclatorial changes are proposed.

Forel (1879) described *C. sylvaticus maccooki* from specimens of all castes taken on Guadalupe Island, Mexico, some two hundred miles west of central Baja California. The original description is very vague by current standards and the identity of this ant has depended largely upon the interpretation rendered by Carlo Emery (1894). Emery's conclusions were based upon a single cotype worker media which he received from Forel. Eight cotypes from the Forel collection have been studied and it is clear that Emery's conclusions were invalid and a drastic revision of certain of our forms is necessary.

In addition to the Forel cotype Emery had several additional samples of *Camponotus* which he had received from Theodore Pergande. Pergande usually retained a portion of the series from which samples were sent to Emery. This material, retained by Pergande, is largely still extant in the collections of the United States National Museum and is an invaluable aid in sorting out some nomenclatorial problems. The National Museum specimens were studied during this investigation.

Among the samples which Emery received from Pergande was a