

series from Descanso, San Diego County, California. Emery considered these specimens, largely worker medias, to be conspecific with Forel's Guadalupe Island form. At the same time (1894) he transferred *C. sylvaticus maccooki* to *C. maculatus* as a subspecies. He redescribed and illustrated *C. maculatus maccooki* on the basis of the Descanso specimens. Until the present time the concept of this species has been dependent upon Emery's description and figures.

At the same time Emery described as new *C. maculatus vicinus* var. *semitestaceus*. This variety was based on a few specimens from Plumas County (erroneously cited as "Plummer Co.") and Fuller's Mill, San Jacinto, California. He distinguished this new form from *C. maculatus maccooki* by its slightly less shiny occipital area. Although no mention was made of a basally lobulate antennal scape in the description, Emery brought his new variety out in his key along with *C. maculatus maccooki*, so that both, presumably, possessed such a lobe as that which he had already attributed to Forel's ant. My examination of the Pergande material from Plumas County, San Jacinto and Descanso reveals that all are very similar; the scape is flattened at the base and slightly expanded so that a barely discernible lobule is present. These specimens are all equivalent to the ant which Creighton (1950) recognized as *C. maccooki* and associated major workers possess a pronounced basal lobe on the scape.

Wheeler (1910), in reviewing the United States species of *Campotonus*, retained, unchanged, Emery's interpretations of the various forms. To these, however, he added a few new varieties. Only one of these new varieties is of concern at this time: *C. maculatus dumetorum*, described from workers and males from the San Gabriel Mountains, Los Angeles County. The diagnostic feature of this form was the exceptional development of the lobe on the antennal scape. An additional form was described by Forel (1914) as *C. maculatus maccooki* var. *berkeleyensis* from workers taken at Berkeley, California. This was synonymized by Wheeler (1917) under *C. maculatus dumetorum*. Creighton (1950) elevated *C. maculatus maccooki* to species level and assigned to it, as synonyms, *C. maculatus vicinus* var. *semitestaceus*, *C. m. dumetorum*, and *C. m. vicinus berkeleyensis*.

Some years ago Mr. R. H. Crandall expressed to me his opinion that *C. m. dumetorum* was a valid species. Subsequent collections which I made in southern California convinced me that Crandall's observation was well taken. Accordingly, I examined considerable material from the southwestern United States, as well as Pergande's original series and cotypes of *C. sylvaticus maccooki*, *C. maculatus vicinus semitestaceus*, *C. maculatus dumetorum*, and *C. maculatus vicinus berkeleyensis* with the following results.

First, *C. sylvaticus maccooki*, from Guadalupe Island, has little in