

is a little shorter; the outer margins of the head are a little less strongly narrowed toward the mandibular insertions and the integument, especially on the lower third of the face, is duller and more conspicuously roughened. This roughening is most conspicuous on the clypeus. The clypeal disc of *C. semitestaceus* is tessellate, slightly shining and with few scattered, coarse punctures from which arise long erect bristle-like hairs. In addition, there are scattered fine, shallow, non-piligerous punctures, especially on the lower half of the clypeus. In contrast, the clypeal integument of *C. dumetorum* is dull and the surface is distinctly roughened and uneven. The coarse, piligerous punctures are larger, more elongated and decidedly more numerous. While some specimens of *C. semitestaceus* may have a pair of setigerous punctures at the basal one-fifth of the clypeal disc, the punctures are concentrated along the lateral and basal clypeal margins. In *C. dumetorum* the piligerous punctures are scattered over the entire clypeal disc and are absent only from a very narrow longitudinal median strip.

The stiff erect hairs of *C. dumetorum* are more abundant on all body surfaces than in *C. semitestaceus*; this is most obvious on the gaster. The appressed pubescence is longer, denser, and more conspicuous in Wheeler's species and on the epinotum these fine hairs may be readily discerned in profile. A similar examination of the epinotal profile of *C. semitestaceus* reveals little detectable fine pubescence. In this species it is so closely appressed against the surface that it usually cannot be seen at all. In rare specimens one or two hairs may be visible in profile and I suspect that this is accidental. The femora of *C. semitestaceus* are characterized by the scarcity of coarse erect hairs. This is especially evident on the hind femora which typically have no erect hairs, although two or three may be present. Such is not true of *C. dumetorum* for erect hairs are abundant on the under surface of all femora, and often on the outer face as well. The above characterizations apply to the workers and female castes, and are supplemented by differences in the configuration of the head and petiole.

The males of *C. dumetorum* and *C. semitestaceus* differ from one another to a significant degree. The basal portion of the scape of *C. semitestaceus* male, while distinctly flattened, seldom possesses a distinct lobe, although the lower margin may be slightly expanded. The scape of *C. dumetorum*, on the other hand, seems always to have a fully distinct lobe (fig. 2A). The upper part of the head of *C. semitestaceus*, in full face view, is evenly rounded across the occiput so

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Fig. 2, *Camponotus (Tanaemyrmex)* spp., frontal view (left) and lateral view (right): A, *C. dumetorum* Wheeler, male (cotype, San Gabriel Mts., Calif.); B, *C. semitestaceus* Emery, male (Plumas Co., Calif.); C, *C. maccooki* Forel, male (cotype).