Creighton (1950) regarded *C. caryae* as a polytypic species, with *C. clarithorax* and *C. discolor* as subspecies. In my opinion, both of these are better regarded as separate species. The evidence in favor of such an interpretation in the case of *C. clarithorax* is certainly adequate, in my opinion. The status of *C. discolor* is much less certain.

The principle distinction between *C. caryae* and *C. discolor* has always been one of color: *C. caryae* is uniformly dark brown to blackish and *C. discolor* has reddish head, mesosoma, and appendages. This remains the principle character. The only other difference that I have been able to discern seems weak.

In both these species, as in other *Myrmentoma* the basal margin of the clypeus possesses a pair of long setae that arise from large foveae at the clypeal margin below the lower end of the frontal carinae. When the head is viewed in profile, these setae are very clearly longer than the remaining setae of the clypeal disc in *C. discolor* (Fig. 15); in *C. caryae* the discal setae are much more variable in length and some are nearly as long as the basal pair (Fig. 13). The number of hairs on both the clypeus and malar areas appears to be greater, on the average, in *C. caryae* than in *C. discolor*. Perhaps, when more material of *C. caryae* becomes available, it may become necessary to synonymize *C. discolor*, but the case can be argued either way at this point.

In addition to some of the Fitch types from New York, redescribed by M. R. Smith (1940), I have seen cotypes of the var. *cnemidatus*, several short series from Ohio, and a few specimens from Florida: Torreya State Park, Liberty Co., May 20, 1986 (J. C. Trager), on *Carya glabra*. Little is known of the biology of *C. caryae*; according to Creighton (1950) it is associated with hickory trees.

Camponotus (Myrmentoma) clarithorax Emery
Figures 3, 14, 21

Camponotus marginatus var. *clarithorax* Emery, 1893:678; W F M.

Camponotus (Myrmentoma) caryae subsp. *clarithorax*: Creighton, 1950:385, 386.

Camponotus (Myrmentoma) clarithorax: Duffield, 1976:68-73: 168.

Although Creighton (1950) was of the opinion that *C. clarithorax* could not be separated from *C. caryae* except by its color and disjunct distribution, I do not agree. Emery (1893) correctly noted that both the erect hairs and the punctures were less abundant in *C. clarithorax* than in *C. caryae*.

With the head in frontal view, about 8-15 hairs extend beyond the margins of the head in *C. clarithorax* (Fig. 3); in *C. caryae* there are 25