

also been examined from the Mexican States of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas.

Duffield (1976) reported on the male mandibular gland chemistry of this species as *C. rasilis* and as *C. sayi*. The *C. "rasilis"* specimens were from Georgia and those of *C. "sayi"* were from Texas. The results for the two samples differed slightly: the males from Texas lacked n-octanoic acid. So little is known of the glandular chemistry of ants that the significance of this disparity is unclear. But, I would be surprised if ant species failed to exhibit some regional eccentricities.

*Camponotus (Myrmentoma) discolor* (Buckley)

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*Formica discolor* Buckley, 1866:166; W F.

*Camponotus marginatus* subsp. *discolor*: Emery, 1893:677; W F M.

*Camponotus fallax* subsp. *discolor*: Wheeler, 1910:330; W F M.

*Camponotus (Myrmentoma) caryae* subsp. *discolor*: Creighton, 1950:385, 386. Wheeler and Wheeler, 1963:172.

This is a common species in central Texas; it has been collected as far east as South Carolina and as far north as North Dakota. The westward range extends to the Davis Mountains (Jeff Davis Co.) and Lubbock (Lubbock Co.), Texas. It is most commonly associated with oaks of several species, but has also been taken in hickory, willow, and cottonwood.

It is with some misgivings that I treat this as a species apart from *C. caryae*. The features by which the two are separated are not wholly satisfactory, but they do seem to be consistent. No specimens that I can consider to be intermediate have been seen, but I am willing to admit that this may be due to the paucity of material from States such as Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri. Since *C. caryae* occurs as far west as Ohio and Iowa, intermediates, if they exist, should be in these states.

*Camponotus (Myrmentoma) essigi* M. R. Smith

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*Camponotus caryae* subsp. *essigi* M. R. Smith, 1923:306; W F.

*Camponotus (Myrmentoma) essigi* : Creighton, 1950:385, 387. Wheeler and Wheeler, 1986:61.

*Camponotus (Myrmentoma) nevadensis* Gregg, 1973 :39-43; W.

The synonymy of *C. nevadensis* with *C. essigi* was first reported by Wheeler and Wheeler (1986). I have compared paratypes of both names and there are no significant differences. The range of *C. essigi*