

Camponotus (Myrmentoma) sayi Emery
 Figures 8, 29, 31

Camponotus sayi Emery, 1893:679; W.

Camponotus (Myrmentoma) sayi: Creighton, 1950:384, 389-390. Snelling, 1968:355-358 (in part).

It is now clear that my treatment of *C. sayi* in 1968 was wholly unsatisfactory; indeed, I was wrong on nearly every point. The inclusion of *C. sayi californicus* (proposed by Emery to replace the preoccupied *C. sayi bicolor* Pergande) and *C. rasilis* as synonyms of *C. sayi* was incorrect. The removal of these two names from the synonymy of *C. sayi* has the effect of rendering almost useless the entire 1968 discussion of worker morphological variation.

The ant that Pergande (1894) described as *C. sayi bicolor* was based on specimens from the Sierra de la Laguna and San Jose del Cabo, Baja California Sur, Mexico. Since the name was preoccupied, Emery (1925) renamed the ant *C. sayi californicus*. This form is still known only from the type series, most of which is in the USNM. When I examined these specimens in 1968 I was more impressed by their similarities to cotypes of *C. sayi* than by their differences.

Since 1968 I have studied the species of this group in greater detail and it is now clear that *C. sayi californicus* is not conspecific with *C. sayi*. In *C. sayi* the mandibles are coarsely striatopunctate or rugose, with the raised interspaces distinctly sculptured and only slightly shiny; the clypeus is distinctly arched from side to side; the malar area is distinctly sculptured between the scattered, somewhat obscured punctures, in sharp contrast to the nearly polished upper genal area; the tip of the antennal scape, even in the largest workers, attains the occipital corner or falls short of it by less than the apical width of the scape; the head is slightly broader than long in the largest workers.

In all of these characteristics, the cotypes of *C. sayi bicolor* disagree: the mandibles are smooth and shiny between fine, sparse punctures; the clypeus is nearly flat in transverse section; the malar area is shiny, but somewhat tessellate, between distinct punctures and does not contrast with the smooth upper gena; the tip of the scape falls short of the occipital corner by conspicuously more than its apical breadth; the head is as long as broad. In all of these features, as well as in mesosomal shape, these types are in agreement with the characteristics of *C. hyatti*, and I have tentatively placed *C. sayi bicolor/californicus* in synonymy with that name.

Just as I erred in treating *C. sayi californicus* as a synonym, so, too, did I err in the case of *C. rasilis*. However, *C. rasilis* is, I believe, a junior