

(HL) to head width (HW), as expressed by the formula: $(HL/HW)(100)$.

Clypeal Apex—The lower, free margin of the clypeus.

Eye Length (EL)—The maximum diameter of the eye as measured in lateral view.

Head Length (HL)—The maximum length of the head, from the lower clypeal margin to the summit of the vertex, not including the mandibles.

Head Width (HW)—The maximum width of the head, in frontal view, *exclusive of the compound eyes*.

Interocellar Distance (IOD)—For gynes and males only: the shortest distance between the inner margins of the lateral (or posterior) ocelli.

Lower Head Width (LHW)—In frontal view, the width of the head at the level of the *apparent* mandibular insertions.

Malar Area—With the head in lateral view, that area that lies between the lower end of the compound eye and the base of the mandible.

Metasoma—The segments following the petiole are described as T1, T2, etc. (= tergum 1, tergum 2, etc.).

Minimum Ocular Diameter (MOD)—With the head in lateral view, the least diameter of the eye perpendicular to the eye length.

Ocellar Diameter (OD)—For gynes and males only: the transverse diameter of the anterior (or middle) ocellus with the head in full frontal view.

Ocellovertexal Distance (OVD)—For gynes and males only: with the head in full frontal view, the distance between the upper margins of the lateral (or posterior) ocelli and the dorsal margin of the vertex.

Ocular Index (OI)—The ratio of eye length to head length, as expressed by the formula: $(EL/HL)(100)$.

Oculomandibular Distance (OMD)—With the head in lateral view, the shortest length of the malar area.

Oculomandibular ratio (OMR)—The ratio of eye length to the oculomandibular distance, as expressed by the formula: $(EL/OMD)(100)$.

Scape Index (SI)—The ratio of scape length to head length, as expressed by the formula: $(SL/HL)(100)$.

Scape Length (SL)—The greatest length of the antennal scape, excluding the basal condyle.

Total Length (TL)—The sum of HL + WL = length of metasoma.

Weber's Length (WL)—The diagonal length of the mesosoma, from the anterior margin of the pronotum (exclusive of pronotal neck) to the propodeal valve.

In the descriptions below, the appropriate measurement or ratio within parentheses is that of the type specimen. The diagnoses are intended to distinguish among the species of *Camponotus* found in Puerto Rico and other islands of the Puerto Rico Bank; they are not diagnostic within the genus as a whole.

Camponotus ustus Forel

Figures 1–6

Camponotus ustus Forel 1879:75; soldier, worker, gyne, male. St. Thomas, B.W.I.; syntypes MHNG, *examined*. Torres and Snelling 1995:94.

Camponotus ustus var. *ulysses* Forel 1907:11; soldier, gyne, male. Lago Assuei, Dominican Republic; syntypes MCZ, MHNG, *examined*. NEW SYNONYMY.

Camponotus larvigerus Wheeler and Mann 1914:52; soldier, worker, gyne. Grande Rivière, Haiti; syntypes MCZ, *examined*. NEW SYNONYMY.

Camponotus larvigerus var. *maculifrons* Menozzi, in Menozzi and Russo 1930:167; major, worker. Pueblo Viejo, Dominican Republic. *Not examined*. NEW SYNONYMY.

Camponotus ustus var. *furnissi* Wheeler and Mann 1914:55; soldier, worker, gyne. Petionville, Haiti; syntypes MCZ, *examined*. NEW SYNONYMY.

Camponotus ustus var. *sublautus* Wheeler and Mann 1914:55; soldier, worker, male. Diquini, Haiti; syntypes MCZ, *examined*. NEW SYNONYMY.

Camponotus ustus var. *depolitus* Wheeler 1936:205; soldier, worker, male. Sánchez, Dominican Republic; syntypes MCZ, *examined*.

DISCUSSION. The subgeneric placement of *C. ustus* has been uncertain. Forel (1879) originally thought that it might be related to *C. fumidus*, currently placed in *Tanaemyrmex*. Emery (1920), however, removed it to *Pseudocolobopsis*, where it remained until Kempf (1972) returned it to *Tanaemyrmex*. The specimens that Emery had available to him were, however, misidentified individuals of the species described below as *C. kaura*; in the absence of a discussion, it is unclear why Kempf (1972) returned *C. ustus* to *Tanaemyrmex*. While the limits of the various subgenera of New World *Camponotus* are somewhat vague, this species does seem to accord better with the features of *Tanaemyrmex* than with those of *Pseudocolobopsis*.

Features that *C. ustus* shares with *Tanaemyrmex*, but not with *Pseudocolobopsis*, include the following (based on worker caste unless otherwise noted): (1) Head margins of major worker strongly convergent below rather than parallel or subparallel, and differing from both the media and minor workers in which the head margins are usually parallel or nearly so. (2) Head shape of gyne similar to that of media worker rather than that of major worker. (3) Frontal carinae relatively close to one another and far removed from inner eye margins. (4) Clypeal apex relatively thick and with broadly triangular beveled area above margin; margin without median tooth. (5) Mandible with 7, rather than 6, teeth. (6) Media workers present and clearly transitional between majors and minors. (7) Profile of propodeum long and low, without differentiated dorsal and posterior faces.

The two new species described below, on the other hand, differ from *Tanaemyrmex* in each of the