

wide as long and almost $4\times$ as wide as propodeum at summit of "declivity." Profemur about $3.5\times$ as long as deep.

Pronotum with 4–6 long erect setae on each side that are weakly inclined forward, longest about $0.9 \times \text{MOD}$; mesonotum with (usually) 3 seta pairs, middle pair longest; summit of propodeal "declivity" with 4 or 5 long setae. Profemur with 1–3 long setae on posterior face and about 6 well-spaced, short setae along ventral margin, longest about $0.20 \times \text{depth of femur}$; meso- and metafemora each with variable number of ventral setae on basal one-fourth to one-third; tibiae without erect or suberect setae; meso- and metatibiae without row of graduated bristles along flexor surface.

Petiole scale thin-cuneate in profile, summit acute; summit, in posterior view, broadly and evenly convex; summit with 3–4 long setae on each side, longest at least subequal to longest pronotal setae.

Gaster moderately shiny, weakly transversely lineolate. T1 with 2 or 3 weakly defined rows of long discal setae in addition to marginal row; longest setae at summit of basal declivity longer than MOD; each following tergum with 1–3 ill-defined transverse rows of long setae.

Color yellowish to brownish or reddish yellow, usually with lower face and frons conspicuously darker; mesosoma with varying degrees of infuscation; terga more or less brown banded.

Media and minor workers, measurements (mm) ($n = 45$): HW 1.07–1.41; HL 1.49–1.80; SL 1.79–1.96; WL 2.3–2.7; TL 6.2–7.7. *Ratios and indices*: CI 127–141; SI 109–122; OI 27–28; OMR 65–71. Generally similar to major workers, but more slender and with more elongate and parallel-sided heads that lack defined dorsolateral lobes (Fig. 2).

Female, measurements (mm) ($n = 6$): HW 1.58–1.86; HL 1.84–2.12; SL 1.68–1.90; WL 3.4–3.8; TL 10.1–10.7. *Ratios and indices*: CI 114–119; SI 87–90; OI 29–32; OMR 83–91.

Head (Fig. 3) margins less convergent below than in major worker, LHW about $0.74 \times \text{HW}$; vertex weakly convex and without defined dorsolateral lobes. Eyes large and extending slightly beyond head margins in frontal view; ocelli small, IOD about $3 \times \text{OD}$; OVD (frontal view) about $2.5 \times \text{OD}$. Scape surpassing vertex margin by about $0.3 \times \text{SL}$. Sculpture and pilosity about as described above for major.

Mesosoma (Fig. 5) normal-shaped for alate female. Propodeum with short dorsal face, broadly rounded into declivity and with several (4–6) long setae slightly above middle of declivity. Legs as described above.

Petiole and gaster about as described above.

Male: see Discussion below.

DISCUSSION. Males of the 3 species treated here are similar: all are yellowish to brownish yellow, often with limited darker brownish areas on the head and mesosoma. They are similar in size, about 4.5–5.5 mm long. The smallest of the 3 species is *C. taino*, in which males are seldom over 4.6

mm long, but some individuals up to 4.9 mm long have been seen; HW usually falls between 0.69–0.73 mm and occasionally reaches 0.76 mm. Males of the 2 remaining species, *C. kaura* and *C. ustus*, are usually about 5.4–5.6 mm long, but with some individuals above and below that range. In *C. ustus*, HW ranges between 0.88 and 0.95 mm; too few are available for a trend to be clear, but HW is usually over 0.90 mm. Males of *C. kaura* are a little smaller, with a HW ranging between 0.78 and 0.91 mm, and in over 90% of the 54 males measured it exceeded 0.80 mm, with over 70% falling between 0.82 and 0.91 mm.

The ocelli of *C. kaura* males are generally larger, and the IOD ranges between $1.5\text{--}2.5 \times \text{OD}$; in most examples, it is 2.2 or less. In both *C. ustus* and *C. taino*, the ocelli are smaller, and the IOD is $2.3\text{--}2.6 \times \text{OD}$, usually about $2.5 \times \text{OD}$.

Pilosity of the antennal scape is consistently different between the 3 species. In *C. kaura*, it consists exclusively of fine, fully appressed pubescence, except for several long, suberect distal setae. The scapal pubescence of *C. taino*, in contrast, is abundant, coarse, and subdecumbent to suberect; the setae are quite short, less than 0.025 mm long. *Camponotus ustus* is also provided with an abundance of similar short setae, but in addition there are scattered fine suberect setae that are about 0.08 mm long.

The metatibiae reflect similar differences: setae are fine and fully appressed in *C. kaura*, relatively coarse and subdecumbent to suberect and uniformly short in *C. taino*, and, finally, similar to *C. taino*, but with additional scattered longer setae in *C. ustus*.

Camponotus kaura Snelling and Torres, new species

Figures 7–12

Camponotus ustus: Wheeler, 1908:156. M. Smith, 1937:871–872. In part, misidentification.

Camponotus (Pseudocolobopsis) ustus: Wheeler and Wheeler, 1974:61. Misidentification.

DIAGNOSIS. *Female castes.* Head margins, in frontal view, subparallel and without standing setae between mandible base and dorsolateral angle; antennal scape without standing setae along shaft; free clypeal margin transverse, thin, and without median beveled area above margin; mandible with 6 teeth. *Male:* See Discussion under *C. ustus*.

DESCRIPTION. *Major worker, measurements* (mm) ($n = 53$): HW 1.88–2.16 (2.16); HL 2.10–2.48 (2.44); SL 1.45–1.66 (1.66); WL 2.5–2.9 (2.9); TL 7.5–10.5 (10.5). *Ratios and indices*: CI 105–123 (113); SI 67–72 (68); OI 20–22 (20); OMR 45–50 (50).

Head (Fig. 7) longer than wide in frontal view, sides straight or nearly so, weakly converging below, HW about $0.8 \times \text{UHW}$; dorsolateral lobes distinct and margin between them deeply concave. Eyes large and flat, their outer margins failing to attain lateral head margins by less than minimum