

all subsequent authors as *C. ustus*. It is readily separated from *C. taino* by the smooth malar area and lateral margins of the head, since both are devoid of erect setae. This species is separable from true *C. ustus* by the differences in head shape and clypeal structure as noted in the key and figures. In Puerto Rico, *C. ustus* is presently known only from Mona Island.

Camponotus taino
Snelling and Torres, new species
Figures 13–16

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

DIAGNOSIS. *Female castes.* Head margins in frontal view subparallel and provided with numerous short erect setae; free clypeal margin concave and with small median process, thin and without triangular beveled area above margin; antennal scape with numerous fully erect short and long setae; mandible with 6 teeth. *Male.* See Discussion under *C. ustus*.

DESCRIPTION. *Major worker, measurements* (mm) ($n = 25$): HW 1.23–1.54 (1.35); HL 1.39–1.68 (1.49); SL 0.97–1.09 (1.01); WL 1.8–2.3 (2.0); TL 5.8–6.8 (6.3). *Ratios and indices*: CI 109–113 (110); SI 63–70 (68); OI 24–27 (26); OMR 54–66 (57).

Head (Fig. 13) longer than wide in frontal view, sides straight or nearly so, weakly converging below, LHW about $0.8 \times$ HW; dorsolateral lobes weak and margin between them weakly concave or flat. Eyes large and flat, outer margins failing to attain head margins by less than minimum scape diameter. Frontal lobes broad, greatest intercarinal distance almost $0.5 \times$ HW; upper intercarinal distance subequal to intercarinal distance. Clypeal midline weakly obtuse; free margin thin and shallowly concave between rounded lateral angles and with small median tooth (Fig. 16). Antennal scape surpassing vertex margin by about its apical width or slightly less. Mandible with 6 teeth.

Front of head slightly to moderately shiny, surfaces finely tessellate; entire front and sides of head with sparse fine setigerous punctures that become closer in malar area adjacent to clypeus; clypeal punctures finer and less distinct. Mandible shiny between fine sparse setigerous punctures. Posterior surface of head shinier, punctures coarser than on malar area.

All surfaces of head with numerous short erect setae and sparser, variably longer setae; usual long setae of margins of frontal lobes and vertex present but inconspicuous; mandible with many short erect setae; scape shaft with numerous very short setae, mostly on frontal and dorsal surfaces; eyes with sparse very short setae.

Mesosoma (Fig. 15): Profile of pronotum and mesonotum nearly flat; propodeum broadly rounded onto distinct declivitous face that is usually slightly concave; metanotal depression absent.

Pronotal dorsum about $1.3 \times$ as wide as long and about $3.5 \times$ as wide as propodeum at summit of declivity. Profemur about $2.3 \times$ as long as deep.

Dorsum of mesosoma with numerous very short to short erect setae; pronotum with 8–10 longer erect setae that are only weakly inclined cephalad, longest about $0.6 \times$ MOD; mesonotum with 2 similar longer setae; propodeum, at summit of declivity, with 6–8 longer setae, longest subequal to MOD. Profemur with sparse short and longer setae along outer face and 6–8 longer well-spaced setae along ventral margin; meso- and metafemora and tibiae with sparse suberect, very short setae, femora with scattered longer setae; meso- and metatibiae with row of bristles along flexor surface.

Petiole scale thin-cuneate in profile, summit acute; summit, in posterior view, straight or weakly convex and with 3 or 4 long setae on either side, longest distinctly longer than longest pronotal setae.

Gaster shiny, finely transversely lineolate. T1 with transverse band of 4–8 long setae at summit of declivity, submedian pair longest; disc with transverse band of shorter, widely spaced setae at midlength in addition to usual marginal band; T2–T4 with subbasal bands; all terga with sparse short erect setae.

Color about as described above for *C. kaura*, but head commonly largely brownish.

Minor workers, measurements (mm) ($n = 45$): HW 0.77–1.05; HL 0.95–1.19; SL 1.07–1.21; WL 1.4–1.7; TL 4.2–5.4. *Ratios and indices*: CI 11–129; SI 100–111; OI 32–34; OMR 76–89. No workers comparable to the *media workers* of *C. kaura* have been seen. The minor workers are similar to the major, but are more slender, with proportionately longer antennal scapes; vertex evenly convex in frontal view, shortest setae proportionately shorter and less abundant (Fig. 14).

Gyne, measurements (mm) ($n = 10$): HW 1.23–1.37; HL 1.41–1.57; SL 1.10–1.11; WL 2.4–2.8; TL 6.8–8.1. *Ratios and indices*: CI 113–115; SI 71–79; OI 33–47; OMR 96–104.

Head about as in major worker, but eyes larger, extending slightly beyond head margins in frontal view; EL about $0.8 \times$ OMD; ocelli small, IOD about $3 \times$ OD, OVD about $2.5 \times$ OD. Scape surpassing vertex margin by about its apical width.

Mesosoma about as in *C. kaura* but dorsum additionally with numerous very short setae.

Petiole and *gaster* about as described for major.

Male: see Discussion under *C. kaura*.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype major worker, PUERTO RICO: El Verde Field Station (Río Grande), 200 m, 25 July 1989 (Snelling & Torres, RRS #89-28b), ex dead branch in tree, "Tabonuco" rainforest, in LACM. Paratypes: numerous workers with same data, as well as additional workers collected at same locality, 19 Feb. 1988 (T. Gush, #TG-1050), in BMNH, LACM, MCZ, USNM.

ETYMOLOGY. This species is dedicated to the Taino Arawak people, the original inhabitants of