

San Francisco, Darrell Ubick, Wojciech Pularski.

LACM, Los Angeles County Museum, Los Angeles, Roy Snelling.

MCSN, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Valter Raineri (Emery Collection), Genoa, Italy.

MCZC, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Stefan Cover.

USNM, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., David Smith.

Specimens were measured using an ocular micrometer in a dissecting microscope. The following abbreviations are used (all measurements in mm.):

HL, Head length, anterior of median lobe of clypeus to mid point of occiput (excluding occipital corners).

HW, Head width, maximum excluding eyes (immediately anterior to eyes).

EL, Eye length, maximum dimension.

SL, Scape length, excluding basal condyle. Clypeal length, Distance from the tops of the lobes of the posterior border of the clypeus to the edge of the anterior medial border (Fig. 8a).

Clypeal width, Distance between the tentorial pits (Fig. 6b).

Clypeal index, $\text{Width/length} \times 100$.

CI, Cephalic Index, $\text{HW/HL} \times 100$.

SI, Scape index, $\text{SL/HL} \times 100$ (note: HL used instead of HW).

SUBGENUS *MYRMOSTENUS*

Camponotus subgenus *Myrmamblys* (in part): Forel, 1914:271, 272

Camponotus subgenus *Myrmomalis* (in part): Forel, 1914:271

Camponotus subgenus *Myrmostenus* Emery, 1920:250, 260

Camponotus subgenus *Pseudocolobopsis* (in part): Emery, 1923:62

Type species of the subgenus *Myrmostenus*: *Camponotus mirabilis* Emery, 1903 (designated by Emery, 1920)

Diagnosis.—The females of this subgenus have greatly elongated heads with a CI

ranging from 48–101. The pronotum is also long, together with the remainder of the mesosoma. The basal face of the propodeum is much shorter than the dorsal face. Most surfaces are smooth and shining. Erect hairs are usually sparse and decumbent pubescence is usually absent. The head has a few long, coarse hairs near the top of head and usually along the frontal carinae. The cheeks extend past the base of the mandibles, usually forming distinct lobes. The workers and males are unknown.

Description.—Female measurements (mm): HL 2.36–4.70, HW 1.44–2.52, SL 208–3.76, EL 0.56–0.98. Indices: SI 48–101, CI 40–67.

Mandible with 6 poorly defined teeth, except for apical and subapical; clypeus large and wide, often with well defined median carina; clypeal border slightly concave in all species except *C. mirabilis*; eyes large and extending past lateral edges of head; ocelli well developed; scape extending past posterior border of head (except in *C. mirabilis*); vertex concave or convex; maxillary palps with 6 segments; labial palps with 4 segments; mesosoma somewhat elongated and flattened; pronotum especially elongate; propodeum with long basal face and very short posterior face; petiole small, petiolar node relatively sharp.

Hairs sparse and coarse (except for *C. leptocephalus*, which has abundant erect hairs); decumbent pubescence essentially absent (except *C. leptocephalus*, which has sparse pubescence).

Sculpture fine, most surfaces smooth and polished, except head, which is punctate in most species.

Color medium brown.

Worker and Male: Unknown

Distribution.—Peru, Bolivia and Brasil.

Discussion.—These ants are considerably modified, possibly for living under bark or in tunnels in wood. It is difficult to determine the affinities with other subgenera in *Camponotus*, but the lobes associated with the cheeks, the enlarged clypeus and polished integument suggests that they may