

Key to the species of southwestern United States, based on the majors and females.

The unknown major of *C. stupendus* is not included in the key. *C. modoc* is tentatively considered a synonym of *C. pennsylvanicus*

1

- Anterior part of head of major and female truncated obliquely or perpendicularly to long axis of head (Fig. 138); anterior femur of minor swollen (Fig. 139); rarely collected2

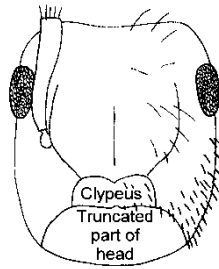


Fig. 1. Head of a major worker of *C. acutus*, showing the truncation of the head

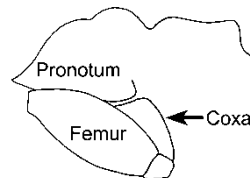


Fig. 2. Mesosoma and anterior femur of a minor worker of *C. papago*.

- Dorsal surface of head of all castes convex and rounded (Fig. 140); anterior femur of minor not noticeably swollen; very common7

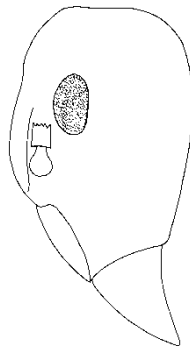


Fig. 3. Head of a major worker of *C. festinatus*, showing the normal shape of the head.

2(1)

- Head obliquely truncated (Fig. 141), truncated portion not circular in shape as seen from front, or if so, cheeks excavated below level of clypeus3

- Head truncated nearly perpendicular to long axis (Fig. 138), truncated portion nearly circular in shape, as seen from front (Fig. 145), cheeks never excavated below level of clypeus6

3(2)

- Cheeks coarsely excavated or ulcerated to level below level of clypeus (Fig. 141)4

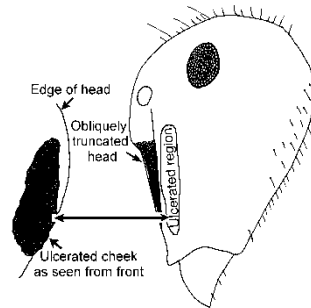


Fig. 4. Head of a major worker of *C. ulcerosus*.

- Cheeks at same level as surface of clypeus (Fig. 142); California*Camponotus yogi*

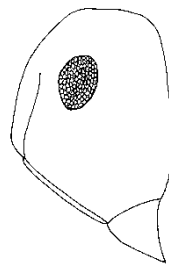


Fig. 5. Head of a major worker of *C. yogi*, as seen from the side.

4(3)

- Clypeus bell-shaped, much wider anteriorly than posterior (Fig. 143, left); Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas*Camponotus ulcerosus*

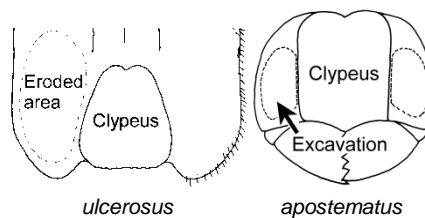


Fig. 6. Clypeuses of major workers of *C. ulcerosus*, and *C. apostematus* (seen with the truncation in frontal view).

- Clypeus rectangular-shaped (Fig. 143, right), about as wide anteriorly as posteriorly; California5

5(4)

- Clypeus of minor worker without any indication of carina (Fig. 144, left)*Camponotus cavibregmus*

- Clypeus of minor worker with poorly defined carina (Fig. 144, right)*Camponotus apostematus*

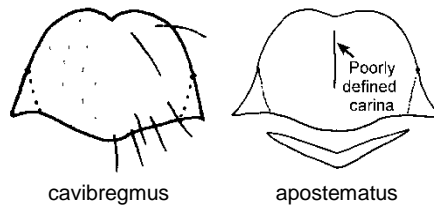


Fig. 7. Clypeuses of minor workers of *C. cavibregmus* and *C. apostematus* (the inset shows the clypeus as seen from above).

6(2)

- Clypeus with well-defined foveolae (Fig. 145, left); Arizona*Camponotus papago*
- Clypeus granulate (Fig. 145, right), without well-defined foveolae; West Texas *Camponotus acutus*

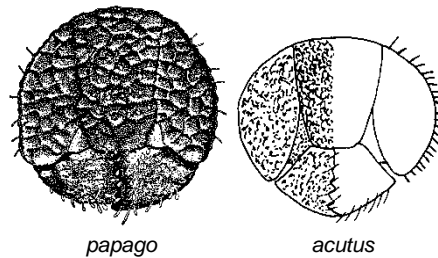


Fig. 8. Truncated portions of the heads of major workers of *C. papago* and *C. acutus* (half of the sculpture is shown).

7(1)

- Clypeus of major with carina, which is clearly differentiated and at least slightly higher than surrounding area (Fig. 146, left); carina of female often poorly developed, if absent, base of scape flattened and often forming lobe; usually nesting in soil8

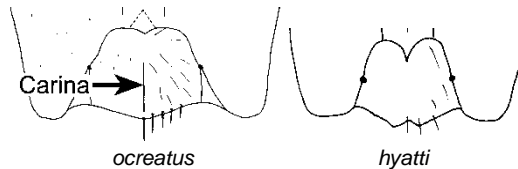


Fig. 9. Clypeuses of major workers of *C. ocreatus* and *C. hyatti*.

- Clypeus of major and female without carina (Fig. 146, right), shield-shaped; usually nesting in wood (stumps, logs, twigs, branches)19

8(7)

- Cheek and malar area with more than 5 erect or suberect hairs (each side - Fig. 149)9
- Cheek and malar area without erect or suberect hairs, or possibly up to 4 hairs present (Fig. 147)15

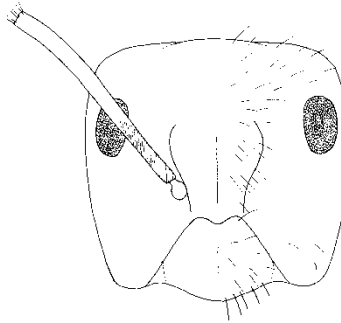


Fig. 10. Head of a major worker of *C. vicinus*. The hatched area on the scape indicates a flattened region.

9(8)

- Shaft of scape with several short, erect hairs (Fig. 148, left)10
- Shaft of scape (Fig. 148, right) without erect hairs (few hairs present at apex)12

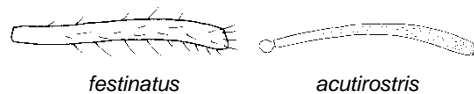


Fig. 11. Scape of a female of *C. festinatus* and a major worker *C. acutirostris*.

10(9)

- Nesting in soil; common and widely distributed in southwest USA and México11
- Nesting in trees; uncommon and known only from southeast Arizona and southwest New Mexico
.....*Camponotus vafer*

11(10)

- Predominantly pale brown, head and gaster may be somewhat darker; common in desert habitats
.....*Camponotus festinatus*
- Predominantly dark brown to black, head and gaster always dark brown or black, mesosoma often partially dark brown*Camponotus pudorosus*

12(9)

- Anterior border of clypeus extended in beak-like structure (Fig. 149)*Camponotus acutirostris*

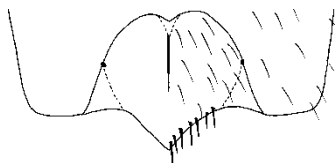


Fig. 12. Clypeus of a major worker of *C. acutirostris*.

- Anterior border of clypeus convex, may be pointed medially, but not forming beak-like structure13

13(12)

- Scape of major extending to, or barely surpassing posterior lateral corner of head (Fig. 150, right)14
- Scape of major extending approximately 2 funicular segments past posterior lateral corner (Fig. 150, left); central Texas*Camponotus americanus*

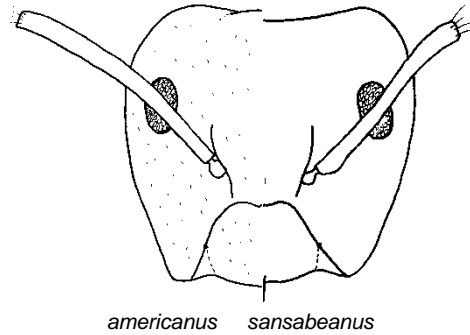


Fig. 13. Heads of major workers of *C. americanus* and *C. sansabeanus*.

14(13)

- Major large (over 1 cm Total Length); common and widely distributed in the Southwest*Camponotus sansabeanus*
- Major small (TL ~ 6 mm); known only from Southern California*Camponotus laticlypeus*

15(8)

- Antennal scape flattened and widened near base, occasionally forming lobe-like structure (Fig. 151)16

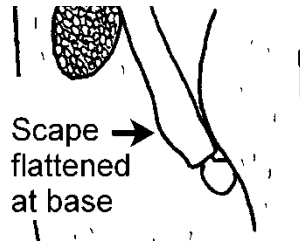


Fig. 14. Part of the head of a major worker of *C. semitestaceus*.

- Antennal scape round and not widened near base (Fig. 150, left)18

16(15)

- Lobe at base of scape poorly developed, or absent (Fig. 147); common and widely distributed*Camponotus vicinus*
- Lobe at base of scape well-developed (Fig. 151); rarely collected . 17

17(16)

- Predominantly medium brown, head may be darker, gaster usually same color as mesosoma; widely distributed*Camponotus semitestaceus*
- Predominantly dark brown, mesosoma reddish brown; known only from Southern California*Camponotus dumetorum*

18(15)

- Major worker large (> than 1 cm Total Length); common and widely distributed*Camponotus ocreatus*
- Major worker small (< 1 cm TL); known only from Santa Cruz Island off coast of southern California*Camponotus wettereri*

19(7)

- Anterior medial border of clypeus with a notch or narrow, depressed area (Fig. 152, left); major and female relatively small (Total Length less than 1 cm)20
- Anterior medial border of clypeus without notch or depressed area, although border may be concave or broadly depressed (Fig. 152, right); major and female relatively large (TL greater than 1 cm)27

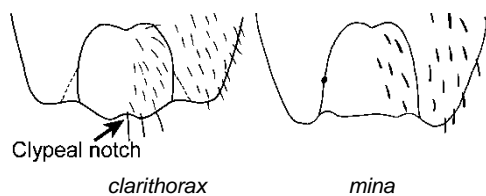


Fig. 15. Clypeuses of the major workers of *C. clarithorax* and *C. mina*.

20(19)

- Cheek and malar area with several erect and suberect hairs (Fig 152)21
- Cheek and malar area without erect hairs, or with fewer than 322

21(20)

- Propodeum angulate between 2 faces (Fig. 153, left); California and Baja California*Camponotus clarithorax*
- Propodeum rounded (or weakly angulate) between 2 faces (Fig. 153, right); California east to western Texas, south into Mexico*Camponotus caryae*

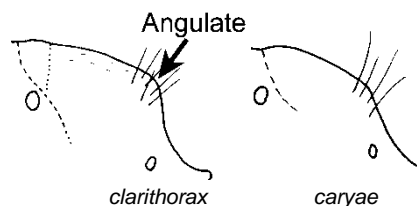


Fig. 16. Propodea of major workers of *C. clarithorax* and *C. caryae*.

22(20)

- Dorsum of gaster mostly dull, with rough sculpture23
- Dorsum of gaster relatively smooth, and at least weakly shining24

23(22)

- Dorsum of head weakly sculptured, relatively smooth and shining; California*Camponotus anthrax*
- Dorsum of head punctate, dull to slightly shining; western Texas and Chihuahua*Camponotus cuauhtemoc*

24(22)

- Region between punctures on mandibles moderately smooth and shining (Fig. 154, left)*Camponotus hyatti*
- Spaces between punctures on mandibles striate and dull (Fig. 154, right)25

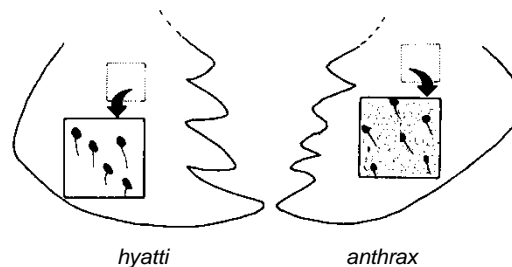


Fig. 17. Mandibles of major workers of *C. hyatti* and *C. anthrax*.

25(24)

- Pronotum with several (at least 4) erect hairs; Oregon south to southern California*Camponotus essigi*
- Pronotum without erect hairs (Fig. 155) (or fewer than 4); usually found east of California26

26(25)

- Propodeum angulate between 2 faces (Fig. 155, left)*Camponotus sayi*
- Propodeum rounded between 2 faces (Fig. 155, right)*Camponotus nearcticus*

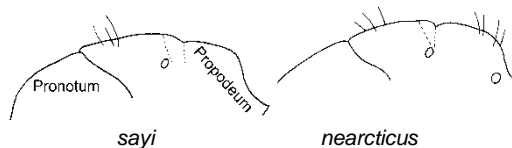


Fig. 18. Outline of the mesosomata of major workers of *C. sayi* and *C. nearcticus*.

27(19)

- Cheek with numerous (more than 8) erect and suberect hairs (Fig. 156, left)28
- Cheek without erect hairs (or fewer than 3) (Fig. 156, right)30

28(27)

- Scapes with bristly, white hairs (Fig. 156, left); shiny black ants, often with bluish reflections*Camponotus laevigatus*

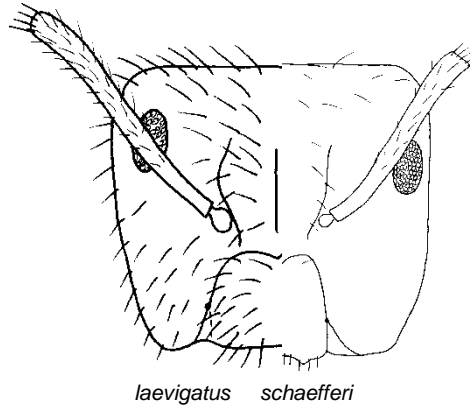


Fig. 19. Heads of major workers of *C. laevigatus* and *C. schaefferi*.

- Scapes without erect hairs (except at apex), or if present, not abundant; if mesosoma black, not shiny29

29(28)

- Mesosoma with abundant, white, erect hairs (Fig. 157, left); Arizona and Baja California*Camponotus mina*
- Mesosoma with scattered, sparse, golden or yellow, erect hairs; California (Fig. 157, right)*Camponotus quercicola*

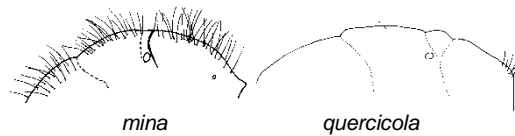


Fig. 20. Mesosomata of major workers of *C. mina* and *C. quercicola*.

30(27)

- Dorsum of gaster weakly sculptured, smooth and almost glossy31
- Dorsum of gaster dull and sculptured33

31(30)

- Concolorous reddish-orange; Arizona and western New Mexico*Camponotus schaefferi*

- Bicolored, head and gaster black, mesosoma red; SE Arizona, Colorado, Texas and eastern USA32

32(31)

- Punctures between frontal carinae small, approximately equal in diameter (Fig. 158, left)*Camponotus texanus*

- Punctures between frontal carinae of two distinct diameters (Fig. 158, right)*Camponotus noveboracensis*

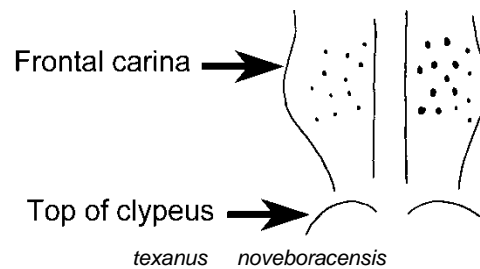


Fig. 21. Region between the frontal carinae of major workers of *C. texanus* and *C. noveboracensis*.

33(30)

- Scape of major failing to reach, or barely reaching posterior lateral corner of head (Fig. 159, left); scape of female extending less than 2 funicular segments past posterior lateral corner*Camponotus herculeanus*

- Scape of major and female extending about 2 funicular segments past posterior lateral corner (Fig. 159, right)*Camponotus pennsylvanicus*

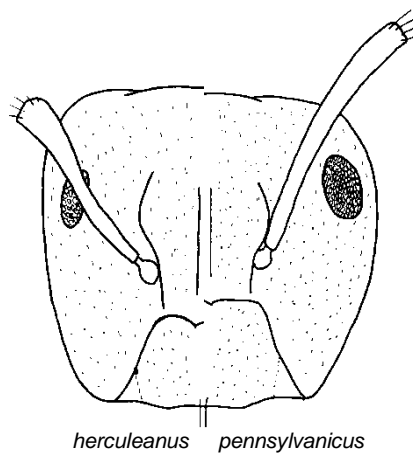


Fig. 22. Heads of major workers of *C. herculeanus* and *C. herculeanus*.