The *Crematogaster* (Hymenoptera, Formicidae, Myrmicinae) of Costa Rica

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

AB\$1RAC1	4
RESUMEN	3
NTRODUCTION	4
METHODS	8
WORKER CHARACTERS	. 18
QUEEN CHARACTERS	. 20
TAXONOMIC SYNOPSIS, COSTA RICA FAUNA	. 22
TAXONOMIC SYNOPSIS, ADDITIONAL CRINOSA GROUP TAXA	. 24
TAXONOMIC SYNOPSIS, MISCELLANEA	. 24
KEY TO WORKERS OF CREMATOGASTER SPECIES OF COSTA RICA	. 25
SPECIES ACCOUNTS	. 30
Crematogaster abstinens Forel 1899	. 30
Crematogaster acuta (Fabricius 1804)	. 32
Crematogaster arcuata Forel 1899	. 35
Crematogaster bryophilia NEW SPECIES	. 41
Crematogaster carinata Mayr 1862	. 44
Crematogaster crinosa Mayr 1862	. 49
Crematogaster crucis Forel 1912 NEW STATUS	. 53
Crematogaster curvispinosa Mayr 1870	. 55
Crematogaster distans Mayr 1870	
Crematogaster erecta Mayr 1866	. 63
Crematogaster flavomicrops NEW SPECIES	
Crematogaster flavosensitiva NEW SPECIES	
Crematogaster foliocrypta NEW SPECIES	. 73
Crematogaster jardinero NEW SPECIES	. 75
Crematogaster limata F. Smith 1858	. 78
Crematogaster longispina Emery 1890	. 82

ZOOTAXA



Crematogaster minutissima Mayr 1870	84
Crematogaster moelleri NEW STATUS	86
Crematogaster monteverdensis NEW SPECIES	89
Crematogaster montezumia F. Smith 1858	91
Crematogaster nigropilosa Mayr 1870	94
Crematogaster obscurata Emery 1895 NEW STATUS	97
Crematogaster raptor NEW SPECIES	99
Crematogaster rochai Forel 1903 REVISED STATUS	102
Crematogaster sotobosque NEW SPECIES	106
Crematogaster tenuicula Forel 1904 NEW STATUS	118
Crematogaster torosa Mayr 1870	120
TAXONOMIC NOTES ON C. CRINOSA AND RELATED FORMS	126
MISCELLANEA	132
DIVERSITY AND RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	133
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	134
LITERATURE CITED	135

ABSTRACT

The taxonomy and natural history of the ant genus Crematogaster are reviewed for the Costa Rican fauna. Thirtyone species are known, and a key is provided for these and two additional species from adjacent regions of Panama. Species boundaries are evaluated over their entire range when possible. The taxonomic history of the genus is one of unbridled naming of new species and subspecies, with no synthetic works or keys. Major taxonomic changes are proposed, with the recognition of several polytypic species with very broad ranges and the synonymization of the many names associated with them. Crematogaster pygmaea Forel 1904, suturalis Forel 1912, ornatipilis Wheeler 1918, erici Santschi 1929, and chacoana Santschi 1933 are synonymized under abstinens Forel 1899; centralis Santschi 1932 under acuta (Fabricius 1804); aruga Forel 1913 under arcuta Forel 1899; ludio Forel 1912, armandi Forel 1921, inca Wheeler 1925, and cocciphila Borgmeier 1934 under brasiliensis Mayr 1878; parabiotica Forel 1904 under carinata Mayr 1862; brevispinosa Mayr 1870, minutior Forel 1893, schuppi Forel 1901, recurvispina Forel 1912, sampaioi Forel 1912, striatinota Forel 1912, townsendi Wheeler 1925, and chathamensis Wheeler 1933 under crinosa Mayr 1862; barbouri Weber 1934 under cubaensis Mann 1920; antillana Forel 1893, sculpturata Pergande 1896, kemali Santschi 1923, accola Wheeler 1934, phytoeca Wheeler 1934, panamana Wheeler 1942, and obscura Santschi 1929 under curvispinosa Mayr 1870; descolei Kusnezov 1949 under distans Mayr 1870; projecta Santschi 1925 under erecta Mayr 1866; carbonescens Forel 1913 under evallans Forel 1907; palans Forel 1912, ascendens Wheeler 1925, and dextella Santschi 1929 under limata F. Smith 1858; agnita Wheeler 1934 under obscurata Emery 1895; amazonensis Forel 1905, autruni Mann 1916, and guianensis Crawley 1916 under stollii Forel 1885; surdior Forel 1885, atitlanica Wheeler 1936, and maya Wheeler 1936 under sumichrasti Mayr 1870; tumulifera Forel 1899 and arizonensis Wheeler 1908 under torosa Mayr 1870. The following taxa are raised to species: ampla Forel 1912, brevidentata Forel 1912, chodati Forel 1921, crucis Forel 1912, cubaensis Mann 1920, goeldii Forel 1903, malevolens Santschi 1919, mancocapaci Santschi 1911, moelleri Forel 1912, montana Borgmeier 1939, obscurata Emery



1895, rochai Forel 1903, russata Wheeler 1925, sericea Forel 1912, stigmatica Forel 1911, subtonsa Santschi 1925, tenuicula Forel 1904, thalia Forel 1911, uruguayensis Santschi 1912, and vicina Andre 1893. The following new species are described: bryophilia, flavomicrops, flavosensitiva, foliocrypta, jardinero, levior, monteverdensis, raptor, snellingi, sotobosque, and wardi.

Key words: Crematogaster, Costa Rica, Formicidae, key to species.

RESUMEN

La taxonomía y la historia natural del género de hormiga Crematogaster se revisan para la la fauna de Costa Rica. Treintayuno especies son conocidas del pais, y una llave se proporciona para estos y dos especie adicional de regiones adyacentes de Panamá. Las definiciones de las especies se evalúan sobre su alcance entera cuando posible. La historia taxonómico del género es uno de denominar desenfrenado de las especies y subespecies nuevas, sin trabajo o llaves sintéticos. Se proponen cambios taxonómicos mayores, con el reconocimiento de varias especies politípicas con alcances muy anchas y la sinónimizacion de los muchos nombres asociados con ellas. Crematogaster pygmaea Forel 1904, suturalis Forel 1912, ornatipilis Wheeler 1918, erici Santschi 1929, y chacoana Santschi 1933 se sinónimizaron bajo abstinens Forel 1899; centralis Santschi 1932 bajo acuta (Fabricius 1804); aruga Forel 1913 bajo arcuata Forel 1899; ludio Forel 1912, armandi Forel 1921, inca Wheeler 1925, y cocciphila Borgmeier 1934 bajo brasiliensis Mayr 1878; parabiotica Forel 1904 bajo carinata Mayr 1862; brevispinosa Mayr 1870, minutior Forel 1893, schuppi Forel 1901, recurvispina Forel 1912, sampaioi Forel 1912, striatinota Forel 1912, townsendi Wheeler 1925, y chathamensis Wheeler 1933 bajo crinosa Mayr 1862; barbouri Weber 1934 bajo cubaensis Mann 1920; antillana Forel 1893, sculpturata Pergande 1896, kemali Santschi 1923, accola Wheeler 1934, phytoeca Wheeler 1934, panamana Wheeler 1942, y obscura Santschi 1929 bajo curvispinosa Mayr 1870; descolei Kusnezov 1949 bajo distans Mayr 1870; projecta Santschi 1925 bajo erecta Mayr 1866; carbonescens Forel 1913 bajo evallans Forel 1907; palans Forel 1912, ascendens Wheeler 1925, y dextella Santschi 1929 bajo limata F. Smith 1858; agnita Wheeler 1934 bajo obscurata Emery 1895; amazonensis Forel 1905, autruni Mann 1916, y guianensis Crawley 1916 bajo stollii Forel 1885; surdior Forel 1885, atitlanica Wheeler 1936, y maya Wheeler 1936 bajo sumichrasti Mayr 1870; tumulifera Forel 1899 y arizonensis Wheeler 1908 bajo torosa Mayr 1870. Se elevan las siguientes al nivel de especie: ampla Forel 1912, brevidentata Forel 1912, chodati Forel 1921, crucis Forel 1912, cubaensis Mann 1920, goeldii Forel 1903, malevolens Santschi 1919, mancocapaci Santschi 1911, moelleri Forel 1912, montana Borgmeier 1939, obscurata Emery 1895, rochai Forel 1903, russata Wheeler 1925, sericea Forel 1912, stigmatica Forel 1911, subtonsa Santschi 1925, tenuicula Forel 1904, thalia Forel 1911, uruguayensis Santschi 1912, y vicina Andre 1893. Se describieron las especies nuevas: bryophilia, flavomicrops, flavosensitiva, foliocrypta, jardinero, levior, monteverdensis, raptor, snellingi, sotobosque, y wardi.