

13. Thorax distinctly lighter in color than the head and gaster, which are normally dark brown or blackish (fig. 18). Introduced species—*Monomorium floricola* (Jerdon) (p. 36). Color not as described above----- 14
14. Body uniform dark brown or black and largely smooth and shining (fig. 16).
Monomorium minimum (Buckley) (p. 33).
 Body light brown or yellowish to yellowish red except the posterior portion or the gaster. Head, thorax, petiole, and postpetiole finely punctulate, subopaque (fig. 17). Introduced species—*Monomorium pharaonis* (Linnaeus) (p. 34).
15. Workers dimorphic. Head extraordinarily large in proportion to the size of the body. Length of body 1.5–3 mm. Antenna with a very distinct 3-segmented club----- 16
 Workers not dimorphic. Head not extraordinarily large in proportion to the size of the body----- 18
16. Ventral surface of head in profile with a pair of distinct teeth or spines anteriorly. Mesonotum, in profile, with a transverse, steplike impression (fig. 11).
Pheidole dentata Mayr (p. 27).
 Characters not as described above----- 17
17. Head sculptured, subopaque, except for a small smooth and shiny area on or near the occipital border (fig. 10).
Pheidole floridana Emery (p. 26).
 The posterior half of the head largely smooth and shiny. Body light to dark brown (fig. 9).
Pheidole bicarinata vinelandica Forel (p. 25).
18. Posterior border of clypeus not forming a sharp, raised margin in front of the antennal fossa. Slender ants with long legs and antennae. Length 3.5–7 mm. Antennae with indistinct 4-segmented club----- 19
 Posterior border of clypeus forming a sharp, somewhat raised margin in front of the antennal fossa. Neither slender ants nor with unusually long legs and antennae. Length 2.5–4 mm. Antennae with a 3-segmented club. Introduced species----- 22
19. Lateral face of the frontal lobe bearing a flange which extends posteriorly in the form of a tooth (fig. 5,b).
Aphaenogaster lamellidens Mayr (p. 20).
 Lateral face of frontal lobe without a toothed flange----- 20
20. Postpetiolar node broader than long, suboval in shape. Epinotal spines longer than the dorsal surface or base of the epinotum. Body almost devoid of erect hairs (fig. 7).
Aphaenogaster tennesseensis (Mayr) (p. 23).
 Postpetiolar node not as described above. Epinotal spines shorter than the dorsal surface or base of the epinotum. Body with numerous erect hairs----- 21
21. Anterior border of mesonotum forming a strongly projecting transverse welt or gibbosity, the gibbosity impressed