

or concave in the center. Epinotal spines as long as, or longer than, the declivous surface of the epinotum, and directed upward (fig. 8, a, b).

Aphaenogaster fulva Roger (p. 24).

Anterior border of mesonotum not as described above. Epinotal spines not as long as the declivous surface of the epinotum (fig. 6)-----*Aphaenogaster rudis* (Emery) (p. 21).

22. Head bearing a partial sulcus or groove for the reception of the antennal scape. Thorax reticulate-rugose. Head and thorax yellowish red or reddish (fig. 25). Introduced species-----*Tetramorium quineense* (Fabricius) (p. 47).
Head not bearing a partial sulcus or groove for the reception of the antennal scape. Head and thorax longitudinally striated and dark brown or blackish (fig. 24). Introduced species-----*Tetramorium caespitum* (Linnaeus) (p. 45).

Key to Species of Subfamily Dolichoderinae Forel

1. Dorsal surface of epinotum in the form of a prominent conical or tuberculate elevation posteriorly. Maxillary palpus unusually long, the third segment approximately as long as the combined lengths of the fourth, fifth, and sixth segments. Ventral surface of head with a weakly developed psammophore. Mesonotum in profile with a perceptible angle anterior to the mesoepinotal suture (fig. 30).

Dorymyrmex pyramicus (Roger) (p. 56).

Characters not as described above----- 2

2. Petiolar node vestigial; when viewed from above, more or less hidden by the base of the gaster (fig. 31,a)----- 3
Petiolar node not vestigial, suberect to erect, and usually easily seen in profile----- 4

3. Body color rather uniform, either a light brown or black. Length 2.4-3.25 mm. (fig. 31,a). *Tapinoma sessile* (Say) (p. 57).

Head dark, the thorax and gaster commonly with pale areas of variable size; legs, mouth parts, and antennae very pale. Length 1.3-1.5 mm. (fig. 32). Introduced species.

Tapinoma melanocephalum (Fabricius) (p. 59).

4. Head subtriangular. Mandible with both teeth and fine denticulae. Thorax usually without erect hairs. Epinotum in profile, short, approximately twice as high as long. Body a uniform light brown or brown (fig. 28). Introduced species-----*Iridomyrmex humilis* (Mayr) (p. 52).
Head subrectangular. Mandible with small or large teeth but no fine denticulae. Thorax usually with a few erect hairs on the pronotum or epinotum. Epinotum in profile not twice as high as long (fig. 29).

Iridomyrmex pruinosus (Roger) (p. 54).