

***Pheidole punctulata* Mayr**

Pheidole punctulata Mayr, 1866a: 899.
Pheidole megacephala r. *punctulata* Mayr; Forel, 1891: 179; 1899: 187.
Pheidole punctulata Mayr; Forel, 1907b: 81.
Pheidole megacephala punctulata Mayr; Emery, 1915: 235+241; Wheeler, 1922: 1019.
Pheidole punctulata Mayr; Scott, 1932: 171; Santschi, 1935: 256 [stat. rest.].

Distribution. - Africa, Malagasy Region; SEYCHELLES: AL: Aldabra [J. C. F. Fryer; A. Voeltzkow]; AM: ? [J. S. Gardiner], Desroches [J. S. Gardiner]; C: Coetivy [J. S. Gardiner]; F: Farquhar [J. S. Gardiner]; S: Aride [M. Mühlenberg; J. Rowley & S. Warman], Bird [J. C. F. Fryer], Grande Soeur [M. Mühlenberg], La Digue [C. Alluaud], Long Island [H. M. Scott], Mahé ([C. Alluaud; H. M. Scott]; Union Vale [I. H. & J. B. Haines]), Marianne [C. Alluaud], Praslin [C. Alluaud], Round (near Mahé [C. Alluaud; H. M. Scott]), Silhouette [H. M. Scott].

Ecology. - The species nested on Mahé and on Long Island near Mahé in a decayed log, on Round Island near Mahé in a broken stone, on Silhouette in a dry fallen branch of a tree situated near the coast. Several myrmecophilous guests were found in the nests of this species (Scott, 1932): Zygentoma: *Atelura nana*, *Lepisma intermedia*; Coleoptera: *Lewisium seychellianum* (Corylophidae), *Scaphosoma achardianum* (Scaphidiidae), *Eidoreus minutus* (Erotylidae), *Alphitobius crenatus* and *Palorus mahenus* (both Tenebrionidae). The species is widely distributed on Aride (Rowley & Warman, 1979).

***Pheidole voeltzkowii* Forel**

Pheidole voeltzkowii Forel, 1894b: 227 [incorrect original spelling].

Distribution. - Endemic species of the Malagasy Region; SEYCHELLES: AL: Aldabra [A. Voeltzkow].

Ecology. - Unknown.

***Solenopsis seychellensis* Forel**

Solenopsis seychellensis Forel, 1909: 55.

Distribution. - Endemic species of the Malagasy Region; SEYCHELLES: S: Mahé (305-610 m [H. M. Scott]), Silhouette (305-610 m [H. M. Scott]).

Ecology. - Unknown of the species. The cosmopolitan genus comprises 181 species (Bolton, 1995), including the well known fire ants. Hypogaecic as well as epigaecic species occur. Some species feed as cleptobionts in the nests of other ants, others are preying on arthropods or are harvesting seeds (Wheeler, 1922).

***Strumigenys emmae* (Emery)**

Epitritus emmae Emery, 1890: 70.
Quadristuma emmae (Emery); Brown, 1949b: 48.
Strumigenys emmae (Emery); Baroni Urbani & Andrade, 1994: 12 [generic synonymy].

Distribution. - Africa, Asia; SEYCHELLES: AL: Aldabra (Grande Terre [V. Spaul]); S: Grande Soeur [M. Mühlenberg], Petite Soeur [M. Mühlenberg; U. Müller]; ? : Pt. Hodoul [V. Spaul], Picard [V. Spaul].

Ecology. - Tramp species (Bolton, 1983: 400). According to Brown (1949a) in other countries most specimens were taken with the sieve and Berlese funnel near the sea, in both forested and agricultural areas. Details about the collecting sites on the Seychelles are unknown.

***Strumigenys godeffroyii* Mayr**

Strumigenys godeffroyii Mayr, 1866b: 516
 [Bolton (1983) excluded this species from his review of the afrotropical species of the genus *Strumigenys*].

Distribution. - Asia, Australia; SEYCHELLES: ? [A. Brauer].

Ecology. - Tramp species (Wilson & Taylor, 1967b). Mamet (1954) reported from the Mascarene Islands: "nesting in a porous stone; a very slow species".