

Alachua Co.: Hawthorne, 8-VI-1986, C. J., sand pine scrub 2.4 mi. east of town, 1 worker; Kanapaha Lake, 2-XI-1988, C. J., park near lake, oak litter, 1 worker; Cross Creek, 4-IV-1988, C. J., open xeric pine forest 2-3 mi. north of Cross Creek, 1 worker; Cross Creek, 2 mi. southeast, 7-IX-1986, C. J., hardwood litter sample 656B, 1 queen, 4 workers; Cross Creek, 4-VII-1985, C. J., 2 mi. southeast of Cross Creek, oak-palmetto litter, sample 370, 1 queen; Cross Creek, 4-VIII-1985, C. J., 6 mi. north of town, sample 425B, 1 queen; Gainesville, 31-XII-1988, C. J., flatwoods, county fairgrounds, sample 790, 1 queen; Gainesville, 13-VIII-1989, C. J., county fairgrounds, pine and palmetto litter, sample 1000, 1 worker.

#### Deposition of Type Material

Holotype, 13 workers, 2 queens: Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA; 8 workers, 2 queens: Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, FL; 12 workers, 1 queen: Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles, CA; remaining paratypes: collection of the Archbold Biological Station, Lake Placid, FL.

#### Etymology

The species is named for Barry Bolton, whose revisions of dacetine ants, culminating in his re-

vision of the tribe (2000) have brought organization and logic to the group. He has enormously increased the number of identified specimens in collections, and has personally described several hundred species. His work on dacetines is presented with easily used keys and numerous illustrations, so that the group is, for the first time, accessible to a wide range of entomologists.

#### DISCUSSION

Members of the genus *Pyramica* are usually most easily identified by characters of the head, especially the structures of the clypeus and mandibles and the modifications of the setae of the clypeus and antennal scapes. *Pyramica boltoni* shares clypeal character states with *P. dietrichi*, including the pointed clypeal shape with the tip turned up away from the plane of the mandibles, the decumbent apical setae, the set of radiating subapical setae, and the pair of elongate, curved setae arising near the apical third of the clypeus (Fig. 2). A third species, *P. ornata* (Mayr), shares these clypeal features, but the subapical setae are short and strongly expanded apically (Fig. 3). *Pyramica boltoni* is distinguished from *P. dietrichi* by having four, rather than six, radiating subapical setae, and by having the jaws protruding a shorter distance beyond the clypeus, so that the diastemma is barely visible in frontal view (Figs. 1 and 2). In addition, the sides of the pronotum of

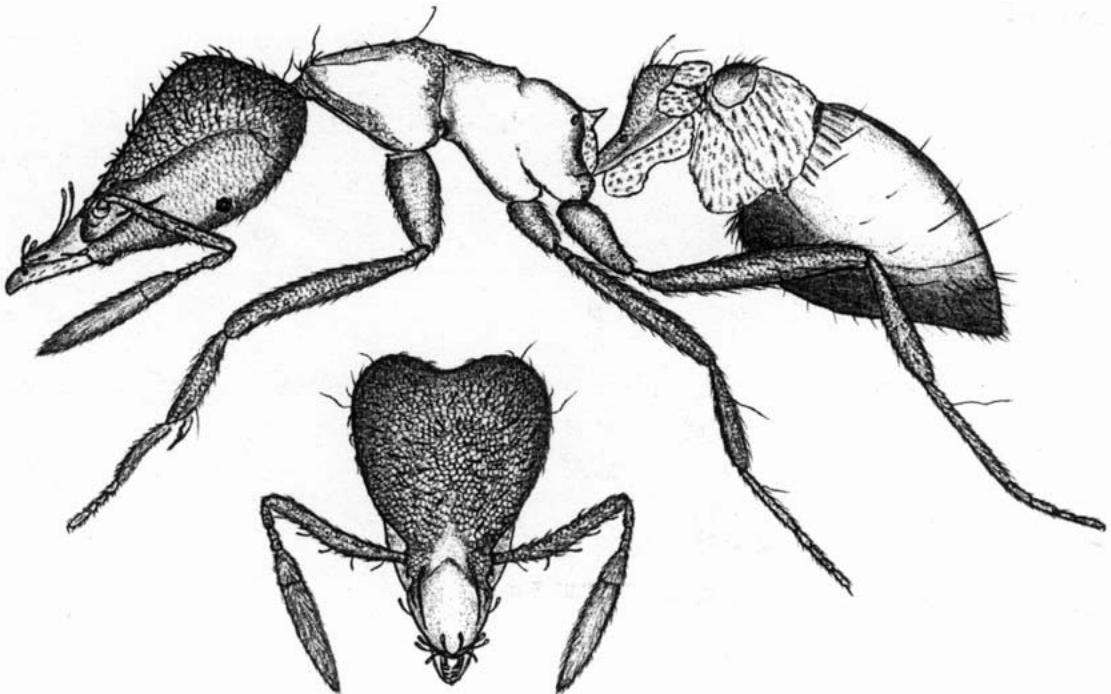


Fig. 3. *Pyramica ornata* (Mayr), worker: lateral habitus view and frontal view of head; length: 1.8 mm.