P. boltoni are primarily shiny, not reticulate as in *P. dietrichi* (Figs. 1 and 2). The pair of enlarged, upturned discal setae at the apical third of the clypeus are conspicuously larger than those of most *P. dietrichi*, but the size of these setae in *P. dietrichi* is somewhat variable, and it is possible that there might be overlap with those of *P. boltoni* in some populations. *Pyramica boltoni* keys to *P. dietrichi* in Bolton's (2000) key.

Several lines of evidence strongly suggest that *P. boltoni* is not a variant of *P. dietrichi*. The diagnostic features listed above are consistent in all the specimens examined from 38 separate collections spread over northern and central Florida. *Pyramica boltoni* is sympatric with *P. dietrichi*; there is no intergradation, and there are five known sites where both species occur. The diagnostic character states of the clypeal setae and the length of the mandibles relative to that of the clypeus are the kinds of character states that have been used in distinguishing many species of *Pyramica*, for example, in Bolton's key (2000). Unfortunately, these characters have not been associated with any natural history traits, but it is likely that such traits exist, given the consistency of the character states within each species of *Pyramica*.

Pyramica boltoni is known only from Florida, ranging from Highlands and Martin Cos. in the south-central Peninsula, north into St. John's Co. in the northeast corner of the state, and west into Jackson Co. in the central Panhandle. It might well occur in southern Georgia near the Florida border, but there are no known Georgia specimens. In Florida this species does not seem to be as widespread or abundant as *P. dietrichi*, which occurs throughout the state, including the Keys, north into Maryland and Illinois, and west into eastern Texas. I have examined 307 specimens of *P. dietrichi* from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Illinois. Within the area where both species are known to occur, there is some evidence that *P. dietrichi* may occupy a wider range of habitats, specifically habitats that are wet, such as low flatwoods and swamp forest. Habitat information is available for 28 collections of *P. boltoni* and 49 collections of *P. dietrichi*; all specimens were extracted from leaf litter. Habitats of *P. boltoni* include xeric forest: 16 (57.1%); mesic forest: 11 (39.2%); wet forest, wet flatwoods: 1 (3.6%). Habitats of *P. dietrichi* include xeric forest: 23 (46.9%); mesic forest: 15 (30.6%); wet forest, wet flatwoods: 11 (22.4%). *Pyramica dietrichi* shows a significant difference in its greater preference for, or tolerance of, wet habitats (Chi square = 4.83, P value = 0.03).

Although the known distribution of *P. boltoni* is restricted relative to those of most native southeastern *Pyramica* species and it is not particularly common within this range, it cannot be considered a species that is rare or endangered. It is known from a series sites where its habitat might be expected to be protected including four state parks, one county park, two Nature Conservancy preserves, the Archbold Biological Station, the Ordway Preserve (managed by the University of Florida), and several sites in the Ocala National Forest.

Acknowledgments

I gratefully acknowledge Lloyd R. Davis, Jr., Clifford Johnson, Zachary Prusak, and Paul Skelley who generously donated specimens of *P. boltoni* to the collection of the Archbold Biological Station for this study. Leif Deyrup did the statistics on habitat differences. Two anonymous reviewers provided useful suggestions and corrections. I thank the governmental and private agencies who protect and manage the natural areas in which this interesting species occurs. This research was supported by the Archbold Biological Station.

Literature Cited

Bolton, B. 1995. A new general catalog of the ants of the World. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. 504 pp.

Bolton, B. 1999. Ant genera of the tribe Dacetonini (Hymenoptera: Formicidae). J. Nat. Hist. 33: 1639-1689.

Bolton, B. 2000. The ant tribe Dacetini. Mem. American Entomol. Institute 65: 1-1028.

Deyrup, M. 1988. *Smithistruma memorialis* (Hymenoptera: Formicidae), a new species of ant from the Kentucky Cumberland Plateau. Entomol. News 109: 81- 87.