

## MODIFIED VERSION OF WILSON (2003) KEY

Numbering of key follows Wilson (2003).

- 1 Major: dorsal surface of head covered by parallel longitudinal carinulae ..... **2** (keys to *tachigaliae* in Wilson)  
 — Major: dorsal surface of head covered by parallel transverse carinulae ... ..... **3** (2 in Wilson)  
 2 Major: In full-face view, lateral margins of head parallel-sided, giving head a rectangular appearance ..... *tachigaliae*  
 — Major: In full-face view, lateral margins of head not parallel-sided, instead head is roughly heart-shaped ..... *schultzi*

**Table 1.** *Pheidole* species currently known from Guyana

<i>P. ademonia</i> # <sup>2</sup>	<i>P. subarmata</i> *
<i>P. allarmata</i> # <sup>1, 2, 8</sup>	<i>P. synarmata</i> *
<i>P. aripoensis</i> # <sup>1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8</sup>	<i>P. tachigaliae</i> *
<i>P. biconstricta</i> <sup>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7</sup>	<i>P. transversostria</i> *
<i>P. carapuna</i> *	
<i>P. cataractae</i> *	(*) from Wilson (2003)
<i>P. cephalica</i> *	(#) new record for Guyana
<i>P. cocciphaga</i> *	Unmarked (with either * or #) indicates re-
<i>P. cramptoni</i> <sup>2</sup>	corded in Wilson (2003) and also collected
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. <i>distorta</i> group# <sup>3</sup>	during 2002 expedition.
<i>P. exigua</i> *	
<i>P. fimbriata</i> <sup>4, 7</sup>	<sup>1</sup> Calm Water Creek, 6°28.06'N,
<i>P. flavens</i> <sup>2, 6, 7</sup>	58°37.16'W, elev. 20 m;
<i>P. funki</i> #	<sup>2</sup> Iwokrama Forest Reserve, Whitewater
<i>P. gibbata</i> # <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>	Camp, 4°43.890'N, 58°50.992'W, elev.
<i>P. mamore</i> <sup>2</sup>	60 m;
<i>P. meinerti</i> *	<sup>3</sup> Kanuku Mountains, near Moca-Moca,
<i>P. meinertopsis</i> # <sup>2, 8</sup>	3°17.297'N, 59°38.376'W, elev. 224 m;
<i>P. microgyna</i> *	<sup>4</sup> Base Camp, Mount Ayanganna,
<i>P. minutula</i> <sup>5, 7</sup>	5°20.063'N, 59°55.486'W, elev. 732 m;
<i>P. nigricula</i> # <sup>2, 5, 7</sup>	<sup>5</sup> Upper Forest, Mount Ayanganna,
<i>P. nitella</i> # <sup>2</sup>	5°22.483'N, 59°57.969'W, elev. 1300
<i>P. pedana</i> # <sup>1, 2, 5, 6, 8</sup>	m;
<i>P. perpusilla</i> <sup>4</sup>	<sup>6</sup> Dicymbe Camp, Mount Ayanganna,
<i>P. prostrata</i> # <sup>1, 8</sup>	5°17.760'N, 59°54.632'W, elev. 717 m;
<i>P. rugiceps</i> # <sup>7</sup>	<sup>7</sup> Falls Camp, Mount Ayanganna,
<i>P. ruida</i> # <sup>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8</sup>	5°22.332'N, 59°57.563'W, elev. 1134;
<i>P. schultzi</i> # <sup>2, 4, 6</sup>	<sup>8</sup> Mabura Hill; 5°09.313'N, 58°41.982'W;
<i>P. scolioceps</i> # <sup>3</sup>	elev. 64 m.
<i>P. socrates</i>	
<i>P. sospes</i> # <sup>2</sup>	

There are a further 51 *Pheidole* species known from Guyana known only from the minor caste. Most of these more than likely represent described species, but due to the difficulty and uncertainty in identifying the minors of many species, they could not be given a name. Some species, however, undoubtedly represent additional new species, but will need to await the discovery of nest series with associated majors to properly describe them. Another possibility being investigated by one of us (JSL) is the use of DNA barcoding (Hebert et al. 2003) to identify minors with barcodes from majors.