

gate, somewhat remiform, hairs: apicoscrobial, 2 pairs on the head dorsum, humeral hairs, one pair on the anterior mesonotum. Leading edge of scape with simple to narrowly spatulate curved hairs;

5: postpetiolar disc smooth to weakly reticulate-punctate.

Updating of the key to the Neotropical *Pyramica*

Bolton's key (2000: 138) can be partially modified as follows in order to include both new species (original couplets' numbers are in brackets and two new couplets are added; most of the original couplets have been partially rewritten).

- 7 Disc of postpetiole smooth or weakly sculptured in parts, never densely reticulate-punctate 8
 - Disc of postpetiole densely reticulate-punctate over most or all of its surface 14 [12]
- 8 Cephalic dorsum with 2 pairs of long, filiform to weakly remiform standing hairs, one pair near highest point of vertex, the other near the occipital margin. Apicoscrobial and pronotal humeral hairs narrow, filiform to weakly remiform. 9
 - Cephalic dorsum with a single pair of stoutly remiform standing hairs, located close to the occipital margin. Apicoscrobial and pronotal humeral hairs thick, remiform. (Venezuela, Colombia) *nubila*
- 9 Mandible with 2 preapical teeth or denticles. (Colombia) *xenognatha*
 - Mandible with 3 or more preapical teeth or denticles 10
- 10 Mandible with 3 preapical teeth or denticles, of which the basalmost is distinctly the largest. (Colombia) *gemella*
 - Mandible with 3 (or more) preapical teeth or denticles, of which the basalmost is not the largest 11
- 11 Mandibles relatively long, MI 61-70. Postpetiolar tergite anteriorly with a thin transverse lamella or carina. Basigastral costulae present but short. 12
 - Mandibles shorter, MI 55-57. Postpetiolar tergite anteriorly without a thin transverse lamella or carina. Basigastral costulae absent. (Colombia) *laevipleura*
- 12 MI 66-70. In full face view the whole inner margin of mandible shallowly concave. (Colombia, Ecuador) *vartana*
 - MI 61-64. In full face view inner margin of mandible slightly convex in its proximal half . . . 13
- 13 Mandible with 5 or more preapical teeth or denticles, always with a pair of subequal, relatively close, large ones at its apical third and one relatively small stemming very close to the apicodorsal tooth (Fig. 2). (Ecuador) *osellai*
 - Mandible usually with 4 preapical teeth or denticles, always with a single large one at its apical third and none stemming very close to the apicodorsal tooth (Fig. 4). (Ecuador) . . . *heterodonta*

N.B. Some *P. heterodonta* specimens might have a more strongly reticulate-punctate postpetiolar disc. In such a case they could be keyed out from couplet 7 through couplet 14 [12] and one could hardly determine them either as *P. gundlachi* or even as *P. jamaicensis*. Yet *P. heterodonta* is larger, has a higher SI and nearly always a lower number of preapical teeth and denticles, which are also by far more heterogeneous in size than in both the above-mentioned species.

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References

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