

First record of *Pyramica baudueri* (EMERY, 1875) (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) from Bulgaria

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Abstract

The first record of *Pyramica baudueri* (EMERY, 1875) from Bulgaria is reported. It also represents the discovery of a genus and tribe of ants unknown from Bulgaria until now. One worker of *P. baudueri* was found in South-eastern Bulgaria, near the village of Shiroko Pole. The known distribution of *P. baudueri* in the Palaearctic region is summarised and discussed.

Key words: Ants, first record, *Pyramica baudueri*, Dacetini, Formicidae, Bulgaria.

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Introduction

The Bulgarian myrmecofauna is insufficiently explored. In particular, some sub-Mediterranean species, parasitic species and species with cryptic lifestyle known from South-eastern Europe have not been reported from Bulgaria until now. In recent years several new records of ant species were reported for Bulgaria (see, e.g., RADCHENKO & ANTONOVA 2004, STANKIEWICZ & ANTONOVA 2005, STEINER & al. 2005, ANTONOVA 2008), but the last published checklist of Bulgarian ants (ATANASSOV & DLUSSKY 1992) has not been updated yet.

Here we report the discovery of the sub-Mediterranean species *Pyramica baudueri* (EMERY, 1875), a species with cryptic lifestyle, found by P. Bezděčka in South-eastern Bulgaria.

Results

The recent species-level redetermination of ants deposited in the Museum of South-eastern Moravia (the Czech Republic, Zlín) resulted in the identification of one worker of *Pyramica baudueri* (EMERY, 1875). The redetermination of this specimen was done using the keys in HERVÉ (1969), AGOSTI & COLLINGWOOD (1987) and BOLTON (2000). The worker was collected in a place called Zhelezni vrata (41° 37' 06" N, 25° 28' 00" E, ca. 320 m a.s.l., South-eastern Bulgaria, Fig. 1) on 26.IV.1986 (leg. et det. P. Bezděčka). This forest-steppe locality lies two kilometres south of the centre of the village of Shiroko Pole. The specimen was found under a big stone on the soil surface. In spite of intensive exploration of the locality neither a nest nor further individuals were discovered.

Discussion

Pyramica ROGER, 1862 is the second largest genus of the tribe Dacetini with 349 recent species (YUSUPOV 2009). Only five *Pyramica* species occur in the Western Palaearc-



Fig. 1: Habitat of *Pyramica baudueri* near Shiroko Pole (Photo: P. Bezděčka 1986).

tic region: *P. argiola* (EMERY, 1869), *P. baudueri*, *P. membranifera* (EMERY, 1869), *P. tenuipilis* (EMERY, 1915) and *P. tenuissima* (BROWN, 1953). The known distribution of *P. baudueri* covers the Channel Islands (RADCHENKO 2007), Morocco (BOLTON 2000), continental Spain (ESPADALER 1997, BOLTON 2000, RADCHENKO 2007), the Balearic Islands (ESPADALER 1997), Tunisia (BOLTON 2000), Malta (RADCHENKO 2007), continental France (BOLTON 2000, RADCHENKO 2007), Corsica (BOLTON 2000), Sardinia (BOLTON 2000, RADCHENKO 2007), Sicily (RADCHENKO 2007), continental Italy (BOLTON 2000, RADCHENKO 2007), Switzerland (BARONI URBANI 1998, BOLTON 2000, BRASCHLER 2002), Hungary (GALLÉ & al. 1998), Romania (MARKÓ 2008), Croatia (BRAČKO 2006), Macedonia (RADCHENKO 2007), Montenegro (PETROV 2006), Greece (AGOSTI & COLLINGWOOD 1987, RADCHENKO 2007), Turkey (BOLTON 2000, RADCHENKO 2007), and Armenia (ARAKELYAN 1994).