

Pyramica bauduerei is exclusively a predator, hunting especially Collembola but occasionally also other small arthropods (MARKÓ 2008). It lives and forages in the soil, inhabiting sun-exposed and warm sites (BRASCHLER 2002, MARKÓ 2008). Colonies are usually small and monogynous (BOLTON 2000). Specimens of genus *Pyramica* can be identified as members of the tribe Dacetini immediately in the field, due to the characteristic shape of the head. A recent, detailed characterisation of workers of *P. bauduerei* is given by MARKÓ (2008).

The worker of *Pyramica bauduerei* reported here was found by hand collecting. The discovery represents the finding of a species, genus and tribe of ants hitherto unknown from Bulgaria. The hidden lifestyle of *Pyramica* ants and the hitherto lack of applying more specific collecting methods are probably the main reasons for the absence of any further data on this species from Bulgaria.

Recently, dacetine ants have been recorded more frequently in other parts of Europe, by using quantitative methods of collection. BRASCHLER (2002) caught two workers of *P. bauduerei* by pitfall trapping in Switzerland. DEVÁN (2008) captured the only specimen of the genus *Pyramica* known from Slovakia (male of *P. cf. argiola*) in a Moe-ricky trap (yellow dish with salt solution). FELLNER & al. (2009) repeatedly detected *P. argiola* in Austria using the Winkler sifting and extracting method, a collection technique commonly used in tropical rainforests. The latter two instances indicate that the application of a greater variety of collection techniques may boost European ant faunistics.

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Zusammenfassung

Der erste Fund von *Pyramica bauduerei* (EMERY, 1875) in Bulgarien wird gemeldet. Es handelt sich dabei gleichzeitig um eine aus Bulgarien bisher unbekannte Gattung und Tribus von Ameisen. Eine Arbeiterin von *P. bauduerei* wurde im südöstlichen Bulgarien gefunden, nahe dem Dorf Shiroko Pole. Die bekannte Verbreitung von *P. bauduerei* in der Paläarktis wird zusammengefasst und diskutiert.

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