## Results

The ant species recorded in Andorra are listed in Table 1. The list contains 75 species distributed across 21 genera belonging to 4 subfamilies (Dolichoderinae, Formicinae, Myrmicinae, Ponerinae). The most speciose subfamily was Myrmicinae and the most speciose genus was *Formica* Linnaeus, 1758 with 36 and 14 species respectively. We included in our checklist the species *Tetramorium pyrenaeicum* Röszler, 1936. This species was first described in Andorra and elevated to species rank by Röszler (1951) (Güsten et al. 2006). However, because its morphological characters do not correspond to any European *Tetramorium* species currently described and because no biological material remains in their original depositories (Muzeul Brukenthal, Sibiu, Romania and Zoologisches Museum der Universität Hamburg, Germany), Güsten et al. (2006) consider that the validity of *T. pyrenaeicum* as a taxonomically distinct species remains controversial. Nonetheless, we chose to retain this species in our list because the possibility exists that it could actually be a taxonomically distinct species, such as *Tetramorium D* or *Tetramorium E* described by Schlick-Steiner et al. (2006). We also decided to include *Solenopsis* sp. Westwood, 1840 in our checklist. Because of the absence of revised taxonomic keys on this genus however we did not attempt to identify the *Solenopsis* specimen we found to the species level. We agree with Casevitz-Weulersse and Galkowski (2009) that a thorough review of this genus based on new material would be necessary to clarify its situation in Europe. Indeed, between 1949 and 1977 Bernard (see Casevitz-Weulersse and Galkowski 2009) described many new species related to *Solenopsis fugax* (Latreille, 1798) using characters that turned out to be variable and irrelevant to correctly identify the different species of this genus. Therefore, we decided to only mention the presence of the *Solenopsis* genus in Andorra. Finally, *Monomorium pharaonis* (Linnaeus, 1758) was excluded from our checklist. In fact, this species was erroneously reported as present in Andorra by Passera (1994) citing Eichler (1978) as a source (see Wetterer 2010). In absence of new data on this species, we decided to exclude it from our list.

After comparing our material with the data available in the literature, we found that 9 species were new to Andorra:

*Aphaenogaster gibbosa* (Latreille, 1798), Sant Julià de Lòria: Bordes de la Juberrussa (42°26.41'N; 1°28.81'E - 950 m a.s.l), 15.VII.2007, leg. A. Bernadou, det. X. Espadaler, workers collected in a nest under a stone.

*Camponotus lateralis* (Olivier, 1792), Sant Julià de Lòria: Borda del Sabater (42°26.75'N; 1°28.83'E - 870 m a.s.l), 15.VII.2007, leg. A. Bernadou, det. X. Espadaler, workers collected.

*Camponotus piceus* (Leach, 1825), Sant Julià de Lòria: Coll de Jou, carretera de Fontaneda (42°27.50'N; 1°29.00'E - 1100 m a.s.l), 02.VIII.2008, leg. A. Bernadou, det. X. Espadaler, workers collected.

*Formica exsecta* Nylander, 1846, refugi de Sorteny (42°37.45'N; 1°34.56'E - 2100 m a.s.l.), 21.IX.2011, leg. det. X. Espadaler, workers collected.