

- b. Propodeum armed with spines; mesonotum and propodeum in profile separated by a normal impression... *tysoni* Forel
- 5a. Yellowish to brownish species, gaster covered with numerous long, fine hairs. (fig. 32)..... *vinelandica* Forel
- b. Ebony black species, gaster with plumose or subplumose hairs which are spaced at distances more or less equal to the hair's length (fig. 33)..... *adrianoi* n. sp.
- 6a. Mesonotum without a distinct transverse impression; in profile postpetiole longer than petiole and dorsal and ventral outlines both smoothly convex. (fig. 34)..... *megacephala* (Fabricius)
- b. The mesonotum with a distinct transverse impression. (fig. 35, 37, 39)..... 7
- 7a. Posteriorly on head a distinct collar visible in full face view (fig. 36); the mesonotum and base of propodeum heavily punctate. (fig. 35)..... *fallax obscurithorax* Santschi
- b. Posterior collar of head not visible in full face view; the mesonotal dorsum and propodeal base weakly sculptured and shining..... 8
- 8a. Usually yellowish or pale species, the propodeal spines absent (fig. 37)..... *morrisi* Forel
- b. Dark brown to ferruginous species; propodeal spines well formed. (fig. 38, 39)..... *dentata* Mayr
- 9a. Scapes surpassing the posterior margin of the head by a distance greater than the first funicular joint. (fig. 40)..... 10
- b. Scapes either not surpassing posterior margin of the head, or surpassing less than the length of the first funicular joint. (fig. 43)..... 11
- 10a. First gastric tergite with appressed pubescence and only a few scattered long hairs..... *crassicornis* Emery
- b. First gastric tergite covered with numerous long and short hairs; pubescence usually erect or semi-erect, rarely appressed..... *diversipilosa* Wheeler
- 11a. Head not completely punctate, the front of the head with irregular smooth and shining areas. (fig. 42)..... 12
- b. In full face view, head entirely covered with reticulate punctation or with longitudinal striae. (fig. 43)..... 13
- 12a. Pleurae of pronotum heavily reticulate; head, thorax and gaster usually with distinct violaceous or bluish metallic reflections; eyes with less than 30 facets. (fig. 41)..... *metallescens* Emery
- b. Pleurae of pronotum smooth and shining; body without violaceous or bluish reflections; eyes with more than 45 facets. (fig. 42)..... *littoralis* Cole
- 13a. Eyes large, with more than 40 facets. (fig. 43)..... *carrolli* n. sp.
- b. Eyes small, with less than 25 facets. (fig. 50, 51)..... 14
- 14a. Postpetiole small, little wider than the petiole. (fig. 44)..... *moerens* Wheeler
- or (fig. 45)..... *greggi* n. sp.
- b. Postpetiole nearly or more than twice as wide as the petiole. (fig. 47)..... 15
- 15a. Body and mainly the gaster covered with numerous fine long hairs; gaster enlarged, larger than the thorax; the propodeal spines very thick and obliquely curved and pointed laterad; first gastric tergite opalescent and subopaque; mermithid parasitized worker of *P. anastasioi* Emery (fig. 46, 47)..... *P. anastasioi* Emery
- b. Not with this combination of characters..... 16
- 16a. Postpetiole without lateral angles, hairs slender and pointed; postpetiole and gaster smooth and shining. (fig. 48)..... *dentigula* M. R. Smith
- b. Postpetiole with angular sides, seen from above; hairs short and thick..... 17
- 17a. Dorsal surface of first gastric tergite finely and densely granulate, opalescent and subopaque; dorsum of pronotum and mesonotum punctate; dorsum of postpetiole punctate and opaque. (fig. 50)..... *anastasioi* Emery
- b. First gastric tergite smooth and shining; dorsal area of postpetiole weakly smooth and shining; dorsum of pronotum usually with partial smooth shining areas. (fig. 51)..... *floridana* Emery

### 1. *Pheidole adrianoi* - NEW SPECIES

A small ebony black species differing from *P. metallescens* by the absence of the violaceous or bluish reflections and without the reticulate sculptured occipital lobes. It also differs from *P. littoralis* by the small shining head, the head length usually less than 1.0 mm in the major as opposed to over 1.4 mm in *P. littoralis*; workers with the erect hairs plumose or semi-plumose at apex.

#### Description of the Major:

Body length 2.70 to 3.10 mm. Head length 0.82 to 0.97 mm; head width 0.79 to 0.95 mm. Thorax length 0.79 to 0.90 mm; scape length 0.45 to 0.51 mm. Scape Index 51 to 59.

**Head** shape as in fig. 25. Head, excluding mandibles, usually slightly longer than wide, broadest behind the eyes from where the sides slightly curve and narrow posteriorly, the occipital excision gently concave. Frontal area impressed; anterior border of clypeus with a wide, shallow median notch. A weak, scarcely depressed antennal semi-scarpe present; a distinct frontal furrow arising behind the frontal area, widening posteriorly into the occipital excision. Scapes slender at base, thickening apically and longer than half the head length; mandibles stout, weakly curved laterally, with two apical blunt teeth and two basal denticles. Eyes small with approximately 35 facets.

**Thorax.** Pronotum and mesonotum strongly convex in profile, posteriorly the mesonotum more abruptly descending into the mesopropodeal impression. Mesonotum without transverse impression; spines thick and long but blunt apically and pointed obliquely dorsad.

**Abdomen.** Petiole stout, anterior and posterior faces sloping, the crest weakly angular in profile. Seen from above, the sides of post petiole semi-angular, the lateral projections blunt and not well developed; gaster truncate at base and smaller than head.

**Sculpture.** Strong cephalic longitudinal striae diverging posteriorly and disappearing in the area posterior to the scape when in repose; interstitial areas between striae with weak, fine reticulate punctation; frontal carinae diverging and surpassing the scapes when in repose; vertex, frontal area as well as the clypeus smooth and shining; the semi-scarpes not distinct and marked only by lack of sculpture; the genae with strong longitudinal striae, the interstitial areas weakly reticulo-punctate; occipital lobes smooth and shining with sparse small circular piligerous punctures, ventral surface of head smooth and