Ent. Soc. 66:21. - Wheeler and Wheeler, 1960. Ent. Soc. Wash., Proc. 62:14.

Type locality. Mississippi State University, Starkville, Mississippi.

Types. Cotypes, U.S. National Museum.

Range. Tennessee, southward through Alabama and Mississippi, and north Florida

P. dentigula (fig. 13) is a small yellowish species that differs from *P. greggi, P. anastasii, P. floridana, P. tysoni, P. bicarinata* and *P. moerens* by the reticulated, opaque occipital lobes. It differs from *P. metallescens* by having a smooth and shining propodeal base and lacks metallic reflections. The teeth on the anterior ventral border of the head are prominent.

Discussion

Smith (1944) reported *P. dentigula* from Wakulla County (Florida). Dr. John F. Carroll also collected this species in Marion County (Florida) on April 3, 1973. According to Smith (1944) this species nests in the soil and in well rotted stumps in wooded areas, especially where the soil contains considerable humus.

7. Pheidole diversipilosa Wheeler

P. crassicornis var. *diversipilosa* Wheeler, 1908. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., Bul. 24:467.

P. crassicornis Creighton, 1950. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 104:175-176.

Type locality. Fort Davis, Texas

Types. M.C.Z.

Range. Northwestern Florida to western Texas

P. diversipilosa (fig. 3) is a reddish yellow species that differs from *P. crassicornis* by the numerous erect hairs on the gaster. In *P. crassicornis tetra* the gastric hairs are nearly all of the same short length rather than obviously of mixed lengths as in *diversipilosa.*

Discussion

P. diversipilosa was collected at Tall Timbers Research Station several times where *P. crassicornis* is also present. Morphological distinction is constant between the two species. There is no real overlap in the pilosity characters. Therefore, I have treated *P. diversipilosa* as a full species on the basis that it can be sympatric with *P. crassicornis* but still retains constant morphological distinction. Creighton (1950) treated *diversipilosa* as an intergrade between *crassicornis* and *tetra.* The finding of both *crassicornis* and *diversipilosa* in the same locality in Florida invalidates Creighton's viewpoint.

Specimens of *P. crassicornis* collected in Gainesville were within the variation shown by the Tall Timbers specimens. I was unable to find specimens of *P. diversipilosa* in Gainesville. Comparison with the types and cotypes for the two taxa in the M. C. Z. and further material of *diversipilosa* collected at Columbus and Mission, Texas by W. F. Buren emphasize that we are dealing with a species group that is widely spread and contains several discrete species. *P. crassicornis* is predominantly an eastern species. *P. diversipilosa* and *P. crassicornis tetra* are western species. Of these apparently only *P. diversipilosa* reaches east into Florida. The lack of better records for the distribution of these species probably led Creighton (1950) to synomymize *crassicornis* and *diversipilosa. P. crassicornis tetra* appears to be a very distinct form and may be a discrete species also, but I have not attempted taxonomic treatment in the present paper, since it does not occur in Florida.

8. Pheidole fallax obscurithorax Santschi

P. fallax arenicola var. *obscurithorax* Santschi, 1923. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 63:58. - Kempf, 1972. Studia Ent. 15:191.

Type locality. Cordoba, Argentina

Types. None in this country

Range. Probably westernmost Florida to at least Mobile, Alabama in U.S. Probably widely ranging in South America.

P. fallax obscurithorax (fig. 7, 8), is a large, very dark species over 6 mm in body length. Its characteristics, such as the heavily sculptured head and thick scape which is curved mesally and more angular laterally are unique among the *Pheidole* of North America.

Discussion

P. fallax obscurithorax (fig. 8) is a member of the difficult large neotropical *fallax* group which has 6 subspecies and 6 varieties. The specimens collected near the Florida border matched specimens in the M.C.Z. identified by W. W. Kempf.

This species was collected close to the Florida and Alabama border in Baldwin County, Alabama by Dr. John F. Carroll. E. O. Wilson also (personal communication) collected this species in Mobile, Alabama in 1950 within ½ mile of the ship docking area. It is apparent that this introduced species has been in the U.S. for at least 35 years but, unlike the imported fire ant, had not spread widely.

It is not a surprise to find another exotic ant species from South America in the U.S. *Brachymyrmex patagonicus* Mayr (not published), *Iridomyrmex humilis* (Mayr), *Solenopsis invicta* Buren, *S. richteri* Forel, and *Pheidole fallax obscurithorax* appear to be a group of South American ants inadvertently imported to the ports of New Orleans, and/or Mobile, and/or possibly Pensacola.

All five species have ranges along or near the Paraguay and La Plata Rivers in Western Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina. The Paraguay River is navigable by ocean going vessels up river to Asuncion, Paraguay.

9. Pheidole floridana Emery

P. flavens floridana Emery, 1895. Zool. Jahrb., Abt. f. System. 8:293. - Smith, 1930. Fla. Ent. 14:3.

P. floridana Emery, 1895. Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital. 28:77. - Wheeler, 1932. N.Y. Ent. Soc., 40:6. - Creighton, 1950. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 104:179. - Smith, 1951. Cat. Hym. Amer. No. of Mex., U.S.D.A. Mon. 2:802. - Gregg, 1958. N.Y. Ent. Soc. 66:21-22, 35. - Kempf, 1972. Studia Ent. 15:192.

Type locality. Coconut Grove, Florida

Types. M.C.Z.

Range. Southwest Florida