

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SPECIES

*Amblyopone pallipes* (Haldeman). Males of this native species were collected in Malaise traps on Big Pine (S&JP), Sugarloaf (S&JP), Cudjoe Key (NC). This species is usually found in upland forested areas. Vouchers: NC, GU.

*Aphaenogaster flemingi* Smith. This species is widely distributed in upland habitats throughout the southeastern U.S. There are only a few records from southern Florida, probably because in south Florida upland habitats are widely scattered and much of their native vegetation eradicated. This species is native to Florida. The Keys population is probably strongly isolated. Habitat in the Keys is dry open pineland, now found only on Big Pine. Big Pine (GU). Vouchers: GU

*Aphaenogaster miamiana* Wheeler. This form is a member of a complex of several named species and subspecies that require further study (Carroll 1975). The form known as *A. miamiana* occurs throughout southern and central Florida. This species is native. The habitat in the Keys is tropical hammocks; nests are usually in rotten wood on the ground. Elliott (MD), Largo (EW, MD), Upper Matecumbe (MD), Big Pine (MD, GU, S&JP), Big Torch (S&JP), Middle Torch (S&JP). Vouchers: ABS, GU.

*Brachymyrmex*, sp. nr. *depilis* Emery. It is probable that two species of yellow *Brachymyrmex* have been combined under the name *depilis* in Florida; the genus is in urgent need of revision. The Keys form occurs throughout southern and central Florida, and is almost certainly native. Habitat in the Keys is rotten wood and deep leaf mold in shaded situations. Elliott (MM, MD), Adams (MM), Totten (MM), Largo (JT, MD), Plantation (DS, MD), Grassy (JT, MD) Long (MD), Big Pine (GU, JT, MD), No Name (JT, MD, S&JP), Middle Torch (S&JP), Big Torch (S&JP). Vouchers: ABS, GU, JT.

*Brachymyrmex*, sp. nr. *obscurior* Forel. It is probable that two or more species have been combined under the name *obscurior* in Florida. The Keys form occurs throughout Florida. It has a strong preference for open, grassy, disturbed areas such as roadsides and sparse lawns, but is also found in naturally disturbed areas, particularly beaches. We have no good reason to consider this species exotic, though its populations, if not its geographic range, must have increased with the recent increase in disturbed habitats. Nests are in soil. Largo (MD), Bahia Honda (JT, MD), Big Pine (MD), Middle Torch (S&JP), Stock Island (MD), Key West (NC, JW, MD). Vouchers: ABS, JT, GU.

*Brachymyrmex* sp. Three microgynae queens were collected on No Name (S&JP), 4-5 June 1986, by car netting. These queens show characteristics of social parasites (E. O. Wilson, personal communication), though no social parasites are known in the genus *Brachymyrmex*. Large numbers of males and queens of *Brachymyrmex* sp. nr. *depilis* were taken in the same samples. Vouchers: GU.

*Camponotus abdominalis floridanus* (Buckley). Some myrmecologists consider this form a distinct species, *C. floridanus*, others do not consider it merits subspecific status. This native species occurs throughout Florida. The habitat in the Keys is dead wood and trash piles found along the beach, in the margins of hammocks, and in rocky pineland. Elliott (MD, NC), Largo (EW, NC, MD), Plantation (EW, MD), Upper Matecumbe (NC, MD), Indian Key Fill (GU), Grassy (JT, MD), Bahia Honda (MD, S&JP), No Name (JT, MD), Big Pine (NC, EW, JT, GU, MD). Ramrod (NC), Sugarloaf (NC, GU), Shark (NC), Saddlebunch 1 (NC), Saddlebunch 2 (JW), Saddlebunch 5 (NC), Big Coppitt (JW), Boca Chica (JW), Stock Island (MD), Key West (NC, MD). Vouchers: ABS, JT, NC, GU.

*Camponotus decipiens* Emery. This native arboreal species has usually gone under the names *C. rasilis* Wheeler or *C. sayi* Emery. We follow Snelling (in press) in the use of the name *C. decipiens*. It is widely distributed in Florida, but generally absent in the extreme south, possibly because its habitat is dominated by *C. planatus*. It occurs on Key West, where *C. planatus* is uncommon. Vouchers: ABS.