

According to Snelling (personal communication), the species found in south Florida and the Keys is the West Indian species *C. minutus*. *C. rimosus* is probably recently introduced, as there is no northern *Cyphomyrmex* mentioned by Creighton (1950). As far as we know, *C. minutus* is native in the Keys. Nests are in the soil, usually under rocks or logs. Elliott (MD, NC), Largo (EW, MD), Plantation (EW, MD), Upper Matecumbe (MD), Bahia Honda (MD, GU, K&P), Big Pine (JT, NC, K&P, MD), No Name (JT, MD), Big Torch (S&JP), Summerland (K&P), Sugarloaf (MD, S&JP), Saddlebunch 2 (JW), Saddlebunch 5 (NC), Boca Chica (JW), Stock Island (MD, K&P), Key West (MD). Vouchers: ABS, NC, JT, GU.

*Discothyrea testacea* Roger. This native southeastern species occurs throughout Florida. Nests are in humus in wooded areas. A single specimen was collected from No Name (MD). Voucher: ABS.

*Eurhopalothrix floridana* Brown and Kempf. The distribution of this species extends from the Keys into northern Florida. All other *Eurhopalothrix* are neotropical, and *E. floridana* itself has been collected in Mexico (W. L. Brown, 1965, personal communication). This species was not discovered until 1960 (Brown & Kempf), and was not known to be widely distributed until we began our survey of Florida ants, but it is sufficiently cryptic to have avoided notice for a long time. This is shown by a damaged specimen, discovered by Dr. David R. Smith, in the Pergande collection (USNM); the specimen was collected in Key West in 1887. *E. floridana* is one of a number of species that we will treat as native even though its relationships and habits make an exotic origin plausible. Largo (MD), Upper Matecumbe (MD), Big Pine (K&P), No Name (MD), Key West (Pergande). Vouchers: ABS, GU, U.S. National Museum.

*Forelius pruinosus* (Roger). This species has been recently transferred from the Genus *Iridomyrmex* (Snelling & Wheeler 1979). The species known as *F. pruinosus* shows considerable variation and may be a species complex. *F. pruinosus* is native in south Florida. The habitat of this species is beaches and dry rocky or sandy open areas. Elliott (MD, NC), Largo (MD), Lower Matecumbe (GU), Grassy (MD), Bahia Honda (MD), Big Pine (NC, JT, GU, MD), No Name (JT), Saddlebunch 2 (JW), Boca Chica (JW), Key West (NC). Vouchers: ABS, JT, NC, GU.

*Hypoponera inexorata* (Wheeler). This species has a general austral distribution in North America, and is probably native. Its habitat in the Keys is tropical hammocks. Largo (MD), Bahia Honda (MD), Big Pine (GU), Big Torch (P&K), Sugarloaf (MD), West Summerland (K&P). Vouchers: ABS, GU.

*Hypoponera opaciceps* (Mayr). This species has an austral general distribution in North America and occurs through South America (Smith 1979). This species generally occurs in moist disturbed habitats, including accumulations of beach wrack. Largo (MD), Long (GU), Big Pine (MD), No Name (MD), West Summerland (GU), Stock Island (K&P), Dry Tortugas (CW). Vouchers: ABS, GU.

*Hypoponera opacior* (Forel). A widespread species native in the southern United States. Nests are in soil and rotten wood in mesic and xeric forests. Elliott (MD), Totten (MM), Largo (JT, MD), Plantation (MD), Upper Matecumbe (MD), Grassy (JT, MD), Big Pine (MD, K&P), Sugarloaf (S&JP). Vouchers: ABS, JT, GU.

*Hypoponera punctatissima* (Roger). An exotic species found throughout Florida. Its habitat is accumulations of organic matter in moist places. Largo (MD), Big Pine (MD, K&P), Saddlebunch 2 (JW), Stock Island (MD), Key West (JW). Vouchers: ABS, GU.

*Leptothorax allardycei* (Mann). This species was known as *Macromischa floridana* (Wheeler) until Baroni Urbani (1978) revised the subgenus *Macromischa*. It is also known from the Bahamas. We consider this as probably a native species. The habitat is dead vines in dense tropical hammock. This species may be nocturnal. Elliott (MD), Largo (MD), Big Pine (S&JP), Big Torch (S&JP), Sugarloaf (S&JP). Vouchers: ABS, GU.