Leptothorax torrei (Aguayo). This species is known only from Cuba (Baroni Urbani 1978) and from the Florida Keys (new U.S. record). It is a small inconspicuous ant, not likely to be collected except by Berlese extraction, and its recent discovery in the Keys need not indicate this species was recently introduced. Largo (MD), Big Pine (GU, MD, K&P), No Name (MD), Key West (GU). Vouchers: ABS, GU, MCZ.

Leptothorax (Dichothorax) sp. nr. pergandei. This species appears closely related to L. pergandei Emery, but differs from south Florida populations in color and in the shape of the postpetiole. The habitat, a salt marsh, is also unlike that of pergandei, which inhabits dry, sparse woodlands. We provisionally consider this a native undescribed species. The habitat of this species, as far as it is known, is a salt marsh with tussocks of Sporabilis grass. Largo (MD) and Big Pine (GU). Vouchers: ABS, GU.

Monomorium destructor (Jerdon). This exotic species is not common in Florida, and may be on the decline in the Keys, except for Key West, where it is a dominant urban ant. The habitat is disturbed areas around buildings. Largo (EW), Plantation (EW), Key West (NC, GU, MD). Vouchers: ABS, GU.

Monomorium ebeninum Forel. This West Indian species has been collected only once in the Keys (new U.S. record). We consider this species a poorly established exotic. The habitat was the edge of a tropical hammock. Upper Matecumbe (MD). Vouchers: ABS.

Monomorium floricola (Jerdon). An exotic species found throughout southern Florida. Nests are in dead twigs and vines, usually in disturbed areas. Elliott (MD), Largo (EW, MD), Plantation (EW), Indian Key Fill (GU), Grassy (MD), Bahia Honda (MD), Big Pine (MD, GU), No Name (MD), Mliddle Torch (S&JP), Big Torch (GU), Sugarloaf (MD, GU), Stock Island (MD), Key West (MD), Dry Tortugas (CW). Vouchers: ABS, GU.

Monomorium pharaonis (Linnaeus). An exotic species found in and around buildings in urban areas throughout Florida. Elliott (NC), Plantation (EW), Big Pine (MD), Vouchers: ABS.

Myrmecina americana Emery. This native species is found through much of North America, usually in wooded areas. In the Keys specimens have been collected in hammocks adjacent to the beach. Elliott (MD), Plantation (MD), Big Pine (S&JP), No Name (S&JP), Middle Torch (S&JP), Big Torch (S&JP), Sugarloaf (S&JP). Vouchers: ABS, GU.

Neivamyrmex opacithorax (Emery). This native species is widely distributed in the southern U.S. It usually occurs in upland wooded areas. Bahia Honda (Phillip Ward collector) Big Pine (S&JP), Middle Torch (S&JP), Cudjoe (S&JP), Key West (J. Bunch collector). Vouchers: GU, JT.

Odontomachus brunneus (Patton). This appears to be a native southeastern species. Nests are under rocks and in rotten wood in moist wooded areas. Largo (MD), No Name (MD, GU, S&JP). Vouchers: ABS, GU.

Odontomachus ruginodis Wheeler. This species is found through southern Florida, but is more common in coastal areas. O. ruginodis appears to be a West Indian species which we tentatively consider native in the Keys. Nests occur in soil and under stones, usually in moderately open areas. Elliott (NC, MD), Largo (EW, JT, MD), Plantation (MD), Upper Matecumbe (MD), Lower Matecumbe (MD), Grassy (JT, MD), Fat Deer (GU), Bahia Honda (MD, GU), Big Pine (EW, JT, NC, GU, S&JP, MD), No Name (S&JP, MD), Middle Torch (S&JP), Big Torch (S&JP), Sugarloaf (MD), Saddlebunch 1 (NC), Saddlebunch 2 (JW), Saddlebunch 5 (ND), Boca Chica (JW), Stock Island (S&JP), Key West (JW, NC, MD). Vouchers: ABS, JT, NC, GU.

Pachycondyla stigma (Fabricius). This pantropical species seems to be extraordinarily mobile, using either natural or man-assisted methods, or both. Until we have a clearer idea of how P. stigma moves about, we are treating it as a Florida native. The