

Tapinoma sp. This species appears related to *T. sessile* (Say), but differs in a number of morphological characters and its preference for marshes as nesting sites. Colonies have been found in salt marshes and in Everglades sawgrass prairies. The colonies are usually in tussocks or at the base of shrubs. Specimens found tending a lycaenid larva in a coastal marsh on Sugarloaf by D. Harvey. Vouchers: ABS, Los Angeles Co. Museum. Record courtesy of J. Longino, University of California, Santa Barbara.

Tetramorium bicarinatum (Nylander). Widely known in the literature as *T. guineense* (Fabricius), this exotic species is widely dispersed in Florida, though seldom very abundant. It is usually found in rather moist disturbed areas. Largo (EW), Bahia Honda (MD). Vouchers: ABS.

Tetramorium caldarium (Roger). Records of this species were generally confused with those of *T. simillimum* until Bolton's revision of the genus in 1979. This exotic species occurs throughout southern Florida, usually in open disturbed areas. Upper Matecumbe (MD), Stock Island (MD), Key West (MD), Dry Tortugas (CW). Vouchers: ABS.

Tetramorium simillimum (F. Smith). This exotic species occurs throughout Florida, usually in disturbed open areas such as lawns and foundation plantings. Elliott (MD), Upper Matecumbe (MD), Bala Honda (MD), Big Pine (MD), Key West (EW). Vouchers: ABS.

Trachymyrmex septentrionalis (McCook). This native species, occurs throughout Florida in dry, open, sandy areas. Several colonies were found on Long Key (MD). Vouchers: ABS.

Trachymyrmex sp. nr. *jamaicensis* (Andre). The name *jamaicensis* has been applied to a large dark brown species found in extreme southern Florida and in the Keys. There appear to be differences, particularly a conspicuous carina on the antennal scape, between the Florida populations and those of the West Indies. This species occurs in tropical hammocks, and its nests are marked by a conspicuous thatched turret. Elliott (MD, NC), Largo (MD), Grassy (MD, JT), Indian (GU), Long (MD), Bahia Honda (MD), Big Pine (GU, S&JP, MD), Shark (NC). Vouchers: ABS, JT, NC, GU.

Wasmannia auropunctata (Roger). We have found this exotic ant a dominant species at some collection sites in southern Florida, including a *Coccoloba* stand on Bahia Honda. This species has eliminated all native ants from parts of the Galapagos Islands (Clark et al. 1982, Lubin 1984), but has not had a similar effect during its long history in southern Florida. It was not reported by Wilson in his 1964 paper, and has evidently become much more abundant since then. Populations may still be on the increase in the Keys. Largo (MD), Plantation (MD), Upper Matecumbe (MD), Bahia Honda (MD, JT), Big Pine (NC, GU, MD), Sugarloaf (S&JP), Middle Torch (S&JP), Key West (JW, NC, MD). Vouchers: ABS, NC, GU.

Xenomyrmex floridanus Emery. This native species nests in hollow twigs. Elliott (MD), Largo (EW, MD), Plantation (EW, MD), Grassy (MD), Long, (GU), Ohio (GU), Big Pine (GU, MD), No Name (MD), Ramrod (NC), Key West (EW, MD). Vouchers: ABS, NC, GU.

Zacryptocerus varians (F. Smith). This native species nests in hollow twigs, branches hollowed by termites, and, occasionally, weed stems. Elliott (MD), Largo (EW), Plantation (EW), Ohio (GU), Big Pine (EW, GU, MD), No Name (MD, S&JP), Big Torch (S&JP), Upper Matecumbe (MD), Stock Island (K&P), Key West (EW). Vouchers: ABS, GU.

DISCUSSION

Diversity. The known diversity of the ant fauna has increased from 30 species to 83 species. The fauna no longer seems particularly depauperate, especially by Antillean