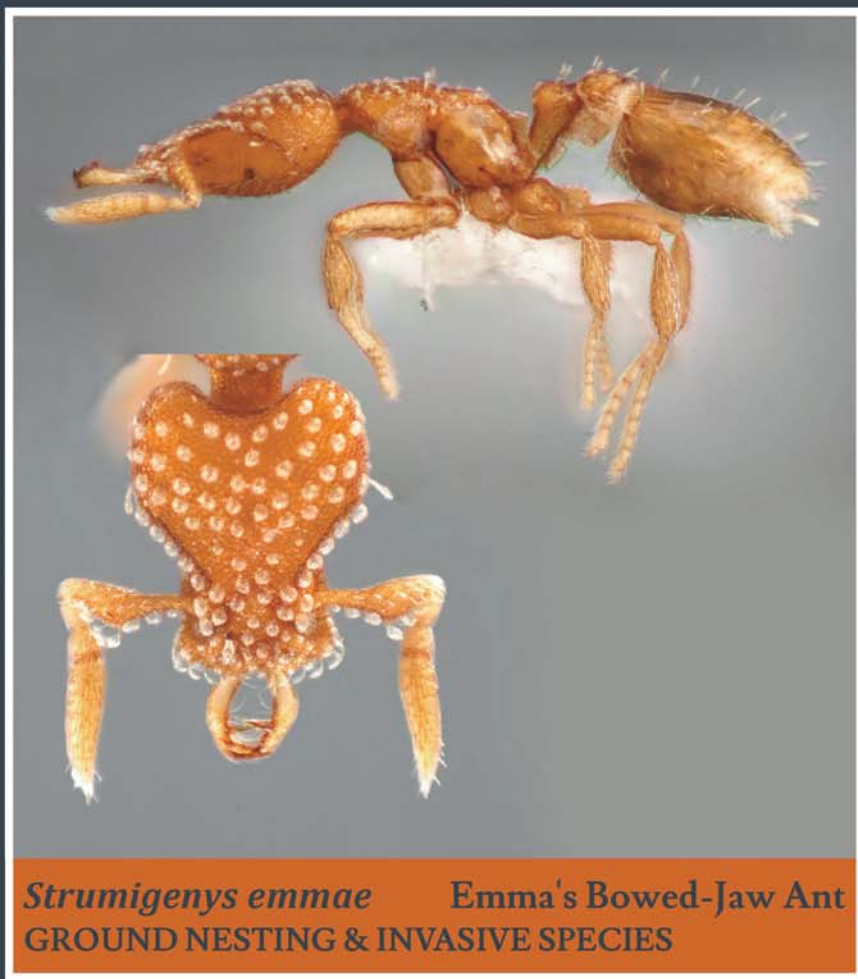


# ANT SPECIES

of the

# FLORIDA KEYS



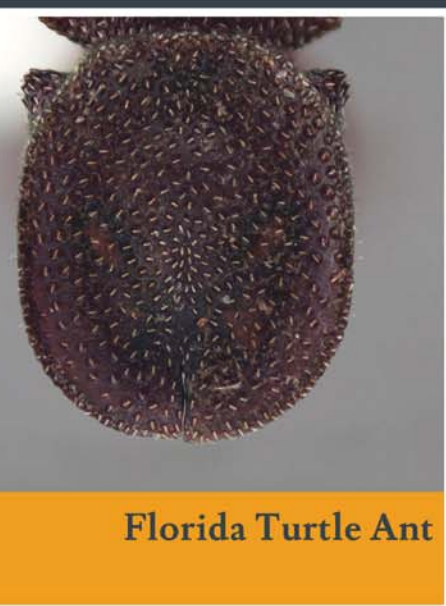
*Strumigenys emmae* Emma's Bowed-Jaw Ant  
GROUND NESTING & INVASIVE SPECIES



*Pseudomyrmex gracilis* Elongate Twig Ant  
INVASIVE & TREE NESTING SPECIES



*Cephalotes varians*  
TREE NESTING & NATIVE SPECIES



Florida Turtle Ant



*Nylanderia pubens* Raspberry Crazy Ant  
INVASIVE & GROUND NESTING SPECIES



*Brachymyrmex minutus* Minute Rover Ant  
GROUND NESTING & INVASIVE SPECIES



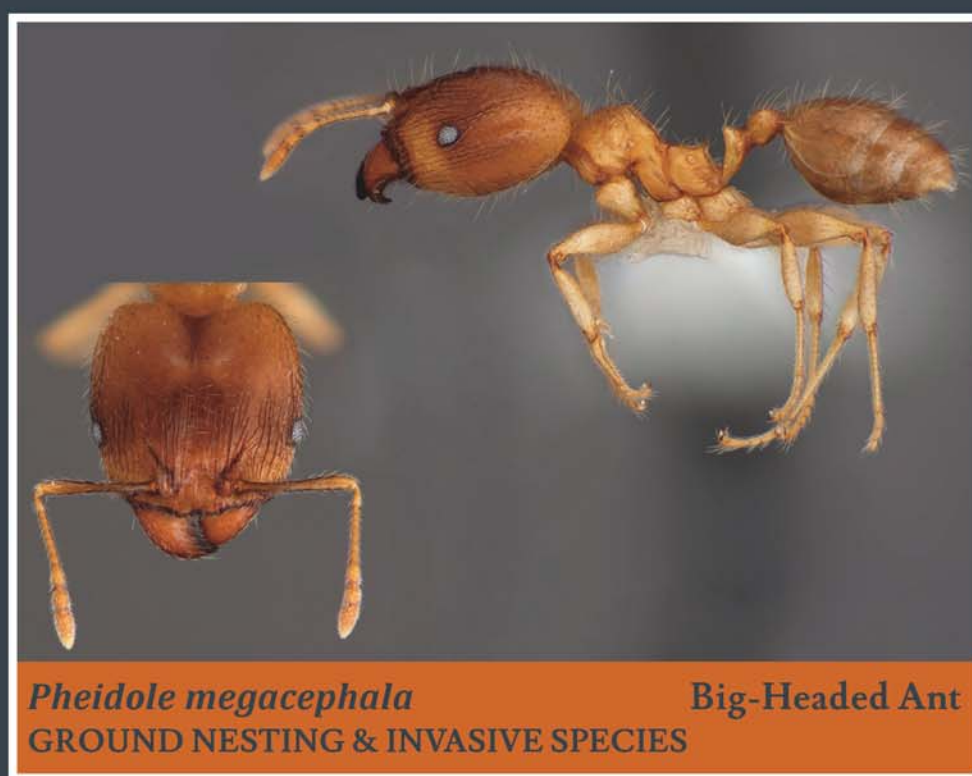
*Camponotus impressus* Plug-Headed Carpenter Ant  
NATIVE & TREE NESTING SPECIES



*Wasmannia auropunctata* Little Fire Ant  
INVASIVE & GROUND NESTING SPECIES



*Dorymyrmex bureni* Pyramid Ant  
NATIVE & GROUND NESTING SPECIES



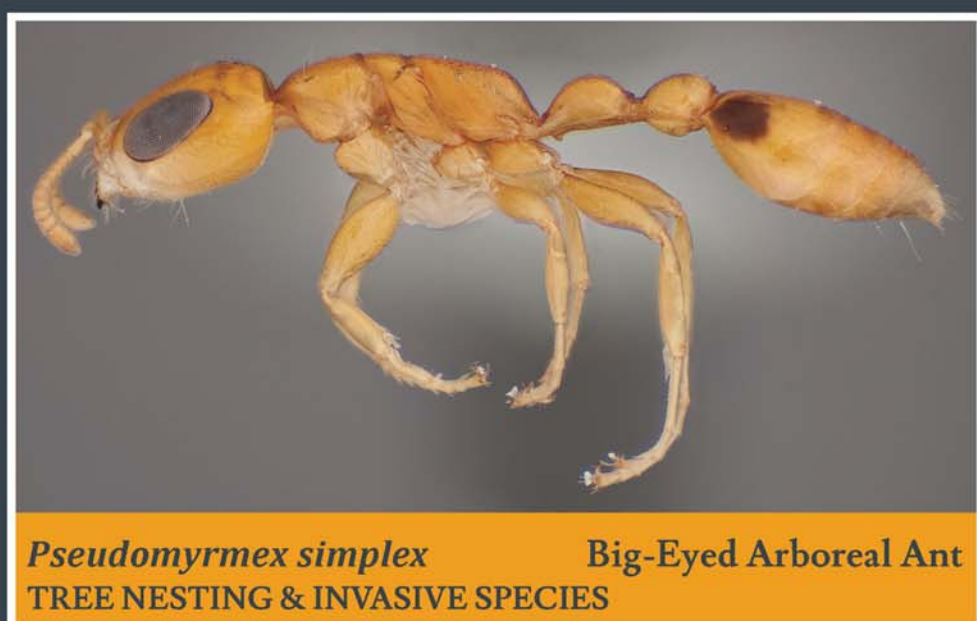
*Pheidole megacephala* Big-Headed Ant  
GROUND NESTING & INVASIVE SPECIES



*Crematogaster ashmeadi* Valentine Ant  
TREE NESTING & NATIVE SPECIES



*Paratrechina longicornis* Crazy Ant  
GROUND NESTING & INVASIVE SPECIES



*Pseudomyrmex simplex* Big-Eyed Arboreal Ant  
TREE NESTING & INVASIVE SPECIES



*Solenopsis invicta* Red-Imported Fire Ant  
INVASIVE & GROUND NESTING SPECIES



*Trachymyrmex jamaicensis* Fungus-Gardening Ant  
NATIVE & GROUND NESTING SPECIES



*Odontomachus ruginodis* Trap-Jaw Ant  
NATIVE & GROUND NESTING SPECIES



*Tapinoma melanocephalum* Ghost Ant  
INVASIVE & TREE NESTING SPECIES



*Camponotus floridanus* Florida Carpenter Ant  
TREE NESTING & NATIVE SPECIES



*Pyramica eggersi* Detritus Ant  
GROUND NESTING & INVASIVE SPECIES

## Ant Ecology

Although ants can spoil our picnics or become unwelcome visitors inside our homes, most ants are actually beneficial to have in our yards. Ants are important to many organisms through their environmental and ecological impacts. Not only do ants turn more soil than earthworms, aid in decomposition, and disperse the seeds of many plants, but they also kill pest species.

**Soil Makers:** Like earthworms, ants help create healthy soil. By digging tunnels, ants aerate and turn over the dirt, bring nutrients closer to the surface, and allow rainwater to circulate more fully through the soil.

**Seed Sowers:** Seed-harvesting ants increase the dispersal, survival, and germination rate of seeds. By carrying them to new habitats and storing them in nutrient-rich ant nests, the seeds can sprout in a safe environment, protected from seed predators as well as drought. This helps plants thrive in the wild.

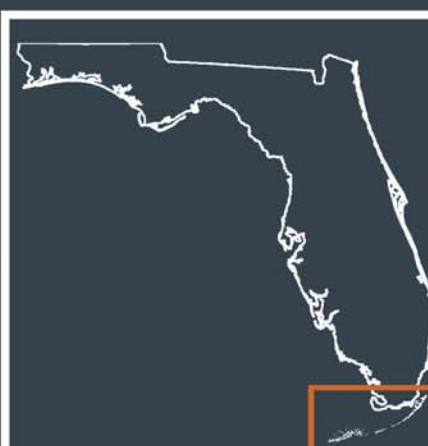
**Pest Police:** Many ants prey on the eggs and larvae of bothersome household insects such as flies, fleas, silverfish, bed bugs, and even cockroaches. If left to colonize the perimeter of your yard, ants can act as a barrier to termites and help keep pest populations down overall. The diversity of the total ant species in an ecosystem can be an indicator of overall environmental health. Having a diverse community of ants and other insects helps keep the entire ecosystem in balance, which is important for all the plants, fungi, and animals (including us) that share the environment.

## Florida Keys Ants

Ants are diverse and come in many sizes, shapes, colors, and species. Ants are animals in the insect family Formicidae. Although the Florida Keys are not very large in size (they are a chain of 1700 very small islands spanning ~356 square kilometers or ~137 square miles) the ant fauna is diverse and includes 8 subfamilies, 35 genera, and over 90 species.

Much of the native ant diversity is a result of the close proximity of the islands to mainland Florida, USA and past connections by "land bridges." The closeness of the Florida Keys to many of the Caribbean Islands (the tip of Key West is only 140 km from Cuba) as well as hurricanes promote the movement of winged queen ants - and in some cases whole ant colonies - from these Caribbean islands to the Florida Keys.

The Florida Keys has a diverse community of ant species, which includes many native species that play important roles in the local environment. Unfortunately the Keys are also home to a substantial number of accidental human-introduced ant species. These over 25 invasive species found on the islands are likely impacting the density and diversity of the native ants and other insects. Two previous historical surveys of the ants of the Florida Keys (Wilson, 1964; Deyrup et al., 1988) have provided the foundation for our knowledge of the ant community, and this survey work continues today (Moreau et al., unpublished).



## Species List

- |                                  |                                 |   |                                     |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Amblyopone pallipes</i>       | <i>Crematogaster obscurata</i>  | <i>Pheidole dentata</i>                 | <i>Solenopsis tennesseensis</i>     |
| <i>Anochetus mayri</i>           | <i>Cyphomyrmex minutus</i>      | <i>Pheidole dentigula</i>               | <i>Solenopsis pergandei</i>         |
| <i>Aphaenogaster flemingi</i>    | <i>Discothyrea testacea</i>     | <i>Pheidole flavens</i>                 | <i>Solenopsis picta</i>             |
| <i>Aphaenogaster miamiana</i>    | <i>Dorymyrmex bureni</i>        | <i>Pheidole floridana</i>               | <i>Strumigenys emmae</i>            |
| <i>Eurhopalothrix floridana</i>  | <i>Eurhopalothrix floridana</i> | <i>Pheidole megacephala</i>             | <i>Strumigenys louisianae</i>       |
| <i>Forelius pruinosus</i>        | <i>Forelius pruinosus</i>       | <i>Pheidole moerens</i>                 | <i>Strumigenys silvestrii</i>       |
| <i>Brachymyrmex depilis</i>      | <i>Hypoponera inexasata</i>     | <i>Platythrexa punctata</i>             | <i>Tapinoma litorale</i>            |
| <i>Brachymyrmex sp.</i>          | <i>Hypoponera opaciceps</i>     | <i>Pogonomyrmex badius</i>              | <i>Tapinoma melanocephalum</i>      |
| <i>Brachymyrmex minutus</i>      | <i>Hypoponera opactor</i>       | <i>Pseudomyrmex ejectus</i>             | <i>Tapinoma sessile</i>             |
| <i>Brachymyrmex obscurior</i>    | <i>Hypoponera punctatissima</i> | <i>Pseudomyrmex elongatus</i>           | <i>Technomyrmex difficilis</i>      |
| <i>Camponotus decipiens</i>      | <i>Monomorium destructor</i>    | <i>Pseudomyrmex gracilis</i>            | <i>Temnothorax allardicei</i>       |
| <i>Camponotus floridanus</i>     | <i>Monomorium ebeninum</i>      | <i>Pseudomyrmex pallidus</i>            | <i>Temnothorax pergandei</i>        |
| <i>Camponotus impressus</i>      | <i>Monomorium floridicola</i>   | <i>Pseudomyrmex seminole</i>            | <i>Temnothorax torrei</i>           |
| <i>Camponotus planatus</i>       | <i>Monomorium pharaonis</i>     | <i>Pseudomyrmex simplex</i>             | <i>Tetramorium bicarinatum</i>      |
| <i>Cardiocondyla emeryi</i>      | <i>Myrmecina americana</i>      | <i>Pyramica cubaensis</i>               | <i>Tetramorium caldarium</i>        |
| <i>Cardiocondyla nuda</i>        | <i>Nivamyrmex opacithorax</i>   | <i>Pyramica dietrichi</i>               | <i>Tetramorium lanuginosum</i>      |
| <i>Cardiocondyla venustula</i>   | <i>Nylanderia bourbonica</i>    | <i>Pyramica eggersi</i>                 | <i>Tetramorium simillimum</i>       |
| <i>Cardiocondyla wroughtonii</i> | <i>Nylanderia concinna</i>      | <i>Pyramica gundlachi</i>               | <i>Trachymyrmex jamaicensis</i>     |
| <i>Cephalotes varians</i>        | <i>Nylanderia guatemalensis</i> | <i>Pyramica membranifera</i>            | <i>Trachymyrmex septentrionalis</i> |
| <i>Crematogaster ashmeadi</i>    | <i>Nylanderia pubens</i>        | <i>Solenopsis abdita</i>                | <i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>       |
| <i>Crematogaster atkinsoni</i>   | <i>Nylanderia wojciki</i>       | <i>Solenopsis carolinensis</i>          | <i>Xenomyrmex floridanus</i>        |
| <i>Crematogaster minutissima</i> | <i>Odontomachus brunneus</i>    | <i>Solenopsis corticalis</i>            |                                     |
|                                  | <i>Odontomachus ruginodis</i>   | <i>Solenopsis geminata</i>              |                                     |
|                                  | <i>Pachycondyla stigma</i>      | <i>Solenopsis globularia littoralis</i> |                                     |
|                                  | <i>Paratrechina longicornis</i> | <i>Solenopsis invicta</i>               |                                     |



# ANT SPECIES of the

# FLORIDA KEYS



*Pheidole floridana*  
GROUND NESTING & NATIVE SPECIES



*Camponotus floridanus*  
TREE NESTING & NATIVE SPECIES



*Cyphomyrmex minutus*  
GROUND NESTING & NATIVE SPECIES



*Pseudomyrmex gracilis*  
TREE NESTING & INVASIVE SPECIES



*Pyramica dietrichi*  
GROUND NESTING & NATIVE SPECIES



*Cephalotes varians*  
TREE NESTING & NATIVE SPECIES

GROUND NESTING

TREE NESTING



*Anochetus mayri*  
GROUND NESTING & NATIVE SPECIES



*Monomorium floricola*  
TREE NESTING & INVASIVE SPECIES



*Pseudomyrmex cubaensis*  
TREE NESTING & INVASIVE SPECIES



*Platythyrea punctata*  
GROUND NESTING & INVASIVE SPECIES



*Solenopsis geminata*  
GROUND NESTING & INVASIVE SPECIES



*Tapinoma litorale*  
TREE NESTING & NATIVE SPECIES



*Wasmannia auropunctata*  
INVASIVE & GROUND NESTING SPECIES

NATIVE SPECIES



*Camponotus riehlii*  
NATIVE & TREE NESTING SPECIES



*Hypoponera opacior*  
NATIVE & GROUND NESTING SPECIES



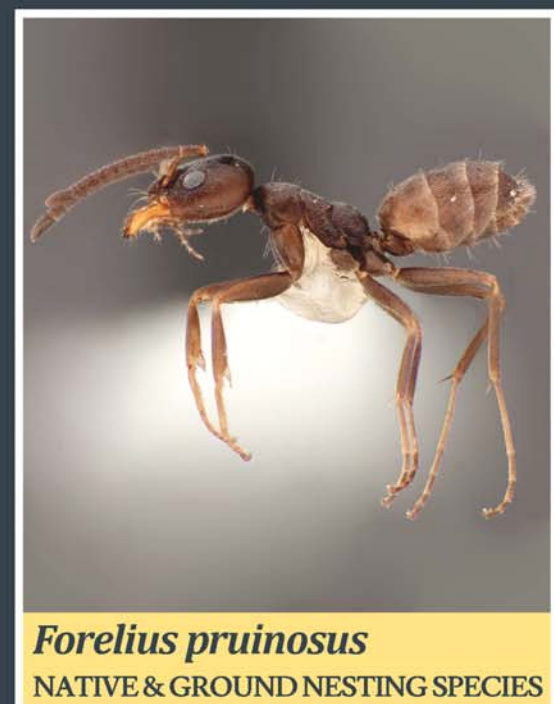
*Tapinoma melanocephalum*  
INVASIVE & TREE NESTING SPECIES



*Paratrechina longicornis*  
INVASIVE & GROUND NESTING SPECIES



*Myrmecina americana*  
NATIVE & GROUND NESTING SPECIES



*Forelius pruinosus*  
NATIVE & GROUND NESTING SPECIES



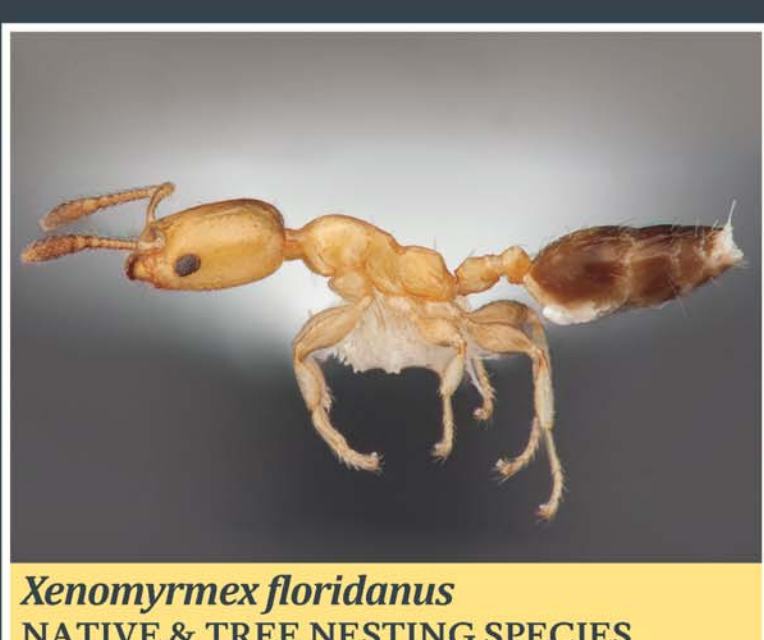
*Odontomachus ruginodis*  
NATIVE & GROUND NESTING SPECIES



*Solenopsis invicta*  
INVASIVE & GROUND NESTING SPECIES



*Nylanderia pubens*  
INVASIVE & GROUND NESTING SPECIES



*Xenomyrmex floridanus*  
NATIVE & TREE NESTING SPECIES



*Nylanderia bourbonica*  
INVASIVE & GROUND NESTING SPECIES



*Pheidole megacephala*  
INVASIVE & GROUND NESTING SPECIES

INVASIVE SPECIES