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Intercontinental dispersal of giant thermophilic ants across the Arctic during early Eocene hyperthermals

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Early Eocene land bridges allowed numerous plant and animal species to cross between Europe and North America via the Arctic. While many species suited to prevailing cool Arctic climates would have been able to cross throughout much of this period, others would have found dispersal opportunities only during limited intervals when their requirements for higher temperatures were met. Here, we present *Titanomyrma lubei* gen. et sp. nov. from Wyoming, USA, a new giant (greater than 5 cm long) formicini ant from the early Eocene (approx. 49.5 Ma) Green River Formation. We show that the extinct ant sub-family Formiciniinae is only known from localities with an estimated mean annual temperature of about 20°C or greater, consistent with the tropical ranges of almost all of the largest living ant species. This is, to our knowledge, the first known formiciniine of gigantic size in the Western Hemisphere and the first reported cross-Arctic dispersal by a thermophilic insect group. This implies intercontinental migration during one or more brief high-temperature episodes (hyperthermals) sometime between the latest Palaeocene establishment of intercontinental land connections and the presence of giant formiciniines in Europe and North America by the early middle Eocene.

Keywords: Formicidae; Formiciniinae; *Titanomyrma*; Holarctic dispersal; hyperthermals

1. INTRODUCTION

Holarctic interchanges of plants and animals during the Eocene have long been known [1–13]; however, details of their nature and timing remain little understood. Eocene North America and Europe were only a short distance apart (figure 1), which, combined with eustatic sea-level drop, resulted in land connections between them. Dispersal was possible across a forested, unglaciated Arctic via Greenland by a northern ‘De Geer’ route through Fennoscandia and a southern ‘Thulean’ route through Iceland, the Faroe Islands and Great Britain [2–7,10,12]. An epicontinental seaway (figure 1) probably restricted dispersal between Europe and Asia at least some of this time.

The mammal fossil record shows discrete waves of intercontinental migrations during this interval, most notably at the Palaeocene/Eocene boundary ‘mammalian dispersal event’, when major groups simultaneously appeared across the Holarctic [4,10]. Early Eocene Europe and North America shared the highest number of mammal genera in the Cenozoic [2]; they also had pronounced floral similarities, indicating numerous intercontinental range extensions of plant taxa [3,5,7]. While it has long been recognized that the distributions

of modern insect taxa implies Eocene cross-North Atlantic migrations [1], direct fossil evidence has only been reported recently [8,9,11,13].

Increasingly, fine-scale variations in early Eocene Arctic climate are becoming known, with mostly cool, but seasonally equable temperatures prevailing, but with episodic hyperthermal intervals of increased temperatures, some brief and intense [14–18]. Insect taxa previously shown to have co-occurred in Europe and North America in the early Eocene all had ranges including localities where mean annual temperature (MAT) is estimated as cool (far-western North America) or is not known (Fur Formation, Denmark). The new, giant formicini ant from the Eocene of Wyoming described here, however, was a thermophilic insect, providing evidence of the role played by early Eocene hyperthermal events in facilitating selective trans-Arctic intercontinental dispersals [3–7,12]. Variations in climate would have then acted as a filter gate across high latitudes, mediating differential access between continents for species populations according to their individual physiological requirements.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

We follow the morphological terminology used by Lutz [19,20] and Wappler [21], except in referring to abdominal, not gaster, segment identifying numbers (abdominal segments A3–7 = gaster segments I–V). Palaeoclimatic analysis of

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Figure 1. Reconstructed early Eocene northern continental positions and shorelines in polar view with Formiciinae fossil localities (G, Germany; B, Britain; W, Wyoming; T, Tennessee), and dispersal routes across the Arctic indicated by red arrows.

MAT of the fossil ant localities (table 1) used either published proxies for MAT [18,22–24], or new analyses based on previously published data on the proportion of dicot leaf morphotypes with non-toothed margins using the leaf margin analysis equation of Miller *et al.* [25], and the leaf area analysis equation for estimating mean annual precipitation (MAP) from Wilf *et al.* [26]. Occurrence data for modern large ants were gathered from published records and personal communications (electronic supplementary material). The latitude and longitudes of these records were entered into the WORLDCLIM software [27], which provided estimates of MAT, coldest yearly quarter mean temperature and MAP to a square kilometre level of spatial resolution.

3. SYSTEMATIC PALAEOONTOLOGY

Formicidae Latreille 1802;

Formiciinae Lutz [20];

Titanomyrma lubei gen. et sp. nov.

(a) Etymology

Genus name derived from the Greek *Titan*, often used to indicate large size, and *myrmex* (Greek: ant), gender feminine. The specific epithet is formed from the surname of the collector of the holotype, Louis Lube.

(b) Holotype

Denver Museum of Nature and Science no. 9041 (labelled DMNH 9041); part only, body in dorsal aspect, anterior portions of right forewing, very little of left.

(c) Locality and age

DMNS locality 784, Farson Fish Beds, Laney Member of the Green River Formation; Sweetwater County, Wyoming; latest early Eocene, approximately 49.5 Ma [28].

(d) Type and included species of *Titanomyrma*

Titanomyrma giganteum comb. nov. is here designated as the type species of the genus, which also includes *Titanomyrma simillimum* comb. nov. and *T. lubei* sp. nov.

(e) Diagnosis: *Titanomyrma*

As provided for *Formicium* by Lutz [20], amended here by: gaster shape variable: ovate or more slender/

cylindrical; A5 width relative to other gaster segments variable; relative lengths of A3–7 variable.

(f) Diagnosis: *Titanomyrma lubei*

Queens separated from other species of *Titanomyrma* most easily by gaster characters: more slender, length/width: 2.14 (*T. giganteum*, 1.40; *T. simillimum*, 1.50); middle half roughly cylindrical (others ovate, A5 widest); A3 length about a quarter width (others about a third); A4 about three times A3 length (others less than twice); A5–6 about half as long as wide (others about a third); A3 not curved around the petiole at joining.

(g) Description: *Titanomyrma*

As provided for *Formicium* by Lutz [20], amended here by change in description of gaster (cf. diagnosis, above).

(h) Description: *Titanomyrma lubei* queen

As in diagnosis; figures 2 and 3*a,d*; immense size, body approximately 51 mm long; head rounded-triangular, approximately 5.5 mm long; approximately 7 mm wide, about a third alitrunk length; antennae, eyes not known; mandibles about a third head length; alitrunk approximately 15 mm long, wing bearing; legs short, tibia III 6 mm; forewing probably in size range of *T. giganteum* queens; waist single segmented, petiole approximately 5.5 mm wide, lacking anterior peduncle; gaster 31 mm long, 14.5 mm wide, without constriction between A3 and A4; spiracles (known on A4–6) long, narrow.

4. DISCUSSION

(a) The status of formiciinae species

Titanomyrma is confidently assigned to the Formiciinae by character states unique within Formicidae: extremely large size combined with large, slit-like spiracles [19,20,29], which associate it with *T. giganteum* and *T. simillimum* (early middle Eocene Germany: Messel, and cf. these species from Ekfeld Maar [19–21]), both transferred here to *Titanomyrma* from *Formicium*. *Formicium brodiei* Westwood, *Formicium mirabile* Cockerell [30–32] (both Bournemouth, UK; middle Eocene) and *Formicium berryi* Carpenter [33] (middle Eocene Claiborne Formation, Puryear, TN, USA; incorrectly called Wilcox Formation by Carpenter [33,34]) are only known from forewings, and were grouped with the German species by the similarity of their venations.

The distinctive gaster shape of *T. lubei* is confidently not an artefact of preservation; the tergites are clearly shaped differently than are those of the German species, where A5 is wider than A4 (gaster segments III and II) [20] (figure 3*b,c*). In *T. lubei*, however, these are of similar lengths and maximum widths (figures 2 and 3*a*). Its legs are notably more gracile than those of *T. giganteum* and somewhat more so than those of *T. simillimum*. The mandibles are poorly preserved, but appear smaller than those of the German species (figures 2 and 3*a–c*). Wing length based on the pterostigma in *T. lubei* is about 24 mm, similar to that of the *T. giganteum* holotype queen [20], indicating a forewing length within the range of *T. giganteum*, larger than in *T. simillimum* [20]. However, the body of *T. lubei* is closer in length to the *T. simillimum* holotype, 53 mm [20].

Table 1. Mean annual temperature (MAT) estimates for formicini-bearing fossil localities (Messel, Puryear, Bournemouth) and localities regional to the Farson Fish beds, Wyoming (Little Mountain, Niland Tongue). MAT estimates for Messel were previously published as points on a figure [56], and these values are now stated here, as well as newly published estimates based on both leaf margin analysis (LMA) and the coexistence interval of nearest living relatives of plant fossils [66] (Wilde *et al.* [67] inferred a similar climate for Eckfeld and Messel). A MAT estimate for the Farson Fish Beds has not been reported; values are given for the slightly older Green River Formation Laney Member Little Mountain locality, the regional Wasatch Formation Niland Tongue locality and an unspecified Green River Basin [68]. Values for all sites include both leaf margin analysis and either taxon analogue [66] or isotopic methods [68], except for Bournemouth, which is from isotopic analysis of fossil gastropod shells [24]. An isotopic estimate from the San Juan Basin (SJB) [68] is supplied alongside the LMA-based estimate for Puryear, being of the same palaeolatitude and age [68]. The standard error for LMA values is set at 4.0°C unless the calculated error is greater than 4.0°C, following the recommendation of Peppe *et al.* [69]; for SJB isotope value, it is 5.5°C [68]; error not provided for Bournemouth isotope value [24].

locality	no. of leaf morphotypes	$p_{\text{margin}}(\%)$	MAT
with Formiciinae			
Messel	49	65.0	20.3°C ^a , 21.1°C ^b , 22°C (up to ~24°C) [66]
Puryear	47	91.5	23.9°C [23], 27.7°C ^a , 29.0°C ^b , (27.8°C SJB [68])
Bournemouth	n.a.	n.a.	22°C [24]
Green River Formation			
Little Mountain	49	60.2	19.6°C [22], 18.8°C ^c , 18.3°C [68]
Niland Tongue	14	71.4	23.0°C [22], 22.0°C ^c

^aNew estimates using eqn from Miller *et al.* [25] and data from Greenwood & Wing [23].

^bNew estimates using data and LMA eqn (2) from Greenwood & Wing [23].

^cNew estimates using eqn from Miller *et al.* [25] and data from Wilf [22].

We propose the genus *Titanomyrma* for the new species and transfer the two German species to it, as grouping them within *Formicium* would compound an existing problem that can no longer be avoided.

Lutz [20] recognized the difficulty of defining the genus based on the limited information provided by a single forewing specimen of the type species, *F. brodiei*. He, therefore, used the characters of the new species '*F. giganteum*' and '*F. simillimum*' to form his genus diagnosis and description, effectively employing them as sort of 'functional type species' ('Since Westwood only illustrated the wing, but did not describe it formally, the following new finds from Messel will provide a more detailed diagnosis and description'. p. 182, our translation from the German).

Further, in ant taxonomy generally, because of the variability of wing characters and the small amount of their study compared with those of other insect groups, and by the traditional availability of more commonly collected wingless worker caste specimens, wings are usually ignored or de-emphasized in defining modern species; they are invariably defined by workers.

There appears to be considerable plasticity of wing characters in Formiciinae in particular. Venational morphology of the holotype wings of *F. brodiei* ([20], fig. 1c) and *F. berryi* ([20], fig. 2c) falls within variability between the left and right wings of a specimen of '*F.*' aff. *giganteum* ([21], fig. 95). Further, note the differences between the forewings of this specimen of '*F.*' aff. *giganteum* and the '*F.*' *giganteum* holotype ([19], fig. 3b) and paratype 6 ([19], fig. 5). Also, size differences between males and females of the German species indicate the possibility that smaller and larger wing species could be conspecific [19]. Such examples indicate deep problems in the usefulness of formicini wings for defining species.

By these reasons, we propose to clarify formicini taxonomy by considering *Formicium* as a collective genus containing the wing species, which we consider tentative, and erecting the nominal genus *Titanomyrma* to include

the new species and the two German species. As a collective group, *Formicium* would have neither a diagnosis nor a description, but would be defined as including all species of Formiciinae that cannot be placed in a nominal genus owing to lack of sufficient preserved characters. *Formicium brodiei* ceases to be *Formicium*'s type species (a collective genus has none: ICZN Article 67.14 [35]). *Formicium*, however, remains the type genus of Formiciinae, and the subfamily name is not affected.

A team of palaeoentomologists is currently undertaking a major examination of the Formiciinae (T. Wappler 2011, personal communication), with large numbers of new specimens available with which to confidently establish intra- and interspecific variability. We expect that this work will greatly clarify the positions of the wing species. Here, we provide what we recognize is a brief, interim diagnosis and description of *Titanomyrma*, with the understanding that these will soon be established with greater detail by the Wappler team.

(b) *Thermophily, size and the Formiciinae*

To assess the climatic constraints of Formiciinae, we reconstructed the MAT, coldest quarter mean temperature (CQMT) and the MAP of the sites where they have been recovered. Further, we calculated the climate space occupied by the largest living ants to ascertain whether there are common climatic trends associated with great size that are general to ants. Based on analysis of their habitats, the Formiciinae were clearly thermophilic; they are only known from hot climates, with MAT > 20°C (table 1 and figure 4a). This is also supported by their great size, as almost all of the largest modern ant species are restricted to the megathermal climates of the tropics.

The great size of *T. lubei* was only exceeded by that of the largest known ants, *T. giganteum* and *T. simillimum*, the reproductives of which are estimated to have had the mass

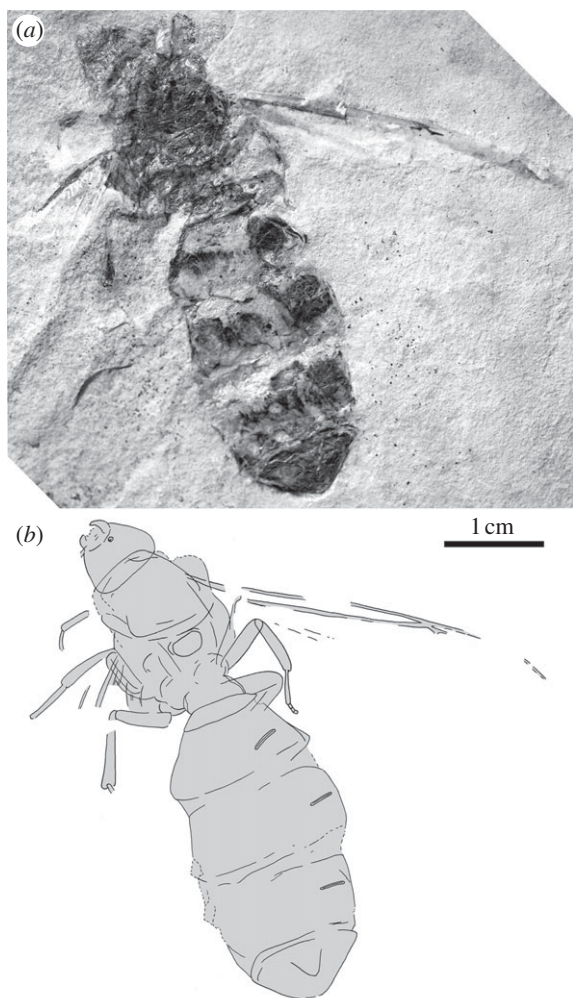


Figure 2. Holotype of *T. lubei* gen. et sp. nov.: (a) photograph and (b) drawing.

of a small bird [19]; indeed, the body of *T. lubei* is larger than that of a rufous hummingbird (figure 3d).

Although the average size of workers within modern ant communities tends to increase with latitude [36,37], almost all of the largest individual living ant species (any caste ≥ 3 cm long) inhabit tropical regions with MAT over 20°C (figure 4a,b). They are scattered among subfamilies, have differing castes as the largest achieve great size by different morphologies and are widely separated on different continents.

- *Dinoponera* spp. (subfamily Ponerinae): tropical Brazil, Bolivia and Peru. *Dinoponera* species (*Dinoponera gigantea*, *Dinoponera lucida*, *Dinoponera longipes*, *Dinoponera mutica* and *Dinoponera quadriceps*) reach and may exceed 30 mm in length [38], except *Dinoponera australis* (25 mm or less), whose range extends outside the tropics. They lack morphologically distinct worker and queen castes [39,40].
- *Dorylus wilverthi* (subfamily Dorylinae): equatorial Africa [41–45]. The largest living ant, with queens reaching 52 mm long [46], similar in size to *T. lubei*. Great size is achieved here, however, in a much different manner: the gaster is approximately 80 per cent of body length (cf. fig. 16–13a of Hölldobler & Wilson [46]), compared with approximately 60 per cent in *T. lubei*. Queens show a suite of characteristics

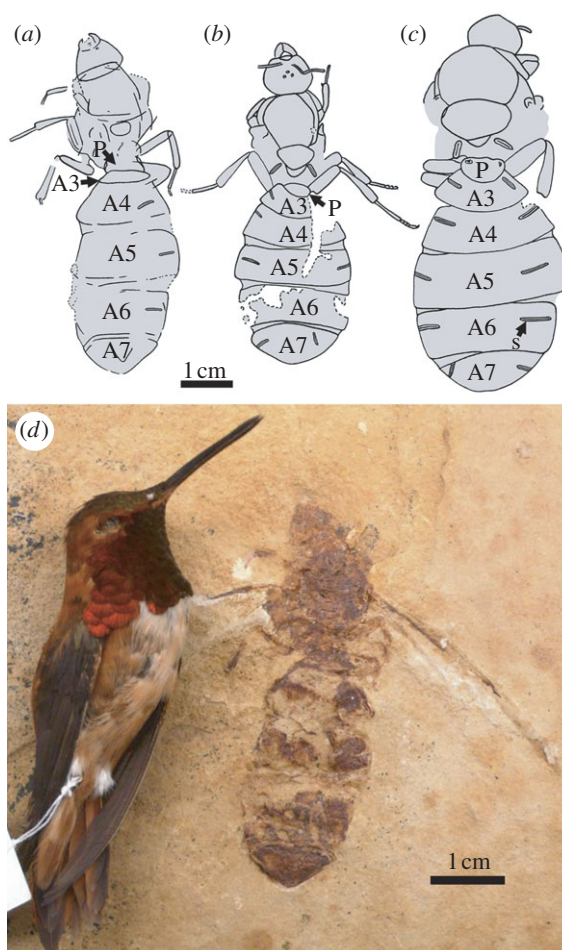


Figure 3. (a–c) Comparative bodies (wings not drawn) of (a) *T. lubei*, (b) *T. simillimum*, (c) *T. giganteum* and (d) *T. lubei* holotype with rufous hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*) for size comparison; (b,c) redrawn from Lutz [20]. P, petiole; s, spiracle; A3–7, abdominal segments three through to seven (=gaster segments I–V).

restricted to legionary ants, including physogastry, where the gaster becomes swollen, distended with sclerites widely separated by a membrane, containing expanded ovaries that allow rapid production of large numbers of eggs and so extremely large colonies [42,47,48].

- *Camponotus gigas* (subfamily Formicinae): southeast Asian region [45,48,49]. Queens average slightly over 31 mm in length, and major workers approximately 28 mm, but reach 30 mm [48,50].
- *Myrmecia brevinoda* (subfamily Myrmeciinae): eastern Australia [51]. Major workers reach 36 mm and queens 31 mm in length [52]. Only a subset of those ant groups synonymized as *M. brevinoda* reach lengths over 3 cm [52,53].

Seven of these eight species inhabit distinctly megathermal environments (figure 4a,b): the five large *Dinoponera* species have a distribution with a median MAT of 25.7°C , with a CQMT of 23.9°C ; *D. wilverthi* median MAT is 24.7°C , CQMT 23.4°C ; and *C. gigas* median MAT is 25.3°C , CQMT 24.2°C . Only *M. brevinoda* breaks this pattern, with a range extending through eastern Australia from the hot tropics of northern Queensland (approx. 16°S) south to warm-temperate Victoria (approx. 39°S).

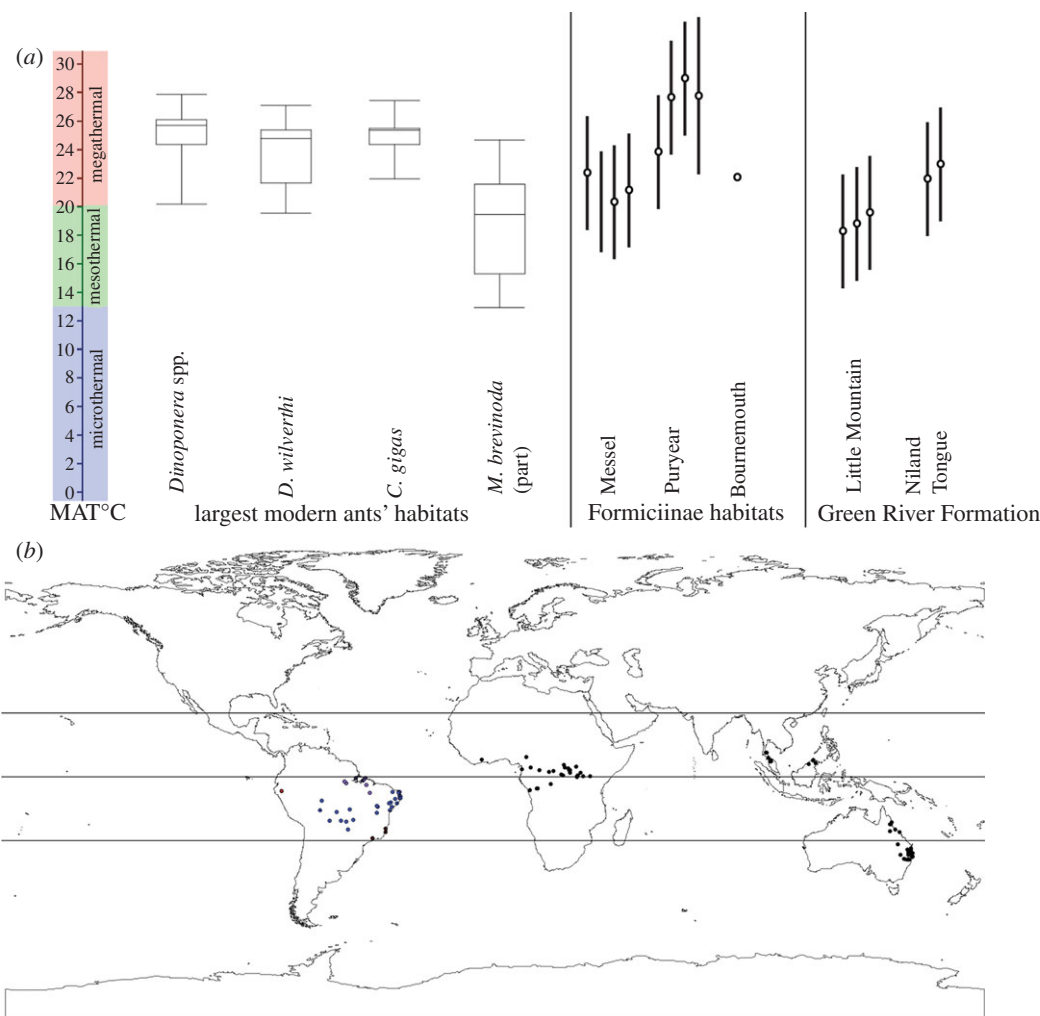


Figure 4. Climates and distributions of formiciine ants and modern ants with any caste over 3 cm in length. (a) Mean annual temperature (MAT) values for the largest living ants (box plots: minimum, 25%, median, 75% and maximum values), the Eocene localities where formiciine ants have been recovered and Green River Formation localities comparable with the Farson Fish Beds where *T. lubei* was found (references for fossil site MAT values as in table 1); (b) ranges of modern ant species with any caste over 3 cm in length (locality references in the electronic supplementary material), equator, tropics of Capricorn and Cancer indicated: South America, *Dinoponera* spp.; Africa, *D. wilverthi*; Southeast Asia, *C. gigas*; eastern Australia, *M. brevinoda* (in part, see text).

This is, then, the only modern ant species of this great size that includes part of its range outside of the tropics. The species, as it is currently defined, however, includes those that Clark [52] discussed to be over 3 cm in length as a subset, as well as various groups whose largest individuals (any caste) are recorded only reaching about 24 mm in length. The records of great size appear to be only from Queensland and adjoining northern New South Wales, i.e. the northern part of this range [52]. The range of *M. brevinoda* as a whole has a median MAT of 17.0°C and a CQMT of 11.6°C. The range of Clark's [52] larger form, however, has a nearly megathermal MAT of 19.4°C and a CQMT of 14.3°C.

All of these modern ants inhabit mesic to wet climates, in agreement with MAP estimates for Messel, Puryear (new analyses here) and Green River [22] (see the electronic supplementary material, table S1). The Eocene Arctic was probably a rainforest [15,16], so moisture availability would not have been a barrier.

High temperatures extended well out of the modern tropical belt in the Eocene [15–18,22,23,54–56]. Formiciines are exclusively known from climates with an

estimated MAT of about 20°C or greater; MAT of Messel, Puryear and Bournemouth were all megathermal. The climate of the Farson Fish Beds within which *T. lubei* was recovered has not been characterized, but estimates for comparable Green River Formation localities indicate similarly hot conditions (table 1 and figure 4a).

The cooler, microthermal to lower mesothermal [54,55] early Eocene Okanagan Highlands localities of far-western North America bear a number of ant species over 1.5 cm in length—in one case greater than 2.5 cm—but none are known to reach 3 cm [9,57]. A species from the early Eocene Danish Fur Formation is also about 2.5 cm long [9,58]. Ants from the late Eocene cool upland at Florissant, Colorado and from Palaeocene and Eocene ambers (Sakhalin, Baltic, Ukrainian, etc.; indeed, any amber) are not known to reach such sizes (e.g. [59–63]).

(c) Eocene Arctic climate, hyperthermal events and intercontinental dispersal

Thermophilic organisms face physiological barriers to dispersal outside of the high MAT climate spaces to

which they are adapted [12,23,64]. Eocene Arctic fossil floras indicate that temperate (i.e. upper microthermal to lower mesothermal) conditions predominated across intercontinental connections, with early to middle Eocene floras from Greenland and Axel Heiberg Island (50–40 Myr ago) giving MAT estimates of 12–16°C, probably too cool to support dispersal of Formiciniinae throughout much of the time when this must have occurred [12–16]. Brief, cyclic warming events of approximately 2–4°C possibly driven by ventilation of oceanic carbonates were unlikely to have been of sufficient intensity to facilitate formiciniine dispersal [65]. However, during larger global hyperthermal events linked to injection of greenhouse gasses into the atmosphere from sedimentary reservoirs, Arctic MAT increased by 5–10°C to perhaps approximately 23°C, with the coldest month mean temperature greater than 8°C at approximately 85°N palaeolatitude [18], which would have been suitable for formiciniine dispersal across high latitudes. These include the brief (approx. 170 kyr) Palaeocene–Eocene Thermal Maximum at the Palaeocene–Eocene boundary (about 55.5 Ma); the Eocene Thermal Maximum 2 (about 53.5 Ma); and the longer Early Eocene Climatic Optimum, about 2 Myr of the latest early Eocene [14,17,18]. That is, the early Eocene physical bridge between Europe and North America that was normally climatically impassable for Formiciniinae must have had episodic openings of a physiological gate allowing the dispersal of these giant ants and other thermophilic organisms across the Arctic.

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ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Intercontinental dispersal of giant thermophilic ants across the Arctic during early Eocene hyperthermals

S. Bruce Archibald, Kirk R. Johnson, Rolf W. Mathewes, and David R. Greenwood

CONTENTS

- A. Supplementary table 1: Estimates of mean annual precipitation for fossil sites.
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A. Supplementary table 1

Estimates of mean annual precipitation (in cm/year) for fossil sites. Estimates from new analyses from data in Greenwood & Wing (1995) (data not available for Ekfeld and Bournemouth); and Green River Formation sites from Wilf (2000) comparable with the Farson Fish beds where *T. lubei* was found.

locality	MAP	MAP error
with Formiciinae		
Messel	99.3	-30.0, 43.0
Puryear	120.3	-36.4, 52.1
Green River Fm.		
Little Mt. (Wilf 2000)	76.9	-23.2, 33.2
Niland Tongue (Wilf 2000)	100	-30.3, 43.4

B. Supplementary table 2

Locality and climate data for modern ants with any caste over 3 cm in length. Mean annual temperature (MAT), coldest quarter mean temperature (CQMT) in °C and mean annual precipitation (MAP) in cm/year estimated using WorldClim software (Hijmans et al. 2005).

Species	Latitude	Longitude	MAT	CQMT	MAP	reference
<i>Dorylus</i>						
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	2.11667	21.4	25.3	24.6	176.5	Emery 1899
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	-4.32483	15.31247	25.5	23.4	136.9	Emery 1899
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	1.88602	19.76058	25.3	24.7	183.7	Forel 1909
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	-4.26663	15.28373	25.6	23.4	137.3	Santschi 1910
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	-4.23444	15.55028	25.6	23.6	140.5	Stitz 1910
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	0.05278	32.465	21.4	20.7	157.1	Forel 1912
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	-4.86666	12.86667	25.0	22.2	124.3	Forel 1913
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	0.56267	25.08778	25.4	24.7	178.8	Wheeler 1922a
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	1.31851	27.54371	25.1	24.4	185.7	Wheeler 1922b
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	3.73626	29.71363	24.6	23.4	154.7	Wheeler 1922b
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	2.38831	27.30364	24.0	23.3	208.0	Wheeler 1922b
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	2.93333	26.83333	24.1	23.3	194.9	Wheeler 1922b
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	6.26667	-4.93333	27.0	25.7	117.6	Wheeler 1922a
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	3.45394	25.70084	24.2	23.6	172.1	Santschi 1939

<i>D. wilverthi</i>	0.76309	24.43891	24.7	24.1	176.1	Raignier & 1955
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	1.43194	31.3525	22.6	21.6	138.1	Taylor 2005
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	-0.28333	30.11667	21.0	20.7	121.9	Taylor 2005
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	2.5	16.16667	24.8	24.2	163.6	Taylor 2005
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	2.49999	27.61667	24.0	23.3	211.9	Santschi 1935
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	2.84648	9.88494	25.6	24.5	269.9	Wasmann 1917
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	0.56667	30.36667	19.5	19.1	143.6	antweb
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	-2.76017	20.37867	24.9	24.5	186.2	antweb
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	0.22004	34.93607	19.6	18.7	186.1	antweb
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	0.22111	34.93111	19.6	18.7	186.1	antweb
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	0.28333	34.88333	20.0	19.0	188.3	Peters et al. 2009
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	7.31667	11.58333	25.7	24.7	151.6	Schöning et al. 2007
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	3.37	13.11	23.4	22.7	163.8	Schöning et al. 2008
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	4.15	25.16667	24.9	24.2	166.7	Schöning et al. 2008
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	0.5	30.4	19.9	19.5	135.6	Schöning et al. 2008
<i>D. wilverthi</i>	0.28333	30.11667	21.6	21.2	116.6	Schöning et al. 2008

Camponotus

<i>C. gigas</i>	4.91667	117.66667	24.3	24.0	231.4	antweb
<i>C. gigas</i>	6.03333	116.7	21.9	21.7	223.6	Pfeiffer & Linsenmair 2000
<i>C. gigas</i>	5.73833	101.41556	25.5	24.8	233.3	Watanasit et al. 2007
<i>C. gigas</i>	5.75333	101.41639	25.3	24.6	233.3	Watanasit et al. 2007
<i>C. gigas</i>	5.76028	101.41028	25.3	24.6	233.3	Watanasit et al. 2007
<i>C. gigas</i>	6.03333	116.7	21.9	21.7	223.6	Pfeiffer & Linsenmair 2000
<i>C. gigas</i>	4.55442	115.15419	26.8	26.5	390.9	Orr et al. 1996
<i>C. gigas</i>	5.61667	101.13333	24.8	24.2	242.0	S. Watanasit pers. comm.
<i>C. gigas</i>	7	100.5	27.4	26.3	189.9	S. Watanasit pers. comm.
<i>C. gigas</i>	8.76667	99.78333	25.4	24.0	206.8	S. Watanasit pers. comm.
<i>C. gigas</i>	8.85	99.61667	25.0	23.6	202.4	S. Watanasit pers. comm.

Myrmecia

<i>M. brevinoda</i>	-30.642829°	151.502566°	12.8	6.5	81.0	Clark, 1951
<i>M. brevinoda</i>	-30.340131°	152.711827°	15.2	9.9	198.5	Clark, 1951
<i>M. brevinoda</i>	-28.812744°	153.278714°	19.4	14.3	142.9	Clark, 1951
<i>M. brevinoda</i>	-28.655779°	151.933881°	15.1	8.8	83.1	Clark, 1951
<i>M. brevinoda</i>	-28.230720°	152.245522°	16.8	10.6	74.3	Clark, 1951
<i>M. brevinoda</i>	-27.561302°	151.955505°	16.8	10.8	90.8	Clark, 1951
<i>M. brevinoda</i>	-17.268273°	145.474570°	20.6	16.7	167.5	Clark, 1951
<i>M. brevinoda</i>	-16.925397°	145.775178°	24.7	21.3	242.1	Clark, 1951
<i>M. brevinoda</i>	-16.821483°	145.634187°	23.0	19.6	218.4	Clark, 1951
<i>M. brevinoda</i>	-17.676166°	145.114452°	21.6	17.4	87.2	Clark, 1951
<i>M. brevinoda</i>	-17.607962°	145.483226°	19.7	15.6	144.9	Clark, 1951

Dinoponera

<i>D. gigantea</i>	-2.43984	-54.72362	26.0	25.4	212.9	Kempf 1971
<i>D. gigantea</i>	-1.45504	-48.50248	26.9	26.5	242.2	Kempf 1971

<i>D. gigantea</i>	-0.60804	-47.77598	26.8	26.2	286.5	Kempf 1971
<i>D. gigantea</i>	-0.51667	-51.23333	27.0	26.3	252.3	Kempf 1971
<i>D. gigantea</i>	-1.16361	-48.46805	27.1	26.5	228.0	Kempf 1971
<i>D. gigantea</i>	-1.90204	-55.51956	26.8	26.2	193.2	Kempf 1971
<i>D. gigantea</i>	-5.81732	-46.144	26.2	25.5	124.4	Kempf 1971
<i>D. gigantea</i>	-2.98333	-47.51667	26.5	26.1	185.2	Fourcassié & Oliveira 2002
<i>D. longipes</i>	-5.22891	-78.46107	24.3	23.8	200.6	Kempf 1971
<i>D. lucida</i>	-20.32634	-40.29	24.7	22.7	111.4	Kempf 1971
<i>D. lucida</i>	-19.05237	-40.14892	24.0	22.0	119.1	Kempf 1971
<i>D. lucida</i>	-22.57645	-44.96343	20.2	17.1	144.8	Kempf 1971
<i>D. mutica</i>	-8.76183	-63.90196	26.1	25.3	210.4	Kempf 1971
<i>D. mutica</i>	-16.47129	-54.6371	24.9	22.4	152.3	Kempf 1971
<i>D. mutica</i>	-12.42504	-64.42068	26.2	25.2	149.6	Kempf 1971
<i>D. mutica</i>	-13.02748	-58.28282	24.3	22.7	209.6	Kempf 1971
<i>D. mutica</i>	-16.25704	-56.62466	26.1	23.6	124.0	Kempf 1971
<i>D. mutica</i>	-19.52711	-54.04207	24.5	22.0	148.0	Kempf 1971
<i>D. mutica</i>	-12.00566	-53.40295	25.0	23.7	235.9	Kempf 1971
<i>D. mutica</i>	-15.89729	-52.23008	25.7	23.7	159.5	Kempf 1971
<i>D. mutica</i>	-16.366667	-60.95	23.3	20.8	112.5	Kempf 1971
<i>D. quadriceps</i>	-6.83869	-35.13653	25.7	23.9	125.0	Kempf 1971
<i>D. quadriceps</i>	-7.11631	-34.98121	25.6	24.0	159.4	Kempf 1971
<i>D. quadriceps</i>	-5.7	-37.63333	27.8	27.0	72.7	Kempf 1971
<i>D. quadriceps</i>	-5.63518	-35.42024	25.8	24.4	109.0	Kempf 1971
<i>D. quadriceps</i>	-5.79261	-35.21341	25.8	24.3	142.6	Kempf 1971
<i>D. quadriceps</i>	-5.86006	-35.34983	25.8	24.4	113.4	Kempf 1971
<i>D. quadriceps</i>	-9.80659	-36.11528	24.3	22.5	133.8	Kempf 1971
<i>D. quadriceps</i>	-8.05428	-34.88126	25.8	24.4	179.9	Kempf 1971
<i>D. quadriceps</i>	-8.00352	-35.02143	25.1	23.6	156.9	Kempf 1971
<i>D. quadriceps</i>	-8.35966	-36.69487	21.9	19.4	68.0	Kempf 1971
<i>D. quadriceps</i>	-8.00937	-34.85528	26.0	24.5	171.9	Kempf 1971
<i>D. quadriceps</i>	-11.08969	-43.14178	25.7	24.7	64.7	Kempf 1971
<i>D. quadriceps</i>	-10.71521	-43.63919	24.7	23.3	95.6	Kempf 1971
<i>D. quadriceps</i>	-13.24765	-43.41476	25.4	24.1	82.9	Kempf 1971
<i>D. quadriceps</i>	-9.41098	-38.23584	25.9	23.7	53.4	Kempf 1971
<i>D. quadriceps</i>	-9.964	-39.164	23.5	21.0	50.0	Kempf 1971
<i>D. quadriceps</i>	-12.35	-38.73333	23.5	21.3	127.5	Kempf 1971
<i>D. quadriceps</i>	-11.19264	-38.04376	24.1	21.9	78.1	Monnin & Peeters 1998

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