

Digital supplementary material to

LORITE, P. & PALOMEQUE, T. 2010: Karyotype evolution in ants (Hymenoptera: Formicidae), with a review of the known ant chromosome numbers. – Myrmecological News 13: 89-102.

Appendix: Review of chromosome numbers in Formicidae.

The oldest papers considered in this review are PEACOCK & al. (1954) and SMITH & PEACOCK (1957), which analysed the karyotype of the ant *Monomorium pharaonis*. Other early works, such as WHELDEN & HASKINS (1953), gave chromosome numbers for other species but in general are regarded as mistaken (see older references in KUMBKARNI 1965).

The taxonomic nomenclature used basically follows the review of BOLTON & al. (2007). For each species, the chromosome number is indicated, together with the country of origin of the material used and the bibliographic reference. It is also indicated whether male (n) or female material (2n) was analysed. When both sexes are used, the haploid (n) and the diploid (2n) chromosome numbers are given.

The letters K and M qualifying references indicate that the karyotype (K) or a metaphase plate (M) was presented in the paper. In some papers, only the chromosome number was given, in which case neither K nor M are included. In some cases, when the name of a species has changed, the name used in the publication is indicated.

When a species bears an asterisk (*), comments on its karyotype or its taxonomic status can be found in the Appendix notes further down. All references cited are listed under Appendix references at the end of the digital supplementary material.

Subfamilies and genera with analysed species

Aenictinae <i>Aenictus</i>	Ecitoninae <i>Neivamyrmex</i>	Heteroponerinae <i>Heteroponera</i>	<i>Mayriella</i> <i>Meranoplus</i> <i>Messor</i>	<i>Veromessor</i> <i>Vollenhovia</i> <i>Xiphomyrmex</i>
Amblyoponinae <i>Amblyopone</i> <i>Mystrium</i>	Ectatomminae <i>Ectatomma</i> <i>Gnamptogenys</i> <i>Rhytidoponera</i> <i>Typhlomyrmex</i>	Myrmeciinae <i>Myrmecia</i> <i>Nothomyrmecia</i>	<i>Monomorium</i> <i>Myocepurus</i> <i>Myrmecina</i> <i>Myrmica</i> <i>Myrmicaria</i> <i>Myrmoxenus</i> <i>Oligomyrmex</i> <i>Orectognathus</i> <i>Pheidole</i> <i>Pheidologeton</i> <i>Podomyrma</i> <i>Pogonomyrmex</i> <i>Pristomyrmex</i> <i>Proatta</i> <i>Protomognathus</i> <i>Pyramica</i> <i>Recurvidris</i> <i>Sericomyrmex</i> <i>Smithistruma</i> <i>Solenopsis</i> <i>Stenamma</i> <i>Strongylognathus</i> <i>Strumigenys</i> <i>Symmyrmica</i> <i>Temnothorax</i> <i>Tetramorium</i> <i>Trachymymex</i> <i>Triglyphothrix</i> <i>Trigonogaster</i>	Ponerinae <i>Anochetus</i> <i>Bothroponera</i> <i>Brachyponera</i> <i>Centromyrmex</i> <i>Cryptopone</i> <i>Diacamma</i> <i>Dinoponera</i> <i>Ectomomyrmex</i> <i>Hypoconera</i> <i>Leptogenys</i> <i>Mesoponera</i> <i>Odontomachus</i> <i>Odontoponera</i> <i>Pachycondyla</i> <i>Platythyrea</i> <i>Ponera</i>
Cerapachyinae <i>Cerapachys</i> <i>Cylindromyrmex</i> <i>Sphinctomyrmex</i>	Formicinae <i>Acropyga</i> <i>Anoplolepis</i> <i>Brachymyrmex</i> <i>Calomyrmex</i> <i>Camponotus</i> <i>Cataglyphis</i> <i>Echinopla</i> <i>Formica</i> <i>Lasius</i> <i>Lepisiota</i> <i>Notoncus</i> <i>Oecophylla</i> <i>Opisthopsis</i> <i>Paratrechina</i> <i>Plagiolepis</i> <i>Polyergus</i> <i>Polyrhachis</i> <i>Prenolepis</i> <i>Prolasius</i> <i>Pseudolasius</i> <i>Stigmacros</i>	Myrmicinae <i>Acanthomyrmex</i> <i>Acromyrmex</i> <i>Aphaenogaster</i> <i>Apterostigma</i> <i>Atta</i> <i>Cardiocondyla</i> <i>Carebara</i> <i>Chalepoxenus</i> <i>Chelaner</i> <i>Colobostruma</i> <i>Crematogaster</i> <i>Cyphomyrmex</i> <i>Dacatinops</i> <i>Diplorhoptrum</i> <i>Doronomyrmex</i> <i>Epimyrmica</i> <i>Epopostruma</i> <i>Eurhopalothrix</i> <i>Formicoxenus</i> <i>Harpagoxenus</i> <i>Leptothorax</i> <i>Lophomyrmex</i> <i>Lordomyrma</i> <i>Manica</i>		
Dolichoderinae <i>Anonychomyrma</i> <i>Bothriomyrmex</i> <i>Conomyrma</i> <i>Diceratoctinea</i> <i>Doleromyrma</i> <i>Dolichoderus</i> <i>Dorymyrmex</i> <i>Forelius</i> <i>Iridomyrmex</i> <i>Leptomyrmex</i> <i>Linepithema</i> <i>Ochetellus</i> <i>Papyrius</i> <i>Philidris</i> <i>Tapinoma</i> <i>Technomyrmex</i>				Proceratiinae <i>Discothyrea</i> <i>Probolomyrmex</i> <i>Proceratium</i>
				Pseudomyrmecinae <i>Pseudomyrmex</i> <i>Tetraponera</i>

Species in alphabetical order

Acantholepis (see under *Lepisiota*)

Acanthomyrmex (Myrmicinae)

Acanthomyrmex sp.

2n = 24, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)

Acanthomyrmex sp. 1

n = 11, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)

Acanthomyrmex sp. 2

2n = 22, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)

Acanthomyrmex sp. 3

n = 11, 2n = 22, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)

Acromyrmex (Myrmicinae)

Acromyrmex ambiguus

2n = 38, Uruguay, GOÑI & al. (1983, K)

Acromyrmex crassipinus

2n = 38, Brazil, FADINI & POMPOLO (1996, K)

Acromyrmex heyeri

2n = 38, Uruguay, GOÑI & al. (1983, K)

2n = 38, Brazil, SANTOS-COLARES & al. (1997, M)

Acromyrmex hispidus

2n = 38, Uruguay, GOÑI & al. (1983, K)

Acromyrmex molestans (see *A. subterraneus*)

Acromyrmex subterraneus

2n = 38, Brazil, FADINI & POMPOLO (1996, K)

Acropyga (Formicinae)

*Acropyga acutiventris**

n = 15, 2n = 28-29, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982),

IMAI & al. (1983)

Acropyga sp.

2n = 32, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)

Acropyga sp.

n = 15, 2n = 30, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)

Aenictus (Aenictidae)

Aenictus brevicornis

2n = 24, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)

Aenictus laeviceps

2n = 22, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)

Aenictus sp. (near *A. camposi*)

n = 15, 2n = 30, Taiwan, HUNG & al. (1972)

Amblyopone (Amblyoponinae)

Amblyopone australis

n = 24, 2n = 48, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, M, K)

Amblyopone reclinata

2n = 38, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)

Amblyopone cf. *fortis*

2n = 44, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)

Anochetus (Ponerinae)

*Anochetus graeffei**

2n = 30, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)

2n = 38, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)

Anochetus madaraszi

2n = 28, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)

Anochetus modicus

2n = 30, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)

Anochetus yerburyi

2n = 30, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)

Anochetus sp. 1

2n = 24, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)

Anochetus sp. 2

n = 19, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)

Anochetus sp. 4

2n = 30, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)

Anochetus sp. 5

2n = 34, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)

Anochetus sp.

n = 17, 2n = 34, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)

Anonychomyrma (Dolichoderinae)

Anonychomyrma itinerans

n = 8, 2n = 16, Australia, CROZIER (1968a, K, as *Iridomyrmex itinerans*)

Anonychomyrma sp.

2n = 16, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K, as *Iridomyrmex* sp., ANIC-10)

Anoplolepis (Formicinae)

Anoplolepis longipes (see *A. gracilipes*)

Anoplolepis gracilipes

n = 17, 2n = 34, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982), IMAI & al. (1983)

2n = 34, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)

2n = 34, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)

n = 17, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)

Aphaenogaster (Myrmicinae)

*Aphaenogaster beccarii**

2n = 30, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)

2n = 46, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)

Aphaenogaster depilis

2n = 34, Tunisia, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983)

Aphaenogaster famelica

n = 17, 2n = 34, Japan, IMAI & YOSIDA (1964), IMAI

(1966, M), IMAI (1969), IMAI (1971, K)

Aphaenogaster fulva

2n = 36, USA, CROZIER (1977, K)

*Aphaenogaster gibbosa**

n = 11, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983)

n = 16-17, Spain, PALOMEQUE & al. (1993b, M, K),

LORITE & al. (2000, M, K)

*Aphaenogaster iberica**

n = 17, 2n = 34, Spain, PALOMEQUE & al. (1993a, M,

K), PALOMEQUE & al. (1993b, M, K), LORITE & al.

2000 (M, K)

Aphaenogaster lamellidens

2n = 38, USA, CROZIER (1977, K), TABER & COKEN-DOLPHER (1988)

*Aphaenogaster longiceps**

2n = 45-46, Australia, IMAI & al. 1977 (K)

Aphaenogaster miamiana

2n = 36, USA, CROZIER (1977, K)

Aphaenogaster osimensis

n = 16, 2n = 32, Japan, IMAI & YOSIDA (1964, as *A.*

sp.), IMAI & YOSIDA (1966), IMAI (1966, M), IMAI

(1969), IMAI (1971, K)

*Aphaenogaster rudis**

n = 16-18, 20-22, 2n = 40-42, 44, USA, CROZIER

(1970b), CROZIER (1975, K), CROZIER (1977)

Aphaenogaster sardoa

2n = 34, Tunisia, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983)

Aphaenogaster senilis

n = 16, 2n = 32, Spain, PALOMEQUE & al. 1993a (M,

K), PALOMEQUE & al. (1993b, M, K), LORITE & al.

2000 (M, K)

*Aphaenogaster smythiesi**

n = 11, 2n = 22, Japan, IMAI (1969), IMAI (1971, K)

- 2n = 34, India, IMAI & al. 1984 (K)
- Aphaenogaster subterranea*
2n = 22, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK (1962, M)
n = 11, 2n = 22, Switzerland and Germany,
HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983, K)
- Aphaenogaster testaceopilosa**
n = 17, 2n = 34, Tunisia, Spain and Croatia,
HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983, K)
- Aphaenogaster tipuna*
2n = 34, Taiwan, HUNG & al. (1972)
- Aphaenogaster treatae*
2n = 42, USA, CROZIER (1977, K)
- Aphaenogaster* sp.
2n = 30, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Apterostigma** (Myrmicinae)
- Apterostigma mayri*
2n = 24, Panama, MURAKAMI & al. (1998, K)
- Apterostigma* sp.
2n = 20, Brazil, FADINI & POMPOLO (1996, K)
- Apterostigma* sp.
2n = 24, Panama, MURAKAMI & al. (1998, K)
- Atta** (Myrmicinae)
- Atta bisphaerica*
2n = 22, Brazil, FADINI & POMPOLO (1996, K)
- Atta columbica*
n = 11, 2n = 22, Panama, MURAKAMI & al. (1998, K)
- Atta laevigata*
2n = 22, Brazil, FADINI & POMPOLO (1996, K)
- Atta sexdens*
2n = 22, Brazil, FADINI & POMPOLO (1996, K),
SANTOS-COLARES & al. (1997, M)
- Bothriomyrmex** (Dolichoderinae)
- Bothriomyrmex gibbus*
n = 11, Italy, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN
(1983)
- Bothriomyrmex pusillus*
2n = 22, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Bothriomyrmex* sp.
n = 11, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK (1963)
- Bothroponera** (see under *Pachycondyla*)
- Brachymyrmex** (Formicinae)
- Brachymyrmex* sp.
2n = 18, Brazil, CROZIER (1970b, K)
- Brachyponera** (see under *Pachycondyla*)
- Calomyrmex** (Formicinae)
- Calomyrmex* sp. (ANIC-1)
2n = 28, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Camponotus** (Formicinae)
- Camponotus aethiops*
2n = 42, France, old Yugoslavia, HAUSCHTECK-
JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983, K)
- Camponotus alii**
2n = 42, Spain, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN
(1983)
- Camponotus atriceps*
n = 20, 2n = 40, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2001, K)
- Camponotus balzani*
n = 20, 2n = 40, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2001, K)
- Camponotus bonariensis*
2n = 40, Uruguay, GOÑI & al. (1983, K)
- Camponotus caryae* (see *C. vitiosus*)
- Camponotus cingulatus*
2n = 40, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2001, K)
- Camponotus compressus**
n = 10, India, KUMBKARNI (1965)
n = 20, 2n = 40, Tunisia, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN &
JUNGEN (1983, K)
- Camponotus consobrinus*
n = 23, 2n = 46, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Camponotus crassisquamis**
2n = 39-40, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Camponotus crassus*
n = 10, 2n = 20, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2001, K)
- Camponotus cruentatus**
n = 18, Spain, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN
(1983)
n = 20, Spain, LORITE & al. (2002b, M, K)
- Camponotus dolendus*
2n = 20, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Camponotus festinus*
n = 19, 2n = 38, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Camponotus foreli*
n = 17, 2n = 34, Spain, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN &
JUNGEN (1983)
- Camponotus japonicus**
n = 14, Japan, IMAI & YOSIDA (1964), IMAI (1966, M),
(1969, as *Camponotus* sp.)
n = 13, 2n = 26, Japan, IMAI & KUBOTA (1972, K)
- Camponotus kiuisiuiensis*
2n = 28, Japan, IMAI & YOSIDA (1964), IMAI (1966,
M) (1969, K)
- Camponotus lateralis*
2n = 28, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK (1962, M)
- Camponotus ligniperda*
n = 14, 2n = 28, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK (1961, M),
HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983)
- Camponotus mitis*
2n = 20, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Camponotus mus*
2n = 26, Uruguay, GOÑI & al. (1983, K)
- Camponotus obscuripes*
2n = 28, Japan, IMAI (1969)
- Camponotus parius*
2n = 40, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Camponotus pilicornis*
2n = 50, Spain, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN
(1983)
- Camponotus punctulatus*
2n = 40, Uruguay, GOÑI & al. (1983, K)
- Camponotus rufipes**
n = 20, 2n = 40, Uruguay, GOÑI & al. (1983, K)
2n = 39-40, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2001, K)
- Camponotus rufoglaucus**
n = 18, Tunisia, Spain, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN &
JUNGEN (1983)
- Camponotus sericeiventris*
2n = 40, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2001)
- Camponotus sericeus*
2n = 44, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Camponotus sylvaticus*
n = 20, 2n = 40, Greece, Spain, HAUSCHTECK-
JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983)
- Camponotus taylori*
2n = 24, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Camponotus thraso*
2n = 40, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)

- Camponotus tokyoensis* (see *C. vitiosus*)
Camponotus vagus
 2n = 28, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK (1961, M)
Camponotus variegatus
 2n = 26, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
Camponotus vitiosus (*C. caryae*, *C. tokyoensis*)
 n = 9, 2n = 18, Japan, IMAI (1966a, M, as *Camponotus* sp.), IMAI (1969, K, as *C. caryae* group sp.), IMAI & KUBOTA (1972, K)
Camponotus sp.
 n = 9, 2n = 18, Japan, IMAI & YOSIDA (1964), IMAI (1966, M)
Camponotus sp. (*C. impressus* group)
 n = 26, 2n = 52, USA, CROZIER (1970b, K)
Camponotus sp. (*C. variegatus* complex)
 2n = 20, Taiwan, HUNG & al. (1972)
Camponotus (*Myrmamblys*) sp. 1
 n = 9, 2n = 18, Japan, IMAI & KUBOTA (1972, K)
Camponotus sp. (ANIC-1)
 n = 23, 2n = 46, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
Camponotus sp. (ANIC-2)
 n = 23, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
Camponotus sp. (ANIC-3)
 2n = 48, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
Camponotus sp. (ANIC-5)
 2n = 32, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
Camponotus sp. (ANIC-8)
 2n = 32, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
Camponotus sp. (ANIC-9)
 2n = 38, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
Camponotus sp. (ANIC-10)
 2n = 46, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
Camponotus sp. (ANIC-11)
 2n = 32, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
Camponotus sp. (ANIC-12)
 2n = 38, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
Camponotus sp. (ANIC-13)
 n = 10, 2n = 20, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
Camponotus sp. (ANIC-14)
 n = 19, 2n = 38, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
Camponotus sp. 1
 n = 19, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
Camponotus sp. 2
 n = 20, 2n = 40, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982), IMAI & al. (1983)
Camponotus sp. 3
 2n = 38, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
Camponotus sp. 4
 n = 18, 2n = 36, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
Camponotus sp. 5
 n = 20, 2n = 40, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
Camponotus sp. 6
 2n = 44, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
Camponotus sp. 7
 n = 20, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
Camponotus sp. 8
 2n = 38-39, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
Camponotus sp. 9
 2n = 40, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
Camponotus sp. 10
 n = 13-14, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
Camponotus sp. 11
 2n = 52, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
Camponotus sp. 12
 2n = 18, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
Camponotus sp. 13
 2n = 18, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
Camponotus sp. 7 (near *C. variegatus*)
 2n = 32, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
Camponotus sp. 9 (near *C. variegatus*)
 2n = 34-35, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
Camponotus sp. 10 (near *C. infuscus*)
 2n = 20, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
Camponotus sp. 12 (near *C. variegatus*)
 2n = 34, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
Camponotus sp. 1
 2n = 38-39, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
Camponotus sp. 1
 2n = 40, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)
Camponotus sp. 2
 2n = 20, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)
Camponotus sp. 2
 2n = 38, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
Camponotus (*Myrmobrachys*) sp.*
 2n = 40, 41-43, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2001, K)
Cardiocondyla (Myrmicinae)
Cardiocondyla nuda
 2n = 28, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
Cardiocondyla sp.
 2n = 40, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
Carebara (Myrmicinae)
Carebara asina (*Oligomyrmex asinus*)
 2n = 44, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
Carebara sauteri (*Oligomyrmex sauteri*)
 n = 18, Taiwan, HUNG & al. (1972)
Carebara sp. (ANIC-6)
 2n = 38, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K, as *Oligomyrmex* sp., ANIC-6)
Carebara sp. 1
 2n = 36, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982, as *Oligomyrmex* sp. 1)
Carebara sp. 2
 2n = 44, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K, as *Oligomyrmex* sp. 2)
Carebara sp. 4
 n = 16, 2n = 32, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K, as *Oligomyrmex* sp. 4)
Carebara sp. 5
 2n = 26, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K, as *Oligomyrmex* sp. 5)
Carebara sp. 1
 2n = 34, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985, as *Oligomyrmex* sp. 1)
Carebara sp. 2
 2n = 42, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985, as *Oligomyrmex* sp. 2)
Carebara sp. 1
 2n = 36, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986, as *Oligomyrmex* sp. 1)
Carebara sp. 2
 2n = 44, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986, as *Oligomyrmex* sp. 2)
Cataglyphis (Formicinae)
Cataglyphis albicans (see *C. iberica*)
Cataglyphis bicolor
 n = 26, Israel, Tunisia, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983)

- Cataglyphis iberica**
n = 26, Spain, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983, as *C. albicans*)
- Cataglyphis setipes*
2n = 54, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Centromyrmex** (Ponerinae)
- Centromyrmex feae*
2n = 44, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Cerapachys** (Cerapachyinae)
- Cerapachys biroi*
2n = 28, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Cerapachys brevis*
n = 23, 2n = 46, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Cerapachys* sp.
2n = 50, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)
- Cerapachys* sp.
n = 25, 2n = 50, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Chalepoxenus** (Myrmicinae)
- Chalepoxenus kutteri*
n = 12, France, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Chalepoxenus muellerianus* (*C. siciliensis*)
n = 12, Italy, France, Croatia, Greece, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Chelaner** (see under *Monomorium*)
- Colobostruma** (Myrmicinae)
- Colobostruma alinodis*
n = 11, 2n = 22, Australia, CROZIER (1968d, M)
- Colobostruma* sp.
n = 10, 2n = 20, Australia, CROZIER (1968d, M, as *Epopostruma* sp.)
- Colobostruma* sp. (ANIC-1)
2n = 22, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Conomyrma** (see under *Dorymyrmex*)
- Crematogaster**
- Crematogaster biroi*
2n = 24, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Crematogaster brunnea*
2n = 36, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Crematogaster laboriosa*
2n = 26, Japan, IMAI & YOSIDA (1964), IMAI (1966, M), IMAI (1969, K)
- Crematogaster rothneyi*
2n = 50, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Crematogaster subnuda*
n = 18, 2n = 36, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Crematogaster* sp.
2n = 40, Japan, IMAI (1969, K)
- Crematogaster* sp. (ANIC-1)
n = 12, 2n = 24, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Crematogaster* sp. (ANIC-2)
2n = 26, 39, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Crematogaster* sp. 1
2n = 26, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982), IMAI & al. (1983)
- Crematogaster* sp. 2
2n = 36, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Crematogaster* sp. 3
2n = 36, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Crematogaster* sp. 4
2n = 24, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982), IMAI & al. (1983)
- Crematogaster* sp. 5
2n = 26, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Crematogaster* sp. 6
2n = 26, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Crematogaster* sp. 1
2n = 24, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Crematogaster* sp. 2
2n = 56, 58, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Crematogaster* sp.
2n = 26, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)
- Cryptopone** (Ponerinae)
- Cryptopone rotundiceps*
2n = 12, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Cryptopone sauteri*
n = 14, 2n = 28, Japan, IMAI & YOSIDA (1964), IMAI (1969, K), IMAI & KUBOTA (1972, K)
- Cryptopone testacea*
n = 9, 2n = 18, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
n = 9, 2n = 18, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)
- Cylindromyrmex** (Cerapachyinae)
- Cylindromyrmex brasiliensis*
2n = 34, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2004b, M, K)
- Cyphomyrmex** (Myrmicinae)
- Cyphomyrmex costatus*
2n = 20, Panama, MURAKAMI & al. (1998, K)
- Cyphomyrmex rimosus*
2n = 32, Panama, MURAKAMI & al. (1998, K)
- Dacatinops** (Myrmicinae)
- Dacatinops concinnus*
2n = 16, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Diacamma** (Ponerinae)
- Diacamma rugosum* (*D. vagans*)
n = 7, 2n = 14, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Diacamma vagans* (see *D. rugosum*)
- Diacamma* sp.
n = 18, 2n = 36, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Diacamma* sp. 1
2n = 44, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Diacamma* sp. 2
2n = 30, India, IMAI & al. (1984)
- Diacamma* sp.
2n = 66, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Diacamma* sp.
2n = 58, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)
- Diceratoclinea** (see under *Dolichoderus*)
- Dinoponera** (Ponerinae)
- Dinoponera lucida**
n = 57-60, 2n = 106, 116, 118, 120, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2004a, M), MARIANO & al. (2008, M)
- Diplorhoptrum** (see under *Solenopsis*)
- Discothyrea** (Proceratiinae)
- Discothyrea* sp. (near *D. bryanti*)
2n = 30, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Doleromyrma** (Dolichoderinae)
- Doleromyrma* sp. ("darwinianus-group")
n = 7, 2n = 14, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K, as *Iridomyrmex* sp., ANIC-8)
- Doleromyrma* sp. ("darwinianus-group")
2n = 12, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K, as *Iridomyrmex* sp., ANIC-9)
- Dolichoderus** (Dolichoderinae)
- Dolichoderus bituberculatus* (see *D. thoracicus*)
- Dolichoderus quadripunctatus*
2n = 28, Japan, IMAI (1969)

- Dolichoderus scabridus* (*Diceratoclinea scrabida*)
n = 14, 2n = 28, Australia, CROZIER (1966), IMAI & al. (1977, M)
- Dolichoderus thoracicus* (*D. bituberculatus*)*
2n = 30-33, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
2n = 30, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Dolichoderus* sp.
2n = 18, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Doronomyrmex*** (see under *Leptothorax*)
- Dorymyrmex*** (Dolichoderinae)
- Dorymyrmex bicolor*
n = 13, 2n = 26, USA, CROZIER (1970b, K)
- Dorymyrmex flavus* (*Conomyrma flava*)
2n = 26, USA, COKENDOLPHER & FRANCKE (1984, K)
- Dorymyrmex pulchellus*
2n = 18, Brazil, CROZIER (1968b, M, as *Dorymyrex* sp.) (1970b, K)
- Dorymyrmex pyramicus*
2n = 18, Uruguay, GOÑI & al. (1983, K)
- Dorymyrmex thoracicus*
n = 9, Peru, CROZIER (1970b, K)
- Echinopla*** (Formicinae)
- Echinopla* sp. 1
n = 12, 2n = 24, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Ectatomma*** (Ectatomminae)
- Ectatomma brunneum*
2n = 44, Brazil, BARROS & al. (2008, K)
- Ectatomma edentatum*
2n = 46, Brazil, BARROS & al. (2008)
- Ectatomma muticum*
n = 20, Brazil, BARROS & al. (2008, K)
- Ectatomma permagnum*
2n = 46, Brazil, BARROS & al. (2008, K)
- Ectatomma tuberculatum*
2n = 36, Brazil, BARROS & al. (2008, K)
- Ectomomyrmex*** (see under *Pachycondyla*)
- Epimyрма*** (see under *Myrmoxenus*)
- Epopostruma*** (see under *Colobostruma*)
- Eurhopalothrix*** (Myrmicinae)
- Eurhopalothrix* sp. (*E. procera* group)
2n = 18, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Forelius*** (Dolichoderinae)
- Forelius foetida* (see *F. mccoocki*)
- Forelius mccoocki* (*F. foetida*)
n = 16, 2n = 32, USA, CROZIER (1970b, K), CROZIER (1975, K)
- Formica*** (Formicinae)
- Formica aquilonia*
n = 26, Finland, ROSENGREN & al. (1980, M)
- Formica candida* (*F. picea*, *F. transcaucasica*)
2n = 52, Japan, IMAI (1969)
n = 26, 2n = 52, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1976, M),
n = 26, Finland, ROSENGREN & al. (1980)
- Formica cinerea*
n = 27, 2n = 54, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1976, K)
- Formica cunicularia*
n = 27, 2n = 54, France, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1976, K)
- Formica dakotensis*
n = 26, HUNG (in CROZIER 1975)
- Formica exsecta*
n = 26, 2n = 52, Switzerland, AGOSTI & HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN (1987), HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1976, M)
- Formica frontalis*
2n = 52, Spain, LORITE & al. (2002b, M, K), LORITE & al. (2004a, M)
- Formica fusca*
2n = 54, Japan, IMAI (1969)
n = 27, Germany, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1976, M)
- Formica gagates*
n = 27, 2n = 54, France, old Yugoslavia, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1976)
- Formica gerardi*
n = 27, Spain, LORITE & al. (1998a, M, K) (2002b, M, K)
- Formica japonica*
n = 27, 2n = 54, Japan, IMAI & YOSIDA (1964), IMAI (1966, M), IMAI (1969), CROZIER (1975, M)
- Formica lemani*
2n = 54, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1976)
- Formica lugubris* (*F. nylanderi*)
n = 26, 2n = 52, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1976, M)
n = 26, Finland, ROSENGREN & al. (1980, M)
- Formica montana*
n = 27, 2n = 54, USA, HUNG (1969, M)
- Formica nylanderi* (see *F. lugubris*)
- Formica obscuripes*
n = 26, USA, HUNG (1969, M)
- Formica pallitarsis* (see *Lasius pallitarsis*)
- Formica picea* (see *F. candida*)
- Formica pergandei*
n = 26, HUNG in CROZIER (1975)
- Formica polycтена*
n = 26, 2n = 52, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1976, M)
n = 26, Finland, ROSENGREN & al. (1980)
- Formica pratensis*
n = 26, 2n = 52, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1976, M)
n = 26, Finland, ROSENGREN & al. (1980)
- Formica pressilabris*
n = 26, Finland, ROSENGREN & al. (1980)
- Formica reflexa*
n = 26, HUNG in CROZIER (1975)
- Formica rufa*
n = 26, 2n = 52, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1976, M)
- Formica rufibarbis*
n = 27, 2n = 54, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1976, K)
n = 27, Finland, ROSENGREN & al. (1980)
- Formica sanguinea*
n = 26, 2n = 52, Japan, IMAI & YOSIDA (1964), IMAI (1966, M), IMAI (1969, K)
n = 26, 2n = 52, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1976, M)
- Formica subintegra*
n = 26, USA, HUNG (1969)

- Formica subrufa*
n = 26, Spain, LORITE & al. (2002b, M, K)
- Formica transcaucasica* (see *F. candida*)
- Formica truncorum**
n = 26, 2n = 52, Japan, IMAI & YOSIDA (1964), IMAI (1969)
n = 26, 28, 2n = 52, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1976, K)
n = 26-28, Finland, ROSENGREN & al. (1980, M)
- Formica ulkei*
n = 26, USA, HUNG (1969, M).
- Formica uralensis*
n = 26, Finland, ROSENGREN & al. (1980, M)
- Formica yessensis*
n = 26, 2n = 52, Japan, IMAI (1966, M), (1969)
- Formica* 3 spp. (*F. fusca* group)
n = 27, HUNG (in CROZIER 1975)
- Formica* 4 spp.
n = 26, HUNG (in CROZIER 1975)
- Formicoxenus** (Myrmicinae)
- Formicoxenus chamberlini* (*Symmyrmica chamberlini*)
2n = 28, USA, BUSCHINGER & FRANCOEUR (1983), FRANCOEUR & al. (1985), FISCHER (1987, M)
- Formicoxenus hirticolis**
2n = 30-34, FRANCOEUR & al. (1985)
- Formicoxenus nitidulus*
n = 15, France, BUSCHINGER & al. (1980), FRANCOEUR & al. (1985), FISCHER (1987, M)
- Formicoxenus provancheri* (*Leptothorax provancheri*)
n = 11, 2n = 22, Canada, BUSCHINGER & al. (1980, K), FISCHER (1987, K)
- Formicoxenus quebecensis*
2n = 28, Canada, FRANCOEUR & al. (1985, M), FISCHER (1987, M)
- Gnamptogenys** (Ectatomminae)
- Gnamptogenys annulata*
2n = 68, Brazil, BORGES & al. (2004b, K)
- Gnamptogenys binghamii*
n = 22, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Gnamptogenys menadensis*
2n = 42, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982, as *G. sp. 1*), IMAI & al. (1983)
- Gnamptogenys striatula*
2n = 34, Brazil, BORGES & al. (2004b, K)
- Gnamptogenys sp. 2*
2n = 36, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Gnamptogenys sp.*
n = 23, 2n = 46, Brazil, BORGES & al. (2004b, K)
- Harpagoxenus** (Myrmicinae)
- Harpagoxenus americanus* (see *Protomognathus americanus*)
- Harpagoxenus canadensis*
n = 18, Canada, BUSCHINGER & al. (1980), FISCHER (1987, K)
- Harpagoxenus sublaevis*
n = 20, BUSCHINGER & al. (1980), FISCHER (1987, K)
n = 20, 2n = 40, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983, M)
- Heteroponera** (Heteroponerinae)
- Heteroponera dolo*
n = 12, 2n = 24, Brazil, BORGES & al. (2004a)
- Heteroponera relictata*
n = 11, 2n = 22, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Hypoponera** (Ponerinae)
- Hypoponera confinis*
2n = 38, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Hypoponera pruinosa*
n = 12, 2n = 24, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
2n = 24, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Hypoponera sp.* (ANIC-1)
n = 19, 2n = 38, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Hypoponera sp.* (ANIC-2)
2n = 38, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Hypoponera sp.*
2n = 38, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Hypoponera sp. 2*
2n = 38, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Hypoponera sp. 3*
2n = 36, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Iridomyrmex** (Dolichoderinae)
- Iridomyrmex anceps**
2n = 18, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
2n = 48, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Iridomyrmex cordata* (see *Philidris cordata*)
- Iridomyrmex detecta* (see *I. purpureus*)
- Iridomyrmex glaber* (see *Ochetellus glaber*)
- Iridomyrmex gracilis*
n = 9, 2n = 18, Australia, CROZIER (1968a, K)
- Iridomyrmex humilis* (see *Linepithema humile*)
- Iridomyrmex itinerans* (see *Anonychomyrma itinerans*)
- Iridomyrmex itoi* (see *Ochetellus glaber*)
- Iridomyrmex mattirolai*
n = 9, 2n = 18, Australia, CROZIER (1968a, K, M)
- Iridomyrmex nitidus* (see *Papyrius nitidus*)
- Iridomyrmex pilifer* (see *Linepithema pilifer*)
- Iridomyrmex purpureus* (*I. detectus*)*
n = 9, 2n = 18, Australia, CROZIER (1968a, K)(1968c, M, K) IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Iridomyrmex sp.* (ANIC-5)*
n = 7, 2n = 14, Australia, CROZIER (1968a, K)
- Iridomyrmex sp.* (ANIC-6)
n = 9, 2n = 18, Australia, CROZIER (1968a, K)
- Iridomyrmex sp.* (ANIC-11)
n = 9, 2 = 18, Australia, CROZIER (1968a, K)
- Iridomyrmex sp.* (ANIC-12)
2n = 18, Australia, CROZIER (1968a, K)
- Iridomyrmex sp.* (ANIC-13)
2n = 18, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, M, K)
- Iridomyrmex sp.* (ANIC-14)
2n = 18, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Iridomyrmex sp.* (ANIC-15)
2n = 18, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Iridomyrmex sp.* (ANIC-16)
2n = 18, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Iridomyrmex sp.* (ANIC-17)
2n = 18, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Iridomyrmex sp.*
2n = 18, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Kyidris** (see under *Pyramica*)
- Lasius** (Formicinae)
- Lasius alienus**
2n = 28, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK (1962, M)
2n = 30, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983, K)

- Lasius brunneus**
n = 15, Spain, LORITE & al. (1998a M, K), LORITE & al. (2002b)
- Lasius emarginatus*
2n = 30, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK (1962, M)
- Lasius flavus*
n = 15, 2n = 30, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK (1962, M), HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983, K)
- Lasius fuliginosus*
n = 14, 2n = 28, Switzerland, Italy, HAUSCHTECK (1962, M), HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983)
- Lasius nearcticus*
2n = 30, USA, CROZIER (1970b, K)
- Lasius niger**
2n = 30, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK (1962, M), HAUSCHTECK (1963)
n = 15, 2n = 30, Japan, IMAI & YOSIDA (1964), IMAI (1966a, M), IMAI (1969, K), IMAI & KUBOTA (1972, K)
n = 15, 2n = 30, Spain, PALOMEQUE & al. (1990b, M, K), PALOMEQUE & al. (1990c, M, K)
- Lasius pallitarsus*
2n = 28, USA, HUNG (1969, M)
- Lasius sakagamii*
n = 15, Japan, YAMAUCHI & al. (2001, M)
- Lasius talpa*
2n = 30, Japan, IMAI & YOSIDA (1964), IMAI (1966, M), IMAI (1969)
- Lasius umbratus*
n = 15, USA, HUNG (1969, M)
2n = 30, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK (1962, M)
- Lepisiota** (Formicinae)
- Lepisiota capensis* (*L. lunaria*, *Acantholepis lunaria*, *A. capensis*)
2n = 18, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Lepisiota* sp. 1 (near *L. sericea*)
2n = 18, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K, as *Acantholepis* sp. 1, near *sericea*)
- Lepisiota* sp. 2 (near *L. fergusonii*)
2n = 18, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K, as *Acantholepis* sp. 2, near *fergusonii*)
- Leptogenys** (Ponerinae)
- Leptogenys borneensis*
2n = 46, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Leptogenys diminuta**
2n = 38, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982, as *L.* sp. 1), IMAI & al. (1983)
2n = 38, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
2n = 32, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Leptogenys hysterica*
2n = 26, India, IMAI & al. 1984, K)
- Leptogenys iridescens*
2n = 46, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
2n = 46, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Leptogenys kraepelini*
2n = 26, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Leptogenys minchinii*
2n = 52, India, IMAI & al. 1984, K)
- Leptogenys myops*
n = 24, 2n = 48, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1983), IMAI & al. (1985)
2n = 48, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982, as *L.* sp. 2)
2n = 48, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)
- Leptogenys ocellifera* (see *L. processionalis*)
- Leptogenys peugueti*
2n = 54, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Leptogenys processionalis* (*L. ocellifera*)
2n = 46, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Leptogenys* sp. 3
2n = 48, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Leptogenys* sp. 5 (near *L. peugueti*)
n = 15, 2n = 30, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Leptogenys* sp.
2n = 54, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)
- Leptomyrmex** (Dolichoderinae)
- Leptomyrmex erythrocephalus*
n = 12 Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Leptothorax** (Myrmicinae)
- Leptothorax acervorum**
n = 13, 2n = 26, Germany, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983, K)
n = 13, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, France, Canada, FISCHER (1987, K)
n = 13, Canada, LOISELLE & al. (1990)
- Leptothorax affinis* (see *Temnothorax affinis*)
- Leptothorax albipennis* (see *Temnothorax albipennis*)
n = 8, Great Britain, ORLEDGE (1998, M, K)
n = 8, Germany, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Leptothorax ambiguus* (see *Temnothorax ambiguus*)
- Leptothorax andrei* (see *Temnothorax andrei*)
- Leptothorax angustulus* (see *Temnothorax angustulus*)
- Leptothorax congruus* (see *Temnothorax congruus*)
- Leptothorax corticalis* (see *Temnothorax corticalis*)
- Leptothorax crassipilis**
n = 17-18, USA, FRANCOEUR (1986), LOISELLE & al. (1990, M)
- Leptothorax curvispinosus* (see *Temnothorax curvispinosus*)
- Leptothorax duloticus* (see *Temnothorax duloticus*)
- Leptothorax exilis* (see *Temnothorax exilis*)
- Leptothorax faberi*
n = 15, Canada, BUSCHINGER (1982, K)
n = 15-16, Canada, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Leptothorax flavicornis* (see *Temnothorax flavicornis*)
- Leptothorax goesswaldi* (*Doronomyrmex goesswaldi*)
n = 28, Switzerland, France, FISCHER (1987, M)
- Leptothorax gredleri*
n = 11, Switzerland, Germany, BUSCHINGER & al. (1980), FISCHER (1987, K), LOISELLE & al. (1990)
- Leptothorax gredosi* (see *Temnothorax gredosi*)
- Leptothorax interruptus* (see *Temnothorax interruptus*)
- Leptothorax krausseii* (see *Temnothorax krausseii*)
- Leptothorax kutteri* (*Doronomyrmex kutteri*)*
n = 23, Sweden, DOUWES & BUSCHINGER (1983, M)
n = 23, 24-25, Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, BUSCHINGER & FISCHER (1991, M)
n = 23, 25, Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, FISCHER (1987, M)
- Leptothorax lichtensteini* (see *Temnothorax lichtensteini*)
- Leptothorax longispinosus* (see *Temnothorax longispinosus*)
- Leptothorax melas* (see *Temnothorax melas*)
- Leptothorax muscorum**
n = 17, BUSCHINGER & al. (1980)
n = 17-18, Germany, Canada, USA, FISCHER (1987, K)
n = 16-18, 22-23, 2n = 34-36, 44, Canada, USA, LOISELLE & al. (1990, M)
- Leptothorax niger* (see *Temnothorax niger*)
- Leptothorax nigriceps* (see *Temnothorax nigriceps*)

- Leptothorax nylanderi* (see *Temnothorax nylanderi*)
Leptothorax pacis (*Doronomyrmex pacis*)
 n = 26, Switzerland, France, FISCHER (1987, M),
 BUSCHINGER & FISCHER (1991)
Leptothorax parvulus (see *Temnothorax parvulus*)
Leptothorax pocahontas (*Doronomyrmex pocahontas*)
 n = 18, Canada, FISCHER (1987, K), BUSCHINGER &
 HEINZE (1993)
Leptothorax provancheri (see *Formicoxenus provan-*
cheri)
Leptothorax rabaudi (see *Temnothorax rabaudi*)
Leptothorax racovitzai (see *Temnothorax racovitzai*)
Leptothorax recedens (see *Temnothorax recedens*)
*Leptothorax retractus**
 n = 17-18, Canada, FRANCOEUR (1986), LOISELLE &
 al. (1990, M)
Leptothorax rottenbergii (see *Temnothorax rottenbergii*)
Leptothorax rougeti (see *Temnothorax unifasciatus*)
Leptothorax rugatulus (see *Temnothorax rugatulus*)
Leptothorax schaumii (see *Temnothorax schaumii*)
Leptothorax sordidulus (see *Temnothorax sordidulus*)
Leptothorax specularis (see *Temnothorax specularis*)
Leptothorax sphagnicola
 n = 13, Canada, FRANCOEUR (1986), FISCHER (1987,
 K), LOISELLE & al. (1990)
Leptothorax spinosior (see *Temnothorax spinosior*)
Leptothorax spinosus (see *Temnothorax spinosus*)
Leptothorax tristis (see *Temnothorax tristis*)
Leptothorax tuberum (see *Temnothorax tuberum*)
Leptothorax tuberointerruptus (see *Temnothorax albipennis*)
Leptothorax unifasciatus (see *Temnothorax unifasciatus*)
Leptothorax sp.
 n = 16, Japan, IMAI (1969)
Leptothorax spp.
 n = 21, France, FISCHER (1987, K)
Leptothorax sp. 1
 n = 17, USA, FISCHER (1987)
Leptothorax sp. 2
 n = 12, Algeria, FISCHER (1987, K)
Leptothorax sp. 3
 n = 12, Italy, FISCHER (1987, K)
Leptothorax sp. 4
 n = 13, Croatia, FISCHER (1987, K)
Leptothorax sp. 5
 n = 14, Canada, FISCHER (1987, K)
Leptothorax sp. 6
 n = 22, France, FISCHER (1987)
Leptothorax sp. 1
 n = 15-16, Canada, LOISELLE & al. (1990, M)
Leptothorax sp. A
 n = 17, USA, LOISELLE & al. (1990, M)
Linepithema (Dolichoderinae)
Linepithema humile (*Iridomyrmex humilis*)
 n = 8, 2n = 16, Australia, CROZIER (1968a, K), CRO-
 ZIER (1975, K)
 n = 8, 2n = 16, Spain, LORITE & al. (1996b, M, K),
 LORITE & al. (1998b, M, K)
Linepithema pilifer (*Iridomyrmex pilifer*)
 2n = 18, Peru, CROZIER (1970b, K)
Linepithema sp.
 2n = 18, Peru, CROZIER (1970b, K, as *Iridomyrmex*
 sp. nr. *pilifer*)
Lophomyrmex (Myrmicinae)
Lophomyrmex bedoti
 2n = 38, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
 2n = 38, India, IMAI & al. (1984)
Lophomyrmex sp.
 2n = 38, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)
Lordomyrma (Myrmicinae)
Lordomyrma sp. 1
 n = 11, 2n = 22, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
Manica (Myrmicinae)
Manica rubida (*Myrmica rubida*)
 2n = 44, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK (1965), HAUSCH-
 TECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983, M)
Mayriella (Myrmicinae)
Mayriella abstinens
 2n = 18, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
Meranoplus (Myrmicinae)
Meranoplus bicolor
 2n = 16, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K),
 2n = 16, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
Meranoplus minor
 2n = 22, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
Meranoplus sp. (*M. oceanicus* group)
 n = 10, Australia, CROZIER (1966)
Meranoplus sp. (*M. hirsutus* group)
 2n = 22, Australia, CROZIER (1970b, K)
Meranoplus sp. (ANIC-4)
 2n = 22, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
Meranoplus sp. (ANIC-5)
 2n = 22, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
Mesoponera (see under *Pachycondyla*)
Messor (Myrmicinae)
Messor aciculatus
 n = 22, 2n = 44, Japan, IMAI & YOSIDA (1964), IMAI
 (1966a, M), IMAI (1969, K)
Messor andrei (*Veromessor andrei*)
 2n = 40, (USA), TABER & COKENDOLPHER (1988, K)
Messor barbarus
 n = 21, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN (In CROZIER 1975)
 n = 21, Spain, LORITE & al. (2002, M, K)
Messor sp.
 2n = 41, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
Monomorium (Myrmicinae)
Monomorium dichroum
 2n = 16, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
Monomorium glabrum
 2n = 38, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
*Monomorium indicum**
 2n = 21-22, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
Monomorium latinode
 2n = 70, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
Monomorium minimum
 2n = 22, USA, CROZIER (1970b, K)
Monomorium orientale
 2n = 20, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
Monomorium pharaonis
 n = 11, 2n = 22, USA, SMITH & PEACOCK (1957, M)
 n = 11, Japan, IMAI & YOSIDA (1964), IMAI (1966,
 M), IMAI (1969, K)
Monomorium rothsteini (*Chelaner rothsteini*)
 2n = 22, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
Monomorium scabriceps
 2n = 38, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)

- Monomorium subopacum*
2n = 34, Spain, LORITE & al. (2002b, M, K), LORITE & al. (2004b, M)
- Monomorium viride*
2n = 22, USA, CROZIER (1970b, K)
- Monomorium whitei* (*Chelaner whitei*)
2n = 24, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Monomorium* sp. (ANIC-1)
2n = 22, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Monomorium* sp. (ANIC-2)
2n = 42, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Monomorium* sp.
2n = 32, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K, as *Chelaner* sp., ANIC-1)
- Monomorium* sp.
2n = 22, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K, as *Chelaner* sp., ANIC-2)
- Monomorium* sp. 1
2n = 22, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Monomorium* sp. 2
n = 11, 2n = 22, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982), IMAI & al. (1983)
- Monomorium* sp. 3
n = 11, 2n = 22, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Monomorium* sp. 4
n = 11, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Monomorium* sp. 5
2n = 34, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Monomorium* sp. 6 (near *M. glabrum*)
2n = 38, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Monomorium* sp. 1
2n = 22, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Monomorium* sp. 2
2n = 22, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Mycocepurus** (Myrmicinae)
- Mycocepurus* sp.
2n = 8, Panama, MURAKAMI & al. (1998, K)
- Myrmecia** (Myrmeciinae)
- Myrmecia banksi**
2n = 9-10, Australia, IMAI & al. (1994, K).
2n = 10, Australia, HIRAI & al. (1994, M, K), HIRAI & al. (1996, M)
- Myrmecia brevinoda*
2n = 84, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, M, K)
- Myrmecia cephalotes*
2n = 66, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Myrmecia chasei*
2n = 47, Australia, MEYNE & al. (1995, M), HIRAI & al. (1996)
- Myrmecia croslandi**
n = 1-2, 2n = 2-4, Australia, Taylor (1991), IMAI & al. (1992, M, 1994, K), MEYNE & al. (1995, M), HIRAI & al. (1994, M, K), HIRAI & al. (1996, M)
- Myrmecia forficata**
2n = 50-52, 54, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K), MEYNE & al. (1995), HIRAI & al. (1996, M)
- Myrmecia fulvipes**
n = 6, 2n = 12, 48, 50, 60, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K), MEYNE & al. (1995), HIRAI & al. (1996)
- Myrmecia gulosa*
2n = 38 Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K), MEYNE & al. (1995, M), HIRAI & al. (1996, M)
- Myrmecia haskinsorum**
2n = 12-24, Australia, IMAI & al. (1994, K), MEYNE & al. (1995, M), HIRAI & al. (1996, M)
- Myrmecia imaii**
2n = 6-8, Australia, IMAI & al. (1994, K), HIRAI & al. (1994, M, K), HIRAI & al. (1996, M)
- Myrmecia mandibularis**
n = 28-29, 2n = 56, Australia, HIRAI & al. (1996, M)
- Myrmecia michaelsoni*
2n = 27, Australia, HIRAI & al. (1996)
- Myrmecia nigrocincta*
2n = 22, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Myrmecia occidentalis*
2n = 64, Australia, HIRAI & al. (1996, M)
- Myrmecia pavidata*
2n = 44, Australia, HIRAI & al. (1996, M)
- Myrmecia piliventris**
n = 2-4, 34, 2n = 4, 6, 34, 64, Australia, IMAI & TAYLOR (1986, K), IMAI & al. (1988a, K)
- Myrmecia pilosula* (complex) (*M. ruginoda*, *Ponera ruginosa*)*
n = 15, Australia, CROZIER (1966)
2n = 9-10, 30-31, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, M, K)
n = 1, 2n = 2, Australia, CROSLAND & CROZIER (1986, M)
2n = 2, 9-10, 18-27, 30-32, Australia, CROSLAND & al. (1988)
n = 1, 2n = 2, 24-26, 31-32, Australia, IMAI & al. (1988a, K)
2n = 2-4, Australia, IMAI & al. (1988b, K)
2n = 2-4, Australia, IMAI & TAYLOR (1989, M, K)
- Myrmecia pilosula* (s.st.)*
2n = 18-32, Australia, IMAI & al. (1994, K), MEYNE & al. (1995, M), HIRAI & al. (1994, M, K), HIRAI & al. (1996, M)
- Myrmecia pyriformis**
n = 41, 2n = 81, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Myrmecia ruginoda* (see *M. pilosula*)
- Myrmecia simillima*
2n = 70, Australia, HIRAI & al. (1996, M)
- Myrmecia tepperi*
2n = 70, BROWING (1987, in IMAI & al. 1990).
- Myrmecia vindex**
2n = 74, 76, Australia, HIRAI & al. (1996)
- Myrmecia* cf. *arnoldi*
2n = 53, 55, 57, 59-60, 64, 66, Australia, MEYNE & al. (1995), HIRAI & al. (1996, M)
- Myrmecia* cf. *fulvipes*
2n = 12, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977)
- Myrmecina** (Myrmicinae)
- Myrmecina americana*
n = 14, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN (In CROZIER, 1975)
- Myrmecina graminicola*
n = 14, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN (In CROZIER 1975)
- Myrmecina* sp. 1
2n = 66, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Myrmecina* sp. 2
2n = 68, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1995)
- Myrmica** (Myrmicinae)
- Myrmica laevinodis* (see *M. rubra*)
- Myrmica lobicornis*
n = 24, HAUSCHTECK (1965), HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983)

- Myrmica rubida* (see *Manica rubida*)
*Myrmica rubra**
 n = 23, 2n = 46, Japan, IMAI (1969)
 2n = 48, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983, M)
- Myrmica ruginodis*
 n = 24, 2n = 48, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK (1965), HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983, M)
- Myrmica sabuleti*
 n = 23, 2n = 46, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK (1965), HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983)
- Myrmica scabrinodis*
 n = 22, 2n = 44, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK (1965)
- Myrmica schencki*
 n = 23, 2n = 46, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983, M)
- Myrmica sulcinodis**
 n = 24-28 (HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN, in CROZIER 1975)
 n = 28, 2n = 56, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK (1965, M), HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983, M)
- Myrmicaria** (Myrmicinae)
Myrmicaria brunnea
 2n = 44, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Myrmicaria* sp.
 2n = 44, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Myrmicaria* sp. 1
 2n = 44, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Myrmicaria* sp. 2
 2n = 44, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982), IMAI & al. (1983)
- Myrmicaria* sp. 3
 2n = 44, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Myrmicaria* sp. 4
 n = 23, 2n = 46, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Myrmoxenus** (Myrmicinae)
Myrmoxenus adlerzi (*Epimyrma adlerzi*)
 n = 10, Greece, DOUWES & al. (1988, K)
- Myrmoxenus algeriana* (*Epimyrma algeriana*)
 n = 10, DOUWES & al. 1988)
- Myrmoxenus bernardi* (*Epimyrma bernardi*)
 n = 10, Spain, BUSCHINGER & al. (1986), FISCHER (1987, K)
- Myrmoxenus corsica* (*Epimyrma corsica*)
 n = 10, France, BUSCHINGER & al. (1986), FISCHER (1987)
- Myrmoxenus foreli* (see *M. kraussei*)
- Myrmoxenus gordiagini* (*Epimyrma gordiagini*)
 n = 10, Croatia, BUSCHINGER & al. (1983, K), FISCHER (1987, K)
- Myrmoxenus kraussei* (*Epimyrma kraussei*, *E. foreli*, *E. vandeli*)
 n = 10, France, Italy, Spain, BUSCHINGER & al. (1986, K), FISCHER (1987, K)
- Myrmoxenus ravouxi* (*Epimyrma ravouxi*)
 n = 10, Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany, BUSCHINGER & al. (1986, K), FISCHER (1987, K)
- Myrmoxenus stumperi* (*Epimyrma stumperi*)
 n = 10, France, Switzerland, BUSCHINGER & al. (1986), FISCHER (1987)
- Myrmoxenus vandeli* (see *M. kraussei*)
- Mystrium** (Amblyoponinae)
Mystrium camillae
 2n = 32, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)
- Neivamyrmex** (Ecitoninae)
Neivamyrmex texanus
 2n = 36, USA, TABER & COKENDOLPHER (1988, K)
- Nothomyrmecia** (Myrmeciinae)
Nothomyrmecia macrops
 2n = 94, Australia, IMAI & al. (1990, K)
- Notoncus** (Formicinae)
Notoncus ectatommoides
 n = 22, 2n = 44, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Ochetellus** (Dolichoderinae)
Ochetellus glaber (*O. itoi*, *Iridomyrmex glaber*, *I. itoi*)
 n = 14, 2n = 28, Australia, CROZIER (1968a, K)
 n = 14, 2n = 28, Japan, IMAI & YOSIDA (1964), IMAI (1969, K)
- Odontomachus** (Ponerinae)
*Odontomachus latidens**
 n = 15, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
 2n = 32, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Odontomachus rixosus**
 n = 15, 2n = 30, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982, as *O.* sp. 2), IMAI & al. (1983)
- Odontomachus simillimus*
 n = 22, 2n = 44, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982, as *O.* sp. 1), IMAI & al. (1983)
 n = 22, 2n = 44, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
 2n = 44, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)
- Odontomachus* sp. (ANIC-1)
 2n = 44, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Odontomachus* sp. 3
 n = 22, 2n = 44, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Odontoponera** (Ponerinae)
*Odontoponera transversa**
 2n = 46, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
 2n = 42, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Oecophylla** (Formicinae)
Oecophylla longinoda
 n = 12, LEDOUX (1954, in CROZIER 1970b)
- Oecophylla smaragdina*
 n = 8, 2n = 16, Malaysia, CROZIER (1970b, K)
 2n = 16, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Oligomyrmex** (see under *Carebara*)
- Opisthopsis** (Formicinae)
Opisthopsis rufithorax
 2n = 50, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Orectognathus** (Myrmicinae)
Orectognathus clarki
 2n = 30, Australia, CROZIER (1968d, M, K)
- Orectognathus darlingtoni*
 n = 11, 2n = 22, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Orectognathus versicolor*
 n = 11, 2n = 22, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Pachycondyla** (Ponerinae)
Pachycondyla arhuaca
 2n = 12, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2007)
- Pachycondyla apicalis**
 2n = 36, 40, 68, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2007), DELABIE & al. (2008, M, K)
- Pachycondyla astuta**
 2n = 18, 22, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Pachycondyla carinulata*
 2n = 24, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2007)
- Pachycondyla chinensis* (*Brachyponera chinensis*)
 2n = 22, Japan, IMAI & KUBOTA (1972, K)

- Pachycondyla crassinoda*
2n = 62, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2006c, M), MARIANO & al. (2007)
- Pachycondyla crenata*
2n = 26, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2006a, M), MARIANO & al. (2007)
- Pachycondyla constricta*
2n = 30, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2007)
- Pachycondyla gilberti*
2n = 14, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2007)
- Pachycondyla goeldii*
2n = 24, French Guyana, MARIANO & al. (2007)
- Pachycondyla harpax*
2n = 96, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2006c, M), MARIANO & al. (2007)
- Pachycondyla inversa*
2n = 30, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (1999), MARIANO & al. (2007)
- Pachycondyla leeuwenhoekii*
n = 8, 2n = 16, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Pachycondyla lutea (Brachyponera lutea)*
2n = 16, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Pachycondyla luteipes (Brachyponera luteipes)*
n = 11, 2n = 22, Japan, IMAI & YOSIDA (1964), IMAI (1969, K)
2n = 22, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Pachycondyla marginata*
2n = 46, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2007)
- Pachycondyla mesonotalis*
n = 13, 2n = 26, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2006a, M), MARIANO & al. (2007)
- Pachycondyla rubiginosa (Bothroponera rubiginosa)*
2n = 76, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Pachycondyla rubra**
2n = 38, 40, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
n = 10, 2n = 20, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
2n = 20, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)
- Pachycondyla rufipes (Bothroponera rufipes)*
2n = 48, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Pachycondyla sinensis (see P. chinensis)*
- Pachycondyla stigma*
2n = 12, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2007)
- Pachycondyla striata*
2n = 104, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2007)
- Pachycondyla "subversa"*
2n = 26, 28, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2007)
- Pachycondyla tridentata*
2n = 28, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Pachycondyla unidentata*
2n = 12, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2007)
- Pachycondyla venusta*
2n = 48, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2007)
- Pachycondyla verенаe**
2n = 42, 58-60, 62, 64, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2007), DELABIE & al. (2008, M, K)
- Pachycondyla villosa*
2n = 34, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (1999), MARIANO & al. (2007)
- Pachycondyla sp.*
2n = 22, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982, as *Brachyponera sp.*)
- Pachycondyla sp.*
2n = 38, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K, as *Ectomomyrmex sp.*)
- Pachycondyla sp. (near P. obscurans)*
2n = 44, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Pachycondyla sp.*
2n = 60, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K, as *Bothroponera sp.* (ANIC-2))
- Pachycondyla sp.*
n = 11, 2n = 22, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Pachycondyla sp. 1*
2n = 28, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982, as *Mesoponera sp. 1*)
- Pachycondyla sp. 2*
2n = 22, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982, as *Mesoponera sp. 2*)
- Pachycondyla sp. 3*
2n = 36, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982, as *Mesoponera sp. 3*)
- Pachycondyla sp.*
n = 18, 2n = 36, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Pachycondyla sp. 1*
2n = 48, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K, as *Bothroponera sp. 1*, near *tesserinoda*)
- Pachycondyla sp. 2*
2n = 52, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K, as *Bothroponera sp. 2*, near *P. tesserinoda*)
- Pachycondyla sp. (P. venusta gr.)*
2n = 54, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2007)
- Papyrius** (Dolichoderinae)
- Papyrius nitidus (Iridomyrmex nitidus)*
n = 8, 2n = 16, Australia, CROZIER (1968a, K), IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Paratrechina** (Formicinae)
- Paratrechina indica*
2n = 30, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Paratrechina longicornis**
2n = 16, Taiwan, HUNG & al. (1972)
n = 8, 2n = 16, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
n = 16, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Paratrechina parvula*
n = 15, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN (in CROZIER 1975)
- Paratrechina sp. (ANIC-1)*
2n = 30, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Paratrechina sp. 1*
2n = 16, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Paratrechina sp. 2*
2n = 26, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Paratrechina sp. 3*
2n = 28, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Paratrechina sp. 4*
n = 8, 2n = 16 Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982), IMAI & al. (1983)
- Paratrechina sp. 5*
2n = 28, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Paratrechina sp. 6*
2n = 30, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Paratrechina sp. 7*
2n = 16, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Paratrechina sp. 3 (near P. yerbuyi)*
n = 15, 2n = 30, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Paratrechina sp. 2*
2n = 30, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)

- Paratrechina* sp. 3
2n = 30, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Pheidole** (Myrmicinae)
- Pheidole binghamii*
2n = 20, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Pheidole capellinii*
2n = 20, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Pheidole cornutula* (see *P. subarmata*)
- Pheidole dentata*
2n = 20, USA, CROZIER (1970b, K)
- Pheidole dentigula*
2n = 20, USA, CROZIER (1970b, K)
- Pheidole desertorum*
2n = 20, USA, TABER & COKENDOLPHER (1988, K)
- Pheidole fallax*
n = 10, 2n = 20, Uruguay, GOÑI & al. (1983, K)
- Pheidole fervida*
n = 10, 2n = 20, Japan, IMAI & YOSIDA (1964), IMAI (1966a, M), IMAI (1969)
- Pheidole hortensis*
2n = 20, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Pheidole hyatti*
2n = 20, USA, TABER & COKENDOLPHER (1988, K)
- Pheidole indica* (*P. rotschana*)
2n = 20, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K, as *P. indica*)
2n = 20, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K, as *P. rotschana*)
- Pheidole latinoda*
2n = 42, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Pheidole megacephala*
2n = 20, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Pheidole mus*
2n = 12, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Pheidole nitidula* (*P. strobeli*)
2n = 20, Uruguay, GOÑI & al. (1983, K)
- Pheidole noda**
n = 17-20, CROZIER (1975, K)
n = 19, 2n = 38, Japan, IMAI (1969)
n = 17-20, 2n = 37-39, Japan, IMAI & KUBOTA (1972, K)
- Pheidole pallidula**
2n = 24, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK (1961, M)
n = 10, 2n = 20, Switzerland, Spain, Greece, Tunisia, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983, K)
n = 10, 2n = 20, Spain, PALOMEQUE & al. (1987, M, K), PALOMEQUE & al. (1990b, M, K), LORITE & al. (2000, M, K)
- Pheidole plagiaria*
2n = 20, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Pheidole porcula*
2n = 20, USA, TABER & COKENDOLPHER (1988, K)
- Pheidole rotschana* (see *P. indica*)
- Pheidole sitarches* (see *P. soritis*)
- Pheidole soritis* (*P. sitarches*)
2n = 18, USA, TABER & COKENDOLPHER (1988, K)
- Pheidole spininodis*
2n = 20, Uruguay, GOÑI & al. (1983, K)
- Pheidole strobeli* (see *P. nitidula*)
- Pheidole subarmata* (*P. cornutula*)
2n = 20, Uruguay, GOÑI & al. (1983, K)
- Pheidole tepicana*
2n = 18, USA, TABER & COKENDOLPHER (1988)
- Pheidole woodmasoni*
2n = 18, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Pheidole* sp. (*P. concentrica* group)
n = 9, Australia, CROZIER (1966)
- Pheidole* sp.
n = 10, Japan, IMAI (1969)
- Pheidole* sp. (ANIC-20)
2n = 20, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Pheidole* sp. (ANIC-21)
2n = 20, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Pheidole* sp. (ANIC-22)
2n = 20, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Pheidole* sp. (ANIC-23)
2n = 20, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Pheidole* sp. (ANIC-24)
2n = 18, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Pheidole* sp. (ANIC-25)
2n = 20, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Pheidole* sp. (ANIC-26)
2n = 20, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Pheidole* sp. (ANIC-27)
2n = 20, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Pheidole* sp. (ANIC-28)
2n = 20, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Pheidole* sp. (ANIC-29)
2n = 20, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Pheidole* sp. (ANIC-30)
2n = 20, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Pheidole* sp. (ANIC-31)
2n = 20, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Pheidole* sp. (ANIC-32)
2n = 20, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Pheidole* sp. 1
n = 10, 2n = 20, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982), IMAI & al. (1983)
- Pheidole* sp. 2
n = 10, 2n = 20, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Pheidole* sp. 3
2n = 20, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Pheidole* sp. 4
2n = 20, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Pheidole* sp. 5
n = 16-17, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Pheidole* sp. 6
2n = 20, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Pheidole* sp. 7
2n = 16, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982), IMAI & al. (1983)
- Pheidole* sp. 8
2n = 38, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Pheidole* sp. 9
2n = 18, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Pheidole* sp. 10
2n = 20, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Pheidole* sp. 11
2n = 22, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Pheidole* sp. 12
n = 10, 2n = 20, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Pheidole* sp. 13
2n = 38, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Pheidole* sp. 14
2n = 20, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Pheidole* sp. 15
2n = 20, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Pheidole* sp. 16
n = 9, 2n = 18, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)

- Pheidole* sp. 17
2n = 20-21, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Pheidole* sp. 18
2n = 20, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Pheidole* sp. 19
2n = 20, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Pheidole* sp. 20
n = 18, 2n = 36, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Pheidole* sp. 1 (near *P. grayi*)
2n = 42, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Pheidole* sp. 3
2n = 20, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Pheidole* sp. 4
2n = 20, India, IMAI & al. (1984)
- Pheidole* sp. 5
2n = 30, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Pheidole* sp. 8
2n = 20, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Pheidole* sp. 9 (near *P. fossulata*)
2n = 20, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Pheidole* sp. 11
2n = 20, India, IMAI & al. (1984)
- Pheidole* sp. 13 (near *P. watsoni*)
2n = 28, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Pheidole* sp. 14
2n = 18, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Pheidole* sp. 5
2n = 18, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Pheidole* sp. 6
2n = 18, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Pheidole* sp. 7
2n = 18, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Pheidole* sp. 8
2n = 32, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Pheidole* sp. 1
n = 10, 2n = 20, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)
- Pheidole* sp. 2
2n = 18, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)
- Pheidole* sp. 3
n = 9, 2n = 18, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)
- Pheidole* sp. 4
2n = 18, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)
- Pheidologeton*** (Myrmicinae)
- Pheidologeton diversus*
2n = 42, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Pheidologeton* sp.
2n = 42, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)
- Philidris*** (Dolichoderinae)
- Philidris cordata* (*Iridomyrmex cordatus*)
2n = 16, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
2n = 16, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)
- Plagiolepis*** (Formicinae)
- Plagiolepis barbara* (see *P. schmitzii*)
- Plagiolepis pygmaea**
n = 9, 2n = 18, Spain, Switzerland, Croatia, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983, K)
n = 9, 2n = 18, Spain, PALOMEQUE & al. (1993a, M, K)
- Plagiolepis schmitzii* (*P. barbara*)*
n = 9, 2n = 18, Tunisia, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983, K)
n = 9, 2n = 18, Spain, PALOMEQUE & al. (1990b, M, K), PALOMEQUE & al. (1993a, M, K)
- Plagiolepis* sp.
2n = 18, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Plagiolepis* sp.
2n = 18, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Platythyrea*** (Ponerinae)
- Platythyrea quadridenta*
n = 9, 2n = 18, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Platythyrea tricuspidata**
2n = 92-94, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Podomyrma*** (Myrmicinae)
- Podomyrma adelaidae**
2n = 49-51, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Pogonomyrmex*** (Myrmicinae)
- Pogonomyrmex apache*
2n = 32, USA, TABER & al. (1988, K)
- Pogonomyrmex badius*
2n = 32, USA, TABER & al. (1988, K)
- Pogonomyrmex barbatus*
n = 16, 2n = 32, USA, TABER & al. (1988, K)
- Pogonomyrmex brevispinosus*
2n = 32, USA, TABER & al. (1988, K)
- Pogonomyrmex californicus* (*P. estebanius*)
2n = 32, USA, TABER & al. (1988, K)
- Pogonomyrmex comanche*
n = 16, 2n = 32, USA, TABER & al. (1988, K)
- Pogonomyrmex desertorum*
2n = 32, USA, TABER & al. (1988, K)
- Pogonomyrmex estebanius* (see *P. californicus*)
- Pogonomyrmex huachucanus*
2n = 36, USA, TABER & al. (1988, K)
- Pogonomyrmex imberbicus**
n = 30, 2n = 58-62, USA, TABER & al. (1988, K)
- Pogonomyrmex magnacanthus*
2n = 32, USA, TABER & al. (1988, K)
- Pogonomyrmex maricopa*
n = 16, 2n = 32, USA, TABER & al. (1988, K)
- Pogonomyrmex montanus*
2n = 32, USA, TABER & al. (1988, K)
- Pogonomyrmex occidentalis*
2n = 32, USA, MEHLHOP & GARDNER (1982), TABER & al. (1988, K)
- Pogonomyrmex rugosus*
2n = 32, USA, TABER & al. (1988, K)
- Pogonomyrmex subnitidus*
n = 16, 2n = 32, USA, TABER & al. (1988, K)
- Polyergus*** (Formicinae)
- Polyergus samurai*
n = 27, 2n = 54, Japan, IMAI & YOSIDA (1964), IMAI (1966, M), IMAI (1969)
- Polyrhachis*** (Formicinae)
- Polyrhachis ammon*
n = 21, 2n = 42, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Polyrhachis dives*
n = 21, Taiwan, HUNG & al. (1972)
- Polyrhachis gribodoi*
2n = 48, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Polyrhachis hector*
n = 21, 2n = 42, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Polyrhachis hippomanes*
n = 20, 2n = 40, Japan, IMAI (1969, K)
- Polyrhachis illaudata**
n = 18, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
n = 14, 2n = 28, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)

- Polyrhachis lacteipennis* (*P. simplex*)
2n = 42, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Polyrhachis lamellidens*
2n = 42, Japan, IMAI (1969)
- Polyrhachis rastellata*
n = 21, 2n = 42 Malaysia, CROZIER (1970b, K), IMAI & al. (1983)
- Polyrhachis simplex* (see *P. lacteipennis*)
- Polyrhachis* sp. (ANIC-1)
2n = 42, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Polyrhachis* sp. 1
n = 21, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Polyrhachis* sp. 2
n = 21, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Polyrhachis* sp. 3
2n = 20, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Ponera** (Ponerinae)
- Ponera japonica*
2n = 12, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Ponera pennsylvanica*
2n = 12, USA, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983, M)
- Ponera ruginoda* (see *Myrmecia pilosula*)
- Ponera scabra**
n = 3-4, 2n = 7-8, Japan, IMAI & KUBOTA (1972, K), CROZIER (1975, M), IMAI & al. (1988a, K)
- Ponera* sp.
n = 6, Japan, IMAI (1969, K)
- Ponera* sp.
2n = 12, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Prenolepis** (Formicinae)
- Prenolepis imparis*
2n = 16, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK (1962, M)
- Prenolepis jerdoni**
n = 16, 20, 25, 27, 2n = 30-32, 34, 36, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982), IMAI & al. (1983)
- Pristomyrmex** (Myrmicinae)
- Pristomyrmex pungens* (see *P. punctatus*)
- Pristomyrmex punctatus* (*P. pungens*)
n = 12, 2n = 24, Japan, IMAI & YOSIDA (1964), IMAI (1966, M), IMAI (1969), ITOW & al. (1984, M)
- Pristomyrmex* sp.
2n = 22, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Pristomyrmex* sp. 2
n = 14, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Proatta** (Myrmicinae)
- Proatta* sp.
2n = 32, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Probolomyrmex** (Proceratiinae)
- Probolomyrmex* sp.
2n = 28, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Proceratium** (Proceratiinae)
- Proceratium silaceum*
n = 18, 2n = 46, USA, CROZIER (1970b, K)
- Proceratium* sp.
2n = 48, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)
- Prolasius** (Formicinae)
- Prolasius* sp. (ANIC-1)
n = 9, 2n = 18, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Prolasius* sp. (ANIC-2)
2n = 18, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Protomognathus** (Myrmicinae)
- Protomognathus americanus* (*Harpagoxenus americanus*)
n = 11, USA, Canada, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Pseudolasius** (Formicinae)
- Pseudolasius* sp. (near *P. emeryi*)
n = 14, Taiwan, HUNG & al. (1972)
- Pseudolasius* sp.
2n = 30, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Pseudolasius* sp.
2n = 30, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)
- Pseudolasius* sp. 1
n = 8, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Pseudolasius* sp. 2*
n = 15, 17, 19, 2n = 30, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Pseudomyrmex** (Pseudomyrmecinae)
- Pseudomyrmex gracilis*
2n = 70, Brazil, SPOSITO & al. (2006)
- Pseudomyrmex holmgreni*
2n = 50, Brazil, SPOSITO & al. (2006)
- Pseudomyrmex penetrator*
2n = 24, Brazil, SPOSITO & al. (2006)
- Pseudomyrmex schuppi*
n = 24, Brazil, SPOSITO & al. (2006)
- Pseudomyrmex* sp. 1 nr. *simplex*
2n = 43, Brazil, SPOSITO & al. (2006)
- Pseudomyrmex* sp. 2 nr. *simplex*
2n = 50, Brazil, SPOSITO & al. (2006)
- Pseudomyrmex* sp. 3
2n = 44, Brazil, SPOSITO & al. (2006)
- Pyramica** (Myrmicinae)
- Pyramica dohertyi* (*Smithistruma taipingensis*)
n = 12, 2n = 24, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Pyramica mutica* (*Kyidris mutica*)
2n = 36, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Pyramica* sp.
2n = 38, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985, as *Smithistruma* sp.)
- Pyramica* sp.
n = 13, BROWN (In CROZIER 1975, as *Smithistruma* sp.)
- Pyramica* sp.
2n = 16, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982, as *Smithistruma* sp.)
- Recurvidris** (Myrmicinae)
- Recurvidris* sp. (*Trigonogaster* sp.)
2n = 24, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Rhytidoponera** (Ectatomminae)
- Rhytidoponera aciculata*
2n = 52, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Rhytidoponera chalybaea*
2n = 42, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Rhytidoponera impressa*
2n = 42, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Rhytidoponera lamellinodis*
2n = 52, Australia, CROZIER & al. (1986)
- Rhytidoponera maniae**
2n = 39, 44, 48, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Rhytidoponera mayri*
2n = 50, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Rhytidoponera metallica**
n = 17-22, 2n = 22-24, 36-37, 41-44, 46, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977)
- 2n = 24, 41-43, Australia, CROZIER (1969, K, M)
- 2n = 24, 34-38, 46, Australia, CROZIER & al. (1986)
- Rhytidoponera punctata*
2n = 50, Australia, CROZIER & al. (1986)

- Rhytidoponera purpurea*
2n = 38, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Rhytidoponera tasmaniensis-1*
2n = 30, Australia, CROZIER & al. (1986)
- Rhytidoponera tasmaniensis-2*
2n = 46, Australia, CROZIER & al. (1986)
- Rhytidoponera victoriae*
n = 21, 2n = 42, Australia, CROZIER (1969, M),
CROZIER (1970b), CROZIER & al. (1986), IMAI & al.
(1977, K)
- Rhytidoponera* sp. (ANIC-9)
2n = 48, Australia, CROZIER & al. (1986)
- Rhytidoponera* sp. (ANIC-10)
2n = 46, 49, Australia, CROZIER & al. (1986)
- Rhytidoponera* sp. (ANIC-11)
2n = 50, Australia, CROZIER & al. (1986)
- Rhytidoponera* sp. (ANIC-12)
2n = 50, Australia, CROZIER & al. (1986)
- Rhytidoponera* sp. (ANIC-13)
2n = 52, Australia, CROZIER & al. (1986)
- Rhytidoponera* sp. (ANIC-14)
2n = 23, Australia, CROZIER & al. (1986)
- Rhytidoponera* sp. (ANIC-15)
2n = 50, Australia, CROZIER & al. (1986)
- Rhytidoponera* sp. (ANIC-16)
2n = 52, Australia, CROZIER & al. (1986)
- Sericomyrmex** (Myrmicinae)
- Sericomyrmex amabilis*
2n = 50, Panama, MURAKAMI & al. (1998, K)
- Smithistruma** (see under *Pyramica*)
- Solenopsis** (Myrmicinae)
- Solenopsis aurea*
2n = 32, USA, CROZIER (1970b, K)
- Solenopsis fugax*
n = 11, 2n = 22, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK (1961, M)
2n = 22, Japan, IMAI (1969, K)
- Solenopsis geminata*
n = 16, 2n = 32, USA, CROZIER (1970b, K)
2n = 32, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Solenopsis invicta*
n = 16, 2n = 32, USA, GLANCEY & al. (1976)
- Solenopsis molesta*
2n = 22, USA, CROZIER (1970b, K)
- Solenopsis richteri*
n = 16, USA, GLANCEY & al. (1976)
- Solenopsis saevissima*
n = 16, 2n = 32, Uruguay, GOÑI & al. (1983, K)
- Solenopsis xyloni*
n = 16, 2n = 32, USA, TABER & COKENDOLPHER
(1988, K)
- Solenopsis* sp.
2n = 38, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982, as *Diplrhop-*
trum sp.)
- Solenopsis* sp.
n = 11, Australia, CROZIER (1966)
- Sphinctomyrmex** (Cerapachyinae)
- Sphinctomyrmex steinheili**
2n = 45-46, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Stenamamma** (Myrmicinae)
- Stenamamma brevicorne*
n = 4, 2n = 8, USA, HAUSCHTECK (1962, M),
HAUSCHTECK (1963)
- Stenamamma westwoodii*
n = 20, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN (In CROZIER 1975)
- Stigmacros** (Formicinae)
- Stigmacros* sp. (ANIC-1)
2n = 38, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Stigmacros* sp. (ANIC-3)
n = 10, 2n = 20, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Strongylognathus** (Myrmicinae)
- Strongylognathus huberi*
n = 14, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK (1962, M)
- Strumigenys** (Myrmicinae)
- Strumigenys doriae*
2n = 22, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Strumigenys friedae*
2n = 24, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Strumigenys godeffroyi**
2n = 40, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
2n = 44, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Symmyrmica** (see under *Formicoxenus*)
- Tapinoma** (Dolichoderinae)
- Tapinoma erraticum**
n = 8, 2n = 16, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN &
JUNGEN (1983, K)
n = 8, 2n = 16, Spain, PALOMEQUE & al. (1988, M, K),
LORITE & al. (1998b, M, K)
- Tapinoma indicum**
n = 7, IMAI (in CROZIER 1975)
2n = 10, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Tapinoma melanocephalum*
n = 5, 2n = 10, USA, CROZIER (1970a, K) (1970b)
2n = 10, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
2n = 10, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Tapinoma nigerrimum**
n = 9, Tunisia, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN
(1983, M)
n = 9, 2n = 18 (Spain), PALOMEQUE & al. (1988, M, K),
PALOMEQUE & al. (1990a, M), PALOMEQUE & al. (1990b,
M, K), PALOMEQUE & al. (1993a, M, K), LORITE & al.
(1996a, M, K), LORITE & al. (1997, M)), LORITE & al.
(1998b, M, K), LORITE & al. (1999a, M, K), LORITE &
al. (1999b, M, K), LORITE & al. (2002a, M, K)
- Tapinoma sessile*
n = 8, 2n = 16, USA, CROZIER (1970a, M, K), TABER
& COKENDOLPHER (1988, K)
- Tapinoma simrothi*
n = 9, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN (in CROZIER, 1975)
2n = 18, Tunisia, Spain, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN &
JUNGEN (1983)
- Tapinoma* sp.
n = 5, 2n = 10, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Technomyrmex** (Dolichoderinae)
- Technomyrmex albipes**
2n = 16, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
2n = 16, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
n = 9, 2n = 18, Australia, CROZIER (1968a, K)
- Technomyrmex* sp. 2 (*T. bicolor* group)
2n = 28, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Technomyrmex* sp.
2n = 30, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982), IMAI & al. (1983)
- Technomyrmex* sp. 1
2n = 28, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Technomyrmex* sp. 2
2n = 30, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)

- Temnothorax** (Myrmicinae)
- Temnothorax affinis* (*Leptothorax affinis*)
n = 9, France, Germany, Switzerland, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax albipennis* (*Leptothorax albipennis*, *L. tuberointerruptus*, *Stenammina albipennis*)*
n = 8, Great Britain, ORLEDGE (1998, M, K)
n = 8, Germany, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax ambiguus* (*Leptothorax ambiguus*)
n = 22, Canada, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax andrei* (*Leptothorax andrei*)
n = 10, USA, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax angustulus* (*Leptothorax angustulus*)
n = 23, France, FISCHER (1987, K, M)
- Temnothorax congruus* (*Leptothorax congruus*)
n = 9, 2n = 18, Japan, IMAI & KUBOTA (1972, K)
- Temnothorax corticalis* (*Leptothorax corticalis*)*
n = 9, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN (in CROZIER 1975)
n = 12, Germany, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax curvispinosus* (*Leptothorax curvispinosus*)*
n = 23, USA, FISCHER (1987, M)
- Temnothorax duloticus* (*Leptothorax duloticus*)
n = 23-25, Canada, FISCHER (1987)
- Temnothorax exilis* (*Leptothorax exilis*)
n = 11, France, Croatia, Italy, Turkey, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax flavicornis* (*Leptothorax flavicornis*)
n = 11, Italy, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax gredosi* (*Leptothorax gredosi*)
n = 17, Spain, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax interruptus* (*Leptothorax interruptus*)
2n = 24, Germany, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983, K)
n = 12, Germany, Croatia, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax krausseii* (*Leptothorax krausseii*)
n = 14, France, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax lichtensteini* (*Leptothorax lichtensteini*)
n = 14, France, Italy, Croatia, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax longispinosus* (*Leptothorax longispinosus*)
n = 12, 2n = 24, USA, CROZIER (1970b, K)
n = 12, Canada FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax melas* (*Leptothorax melas*)
n = 13, France, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax niger* (*Leptothorax niger*)
n = 18, France, Italy, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax nigriceps* (*Leptothorax nigriceps*)*
2n = 18, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK (1962, M)
n = 9, Italy, Croatia, France, Germany, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax nylanderii* (*Leptothorax nylanderii*)
n = 11, 2n = 22, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983)
n = 11, Germany, Croatia, France, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax parvulus* (*Leptothorax parvulus*)
n = 14, (Italy), France, Switzerland, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax rabaudi* (*Leptothorax rabaudi*)
n = 9, France, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax racovitzai* (*Leptothorax racovitzai*)
n = 21, France, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax recedens* (*Leptothorax recedens*)
n = 12, Italy, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax rottenbergii* (*Leptothorax rottenbergii*)
n = 11, Italy, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax rougeti* (see *T. unifasciatus*)
- Temnothorax rugatulus* (*Leptothorax rugatulus*)*
n = 14, 2n = 26-27, USA, TABER & COKENDOLPHER (1988, K), FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax schaumii* (*Leptothorax schaumii*)
n = 9, USA, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983)
- Temnothorax sordidulus* (*Leptothorax sordidulus*)
n = 11, Italy, Croatia, Switzerland, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax specularis* (*Leptothorax specularis*)
n = 17, Italy, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax spinosior* (*Leptothorax spinosior*)*
n = 12, 2n = 24, Japan, IMAI (1966, M), IMAI (1969, K), IMAI (1974, K), IMAI & YOSIDA (1964), FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax spinosus* (*Leptothorax spinosus*)
n = 16, Algeria, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax tristis* (*Leptothorax tristis*)
n = 21, France, Switzerland, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax tuberum* (*Leptothorax tuberum*)
n = 9, 2n = 18, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK (1962, M, K), HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983, K)
n = 9, Switzerland, Sweden, France, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax unifasciatus* (*Leptothorax rougeti*, *L. unifasciatus*)*
n = 8, FISCHER (1987, K, as *Leptothorax rougeti*)
n = 9, 2n = 18, Germany, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983, K, as *Leptothorax unifasciatus*)
n = 9, Germany, France, Italy, Croatia, Greece, FISCHER (1987, K, as *Leptothorax unifasciatus*)
- Temnothorax* cf. *lichtensteini* (*Leptothorax* cf. *lichtensteini*)
n = 14, France, Spain, FISCHER (1987)
- Temnothorax* cf. *interrupus* (*Leptothorax* cf. *interrupus*)
n = 12, Greece, FISCHER (1987, K)
- Temnothorax* spp. (*T. tuberum* group)
n = 9, Greece, Croatia, France, FISCHER (1987, K, as *Leptothorax* spp., *tuberum* group)
- Tetramorium** (Myrmicinae)
- Tetramorium adelphon*
2n = 22, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Tetramorium brevidentatum*
n = 10, 2n = 20, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Tetramorium caespitum*
n = 14, 2n = 28, Switzerland, HAUSCHTECK (1961, M)
n = 14, 2n = 28, Japan, IMAI (1966, M), IMAI (1969, K), IMAI & YOSIDA (1964)
n = 14, Spain, PALOMEQUE & al. (1987, M, K), PALOMEQUE & al. (1990b, M, K), LORITE & al. (2000, M, K)
- Tetramorium eleates*
2n = 28, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Tetramorium forte* (*T. hispanicum*)*
n = 14, Spain, PALOMEQUE & al. (1987, M, K), LORITE & al. (2000, M, K)
- Tetramorium guineense*
2n = 22, Japan, IMAI (1969, K)
- Tetramorium hispanicum* (see *Tetramorium forte*)
- Tetramorium insolens*
2n = 22, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Tetramorium khemperra*
2n = 14, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Tetramorium lanuginosum* (*Triglyphothrix lanuginosa*)
2n = 14, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Tetramorium pacificum*
2n = 22, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Tetramorium pnyxis*
2n = 20, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)

- Tetramorium semilaeve*
n = 14, Spain, PALOMEQUE & al. (1987, M, K), PALOMEQUE & al. (1990b, M, K), LORITE & al. (2000, M, K)
- Tetramorium seneb*
2n = 20, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Tetramorium simillimum*
2n = 14, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Tetramorium smithi*
2n = 26, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
2n = 26, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
2n = 26, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)
- Tetramorium spinosum*
n = 13, 2n = 26, USA, TABER & COKENDOLPHER (1988, K)
- Tetramorium walshi*
2n = 14, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K, as *Triglyphothrix walshi*)
- Tetramorium* sp.
2n = 20, Taiwan, HUNG & al. (1972, as *Xiphomyrmex* sp.)
- Tetramorium* sp. (ANIC-2)
2n = 18, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K, as *Xiphomyrmex* sp. ANIC-2)
- Tetramorium* sp. (ANIC-3)
2n = 20, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K, as *Xiphomyrmex* sp. ANIC-3)
- Tetramorium* sp. (ANIC-4)
2n = 18, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K, as *Xiphomyrmex* sp. ANIC-4)
- Tetramorium* sp. 1
2n = 20, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982, as *Triglyphothrix* sp. 1)
- Tetramorium* sp. 1
2n = 22, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Tetramorium* sp. 2
2n = 18, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982, as *Triglyphothrix* sp. 2)
- Tetramorium* sp. 3
2n = 26, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Tetramorium* sp. 4
2n = 14, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Tetramorium* sp. 3
2n = 35-36, India, IMAI & al. (1984, K)
- Tetramorium* sp. 2
2n = 20, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)
- Tetramorium* sp. 3
2n = 24, Sarawak, TJAN & al. (1986)
- Tetraoponera*** (Pseudomyrmecinae)
- Tetraoponera allaborans*
n = 16, Taiwan, HUNG & al. (1972)
- Tetraoponera* sp.
2n = 44, Malaysia, GOÑI & al. (1982)
- Tetraoponera* sp. 2
2n = 42, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Trachymyrmex*** (Myrmicinae)
- Trachymyrmex septentrionalis*
n = 10, 2n = 20, Panama, MURAKAMI & al. (1998, K)
- Trachymyrmex* sp. 1
n = 6, 2n = 12, Panama, MURAKAMI & al. (1998, K)
- Trachymyrmex* sp. 2
2n = 18, Panama, MURAKAMI & al. (1998, K)
- Triglyphothrix*** (see under *Tetramorium*)
- Trigonogaster*** (see under *Recurvidris*)
- Typhlomyrmex*** (Ectatomminae)
- Typhlomyrmex meire*
n = 10, 2n = 20, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2006b, K)
- Typhlomyrmex rogenhoferi*
n = 17, 19, 2n = 34, 38, Brazil, MARIANO & al. (2006b, K)
2n = 36, French Guyana, MARIANO & al. (2006b, K)
- Veromessor*** (see under *Messor*)
- Vollenhovia*** (Myrmicinae)
- Vollenhovia emeryii*
n = 18, 2n = 36, Japan, IMAI & YOSIDA (1964), IMAI (1966a, M), IMAI (1969, K)
- Vollenhovia* sp.
n = 11, BROWN (in CROZIER 1975)
- Vollenhovia* sp. (ANIC-3)
2n = 40, Australia, IMAI & al. (1977, K)
- Vollenhovia* sp. 1
2n = 49-50, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Vollenhovia* sp. 2
2n = 33-34, Malaysia, IMAI & al. (1983)
- Vollenhovia* sp. 2
2n = 36, Indonesia, IMAI & al. (1985)
- Xiphomyrmex*** (see under *Tetramorium*)

Appendix notes

Acropyga acutiventris: n = 15, 2n = 28-29 (GOÑI & al. 1982, IMAI & al. 1983). Only the chromosome number is reported in both papers, so that it is not possible to know the origin of the chromosome-number variability.

Anochetus graeffei: Two different chromosome numbers have been reported, 2n = 30 and 2n = 38 (IMAI & al. 1984, 1985). It is not possible to see the relationship since only the 2n = 30 karyotype has been published (IMAI & al. 1984).

Aphaenogaster beccarii: Two different chromosome numbers have been reported for this species: 2n = 30 (IMAI & al. 1983) and 2n = 46 (IMAI & al. 1984). However, only the chromosome number was given in the first paper and the possible origin of this variation is not explained.

Aphaenogaster gibbosa: For Swiss populations, n = 11 is reported (HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN 1983) but, in Spanish populations, n = 17 was found (PALOMEQUE & al. 1993b). It is not possible to make comparisons since only the chromosome number was given in the first paper. In addition to this, in Spanish populations a polymorphism was also detected. Although the standard karyotype is n = 17, there are individuals with n = 16 due to a fusion of two telocentric chromosomes (LORITE & al. 2000).

Aphaenogaster iberica: In this species an intrapopulation polymorphism has been detected due to the presence of a supernumerary chromosome segment in the long arm of one of its metacentric chromosomes (PALOMEQUE & al. 1993a). The presence of this segment changes the chromosome to submetacentric.

Aphaenogaster longiceps: 2n = 45-46 (IMAI & al. 1977). In the 2n = 45 karyotype a heteromorphic chromosome pair is present; a large metacentric is single and there are two telocentric ones corresponding to its two arms.

Aphaenogaster rudis: Highly variable chromosome numbers have been found for this species, n = 16-18, 20,

22 and $2n = 40-42, 44$ (CROZIER 1969b, 1975, 1977). The different karyotypes are hardly related and it is possible that several sibling species are included in this taxon.

Aphaenogaster senilis: This species presents a polymorphism similar to that observed in *Aphaenogaster iberica* (PALOMEQUE & al. 1993a) (see note).

Aphaenogaster smythiesi: Two different chromosome numbers have been reported. In Japanese populations the diploid number is $2n = 22$ with a karyotype formula $n = 10 \text{ SM} + 1 \text{ M}$ (IMAI & al. 1971). However, Indian populations are $2n = 34, n = 8 \text{ M} + 9 \text{ A}$ (IMAI & al. 1984). The two karyotypes are difficult to relate but there are not enough data to determine whether they represent different species.

Aphaenogaster testaceopilosa: HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983) indicated that material of this species was collected in Tunisia, Spain, and Croatia. Probably there are mistakes in some of the specimen identifications concerning the distribution of this species is North Africa (Alberto Tinaut, personal communication). The authors do not indicate what populations have been used to determine the chromosome number.

Camponotus alii: HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983) reported the chromosome number of this species from Spanish populations. There is probably a mistake in the specimen identification since the presence of this species in Spain has not been cited (Alberto Tinaut, personal communication).

Camponotus compressus: Two different chromosome numbers have been given for this species, $n = 10$ in Indian population (KUMBKARNI 1965) and $n = 20$ in Tunisian population (HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN in CROZIER 1975). This was explained as a possible geographic variation. However, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983) indicated that the paper of KUMBKARNI (1965), has no convincing photographs and that their preparation show clearly $n = 20$ in the Tunisian specimens. Therefore, $n = 10$ is probably a mistake.

Camponotus crassisquamis: $2n = 39-40$ (IMAI & al. 1984). The diploid number $2n = 39$ is due to the presence of a heteromorphic chromosome pair with a metacentric and two telocentric chromosomes.

Camponotus cruentatus: HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983) reported $n = 18$ in a Spanish population whereas LORITE & al. (2002b) found $n = 20$. In the first paper, no photographs were provided, so that comparisons are not possible.

Camponotus japonicus: For this species two different chromosome numbers have been published, $n = 13$ (IMAI & KUBOTA 1972) and $n = 14$ (IMAI 1966, 1969, IMAI & YOSIDA 1964). The analysis of the photograph in the paper of IMAI & KUBOTA (1972) shows that 13 chromosomes seem to be present. Thus, the value $n = 14$ could be a mistake due to the presence of a remarkable secondary constriction at the proximal part of the short arm of one chromosome. Probably this chromosome-satellite has been considered a small independent chromosome.

Camponotus rufipes: MARIANO & al. (2001) found in females a $2n = 39-40$. The karyotype $2n = 39$ presents a heteromorphic chromosome pair with a metacentric and two telocentric chromosomes.

Camponotus rufoglaucus: HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983) indicated that material of this species was collected in Tunisia and Spain. However, the presence of this species in Spain has not been cited (Alberto Tinaut, pers. comm.). The authors do not indicate whether the chromosome numbers have been derived from the analysis of the Tunisian or Spanish populations. Some Spanish myrmecologists consider that the Spanish citations of this species belong to *Camponotus micans* (GÓMEZ & ESPADALER 2009).

Camponotus (Myrmobrachys) sp., MARIANO & al. (2001): The diploid chromosome number of this species is $2n = 40$, but the presence of one to three B-chromosomes has been detected.

Cataglyphis iberica: HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983) reported the chromosome number of populations of *Cataglyphis albicans* collected in Spain. However, because of the review of the genus *Cataglyphis* in Spain, the Spanish material classified as *C. albicans* may be reassigned to *Cataglyphis iberica* (TINAUT & PLAZA 1990).

Dinoponera lucida: The first chromosome number reported for this species was $2n = 106$, making this the ant species with the highest chromosome number (MARIANO & al. 2004). With the analysis of new populations, higher chromosome numbers were found, $2n = 116, 118$ and 120 (MARIANO & al. 2008), but the small size of the chromosomes do not allow the cytogenetic causes of the observed variation to be determined.

Dolichoderus thoracicus: $2n = 30-33$ (IMAI & al. 1983, 1985). The variation in the chromosome number is due to the presence of B-chromosomes.

Formica truncorum: For this species an $n = 26$ was found in populations collected in Japan and in Switzerland (IMAI & YOSIDA 1964, IMAI 1969, HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN 1976). Later, in populations from Finland, ROSENGREN & al. (1980) found populations with $n = 26$ and also with $n = 28$, but the small size of the chromosomes of this species did not enable the origin of this variation to be determined.

Formicoxenus hirticolis: $2n = 30-34$ (FRANCOEUR & al. 1985). Only the chromosome number was reported but the origin of the variation was not indicated.

Iridomyrmex anceps: Very different chromosome numbers have been published to this species; $2n = 18$ in India (IMAI & al. 1984) and $2n = 48$ in Indonesia (IMAI & al. 1985). Only the karyotype is available for the Indian specimens so that it is not possible to ascertain whether this variation is real or a mistake. In any case the $2n = 48$ is not a usual chromosome number in the subfamily Dolichoderinae, which generally presents smaller chromosome numbers.

Iridomyrmex purpureus: In Australian populations CROZIER (1968a, 1968c) found two different karyotypes. In the Beaumaris sample $n = 6\text{M} + 1\text{SM} + 2\text{A}$ and in the Euston population $n = 6\text{M} + 3\text{SM}$. IMAI & al. (1977) analysed other Australian populations and found also the presence of these two karyotypes.

Iridomyrmex sp ANIC-5, CROZIER (1968a): This is the unique species under the genus *Iridomyrmex* with a chromosome number different from $n = 9$. The haploid chromosome number in this species is $n = 7$ (CROZIER 1968a). CROZIER (1968a) suggested that according to its karyo-

type this species could be removed from the genus *Iridomyrmex*. In fact with the review of the genus *Iridomyrmex* carried out of SHATTUCK (1992), all species with a chromosome number different of $n = 9$ were transferred to other genera.

***Lasius alienus*:** Two different chromosome numbers have been found in this species, $n = 14$ (HAUSCHTECK 1962) and $n = 15$ (HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN 1983). This is presumably an instance of Robertsonian polymorphism, since in the $n = 14$ karyotype a submetacentric chromosome is present that is absent in the $n = 15$ karyotype.

***Lasius brunneus*:** The standard chromosome number of this species is $n = 15$ (LORITE & al. 1998a) but a polymorphism has been reported due to the presence of B-chromosomes (LORITE & al. 2002b).

***Lasius niger*:** The standard chromosome number of this species is $n = 15$, $2n = 30$. In a Spanish population a polymorphism due to the presence of B-chromosomes was detected (PALOMEQUE & al. 1990c).

***Leptogenys diminuta*:** Two different chromosome numbers have been reported in this species; $2n = 38$ in Malaysian and Indian populations (GOÑI & al. 1982, IMAI & al. 1983, 1984) and $2n = 32$ in Indonesian populations (IMAI & al. 1985). The karyotype has been published only for the $2n = 38$ karyotype (IMAI & al. 1984), so that it is not possible to determinate their relation with the $2n = 32$ karyotype.

***Leptothorax acervorum*:** In this species the standard karyotype is $n = 13$, although FISCHER (1987) found a polymorphism by a centric fission. These individuals have $n = 14$.

***Leptothorax crassipilis*:** The variation $n = 17 - 18$ (FRANCOEUR 1986, LOISELLE & al. 1990) is probably due to Robertsonian polymorphism.

***Leptothorax kutteri*:** The variation in the chromosome numbers ($n = 23-25$) found by BUSCHINGER & FISCHER (1991) has been explained as polymorphism by Robertsonian rearrangements.

***Leptothorax muscorum*:** A high variation in the chromosome numbers was found in this species with $n = 16 - 23$ (LOISELLE & al. 1990). In addition to this, some populations with the standard $17 - 18$ chromosomes also present 4 to 7 B-chromosomes. LOISELLE & al. (1990) indicated that at least four species are under the taxon "*muscorum*".

***Leptothorax retractus*:** The variation $n = 17 - 18$ (FRANCOEUR 1986, LOISELLE & al. 1990) was indicated as having been originated by Robertsonian rearrangements, although this is not clear. Nevertheless, there are some differences in the male genitalia of the two types of populations.

***Monomorium indicum*:** The variation $2n = 21 - 22$ (IMAI & al. 1984) is due to a reciprocal translocation polymorphism. The $2n = 22$ seems to be the standard karyotype, since it is homomorphic and there are several heteromorphic karyotypes with $2n = 21$. This polymorphism has generated the presence of individuals with partial monosomy, trisomy and even tetrasomy.

***Myrmecia banksi*:** See *Myrmecia pilosula*.

***Myrmecia croslandi*:** See *Myrmecia pilosula*.

***Myrmecia forficata*:** See *Myrmecia pilosula*.

***Myrmecia fulvipes*:** See *Myrmecia pilosula*.

***Myrmecia haskinsorum*:** See *Myrmecia pilosula*.

***Myrmecia imaii*:** See *Myrmecia pilosula*.

***Myrmecia mandibularis*:** See *Myrmecia pilosula*.

***Myrmecia piliventris*:** See *Myrmecia pilosula*.

***Myrmecia pilosula* complex/ *M. pilosula* (s. str.):** In this taxon, as in other *Myrmecia* species, the chromosome number frequently varies. Generally these variations are due to Robertsonian polymorphisms of centric fusion-fission, although other types of polymorphisms have been detected, such as pericentromeric inversions, translocations, deletions or heterochromatin growth (IMAI & al. 1988). In the taxon *Myrmecia pilosula* the haploid chromosome number found ranges between $n = 1$ to $2n = 32$ (CROSLAND & CROZIER 1986, IMAI & al. 1977, 1988, IMAI & TAYLOR 1989). This taxon has been considered a complex of morphologically similar species. IMAI & al. (1994) defined 5 different species in this complex according to their karyotypes: *M. croslandi* ($n = 1$, $2n = 2 - 4$), *M. imaii* ($2n = 6 - 8$), *M. banksi* ($2n = 9 - 10$), *M. haskinsorum* ($2n = 12 - 24$), and *M. pilosula* s.st. ($2n = 18 - 32$).

***Myrmecia pyriformis*:** See *Myrmecia pilosula*.

***Myrmecia vindex*:** See *Myrmecia pilosula*.

***Myrmica rubra*:** The chromosome number found for this species is $2n = 46$. The populations analysed were collected in Switzerland and Japan (HAUSCHTECK 1965, IMAI 1969). Later HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983) reported a $2n = 48$ for Swiss populations of *Myrmica laevinodis*. Despite these differences, *M. laevinodis* is currently considered to be a synonym of *M. rubra* (BOLTON & al. 2007).

***Myrmica sulcinodis*:** The first chromosome number given for this species was $n = 24$ (HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN in CROZIER 1975), but this is probably a mistake. In HAUSCHTECK (1965) and HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983) metaphase plates are presented and the haploid chromosome number is $n = 28$.

***Odontomachus latidens*:** Two different chromosome numbers have been reported for this species, $n = 15$ in Malaysian populations (IMAI & al. 1983) and $2n = 32$ in Indonesian populations (IMAI & al. 1985). No karyotypes of metaphase plates have been published.

***Odontomachus rixosus*:** The standard karyotype is $2n = 30$ and the variation in the chromosome number in this species is due to the presence of B-chromosomes (GOÑI & al. 1982, IMAI & al. 1985, 1983).

***Odontoponera transversa*:** Indian populations were found to have $2n = 46$ (IMAI & al. 1984) and Indonesian populations $2n = 42$ (IMAI & al. 1985). It is not possible to compare them, since the karyotype has been published only for the Indian populations.

***Pachycondyla apicalis*:** The variable number of chromosomes ($2n = 36$ to $2n = 68$) has been explained by the possible existence of several species under the taxon "*apicalis*" (DELABIE & al. 2008).

***Pachycondyla astuta*:** Indonesian populations were reported to have $2n = 18, 22$ (IMAI & al. 1985). Only the chromosome numbers are published but without comments concerning the karyotypes.

***Pachycondyla rubra*:** GOÑI & al. (1983) explained the variable chromosome number of $2n = 38, 40$ as the presence of Robertsonian polymorphisms, but neither metaphase plates nor karyotypes were presented.

- Pachycondyla venerae***: Probably several sibling species are under this taxon (DELABIE & al. 2008) as happen with *P. apicalis* (see note).
- Paratrechina longicornis***: In IMAI et al. (1985) give $n = 16$, but this may be a mistake since in another two publications $n = 8$ appears and the karyotype is presented in one of the studies (HUNG & al. 1972, IMAI & al. 1984).
- Pheidole noda***: In a Japanese population, IMAI (1969) found $n = 19$, $2n = 38$. The analysis of new populations showed a variable chromosome number of $n = 17 - 20$, $2n = 37 - 39$. This polymorphism is due to fusion and fission processes (IMAI & KUBOTA 1975).
- Pheidole pallidula***: Earlier, $n = 12$ was reported for this species in Swiss populations (HAUSCHTECK 1961). Later, in populations collected in Switzerland, Greece, Tunisia and Spain, an $n = 10$ was found (HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN 1983, PALOMEQUE & al. 1987). HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN & JUNGEN (1983) explains this difference as a consequence of a Robertsonian polymorphism. Also, numerical variations have been found in the chromosome numbers of this species due to the presence of a B-chromosome (LORITE & al. 2000) and a polymorphism due to a pericentromeric inversion (this paper).
- Plagiolepis pygmaea***: The standard karyotype formula of this species is $n = 7M + 1SM + 1ST$. However, one population had a polymorphism due to the presence of a supernumerary chromosome segment in the long arm of a metacentric chromosome (PALOMEQUE & al. 1993a). The presence of the segment changed the chromosome morphology to submetacentric.
- Plagiolepis schmitzii***: A polymorphism similar to the one described in *Plagiolepis pygmaea* (see note) has been described in this species (PALOMEQUE & al. 1993a).
- Platythyrea tricuspidata***: In IMAI & al. (1983) a $2n = 96$ was reported but later the authors indicated that the real chromosome number of this species is $2n = 92 - 94$ (IMAI & al. 1990).
- Podomyrma adelaidae***: While $2n = 44$, $49 - 51$ was reported (IMAI & al. 1977), the standard karyotype is $2n = 44$. The other karyotypes seem to be due to the presence of B-chromosomes.
- Pogonomyrmex imberbiculus***: The authors (TABER & al. 1988) indicated that the variation in the chromosome number $n = 30$, $2n = 60 - 62$ was due to the presence of B-chromosomes.
- Polyrhachis illaudata***: While $n = 18$ (IMAI & al. 1983) and $n = 14$ (IMAI & al. 1985) have been reported as the chromosome number of this species, no karyotypes of metaphase plates have been published to perform comparisons.
- Ponera scabra***: In this species the chromosome numbers found are $n = 3 - 4$, $2n = 7$ (IMAI & KUBOTA 1972, CROZIER 1975, IMAI & al. 1988). Odd diploid chromosome numbers are possible due to a chromosome fusion, since they present a large metacentric chromosome that is not present in the haploid karyotypes.
- Prenolepis jerdoni***: A highly variable chromosome number has been found in this species, with $n = 16, 20, 25, 27$. The standard haploid karyotype has 16 chromosomes and the observed variation has been explained by the presence of 4 to 11 B-chromosomes (IMAI & al. 1988a).
- Pseudolasius sp. 2*** (IMAI & al. 1983): Probably the standard chromosome number of this species is $n = 15$, $2n = 30$, while $n = 17$ and $n = 19$ has also been found (IMAI & al. 1983), due to the presence of B-chromosomes.
- Rhytidoponera maniae***: In this species, diploid chromosome numbers of $2n = 39, 44 - 48$ have been found (IMAI & al. 1977). This variation in relation to the chromosome number is a consequence of Robertsonian polymorphisms in which the increase in chromosome number is accompanied by a reduction of metacentric chromosomes and an increase in acrocentric chromosomes.
- Rhytidoponera metallica***: In this species $2n = 22 - 24, 36 - 37, 41 - 44$ and 46 have been found (CROZIER 1969, IMAI & al. 1977). This variation is due to Robertsonian polymorphism similar to that found in *R. maniae*, and at least six larger chromosome pairs were found to be involved in the Robertsonian polymorphism.
- Sphinctomyrmex steinheili***: $2n = 45 - 46$ (IMAI & al. 1977). The variation is due to Robertsonian polymorphisms.
- Strumigenys godeffroyi***: Malaysian populations were found to have $2n = 40$ (IMAI & al. 1983) and Indonesian populations $2n = 44$ (IMAI & al. 1985). No karyotypes of metaphase plates have been published.
- Tapinoma erraticum***: See *Tapinoma nigerrimum*.
- Tapinoma indicum***: For this species, $n = 7$ was first reported (IMAI, in CROZIER 1975) but later IMAI & al. (1984) presented a karyotype of this species with a $2n = 10$.
- Tapinoma nigerrimum***: Currently *Tapinoma nigerrimum* is considered a junior synonym of *T. erraticum* (BOLTON & al. 2007). However, we have considered morphological and karyological data that indicate that *T. nigerrimum* is a separate species and plan to lift the taxon from synonymy (P. Lorite, T. Palomeque & A. Tinaut, unpubl.). A polymorphism by the presence of a supernumerary chromosome segment has been detected in this species (PALOMEQUE & al. 1993a). The standard haploid formula in this species is $n = 5M + 2SM + 2ST$. The supernumerary chromosome segment in one of the subtelocentric chromosomes changes this chromosome to submetacentric ($n = 5M + 3SM + 1ST$).
- Technomyrmex albipes***: CROZIER (1968a) found a chromosome number of $n = 9$, $2n = 18$ in an Australian population of this species. Afterwards, however, IMAI & al. (1977) and IMAI & al. (1984) indicated that the chromosome number for this species was $n = 8$, $2n = 16$ in populations from Australia and India. IMAI & al. (1984) considered both karyotypes to be related by chromosome rearrangements. Crozier's population presents a karyotype with seven medium-sized metacentric chromosomes, and two small chromosomes, one metacentric and the other one acrocentric. All chromosomes in the populations analysed by IMAI & al. (1984) were found to be metacentric. These authors indicate that the two small chromosomes of the $n = 9$ karyotype correspond to the smallest metacentric chromosome in the $n = 8$ karyotype. The $n = 9$ karyotype derived from the $n = 8$ due to a centric fission and a pericentromeric inversion.
- Temnothorax albipennis***: In this species, several chromosome rearrangements have been noted, such as centric

fissions and fusions, and pericentromeric inversions (FISCHER 1987).

Temnothorax corticalis: Although an $n = 9$ was initially reported (HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN, in CROZIER 1975), later FISCHER (1987) observed that the chromosome number of this species was $n = 12$.

Temnothorax curvispinosus: The standard karyotype of the species is $n = 23$. FISCHER (1987) found the presence of B-chromosomes with numbers ranging between 1 and 14.

Temnothorax nigriceps: A polymorphism by the presence of a one B-chromosome has been found in this species (FISCHER 1987).

Temnothorax rugatulus: The variation $2n = 26 - 27$ (TABER & COKENDOLPHER 1988) found in the chromosome number is possibly due to the presence of B-chromosomes.

Temnothorax spinosior: The standard chromosome number of this species is $n = 12$, $2n = 24$ (IMAI 1966). Later IMAI (1974) detected in this species a polymorphism due to the presence of B-chromosomes. The number of B-chromosomes ranged from one to 12 in males and their number varied among individuals of the same population.

Temnothorax unifasciatus: *Temnothorax unifasciatus* has a stable karyotype since material for at least six European countries has been karyotyped and a chromosome number of $n = 9$ has been consistently found, all without chromosome polymorphisms. *T. rougeti* is currently considered a non-valid taxon and a synonym of *T. unifasciatus*. However, the two taxa have different chromosome numbers and their karyotypes cannot easily be related. The material classified as *T. rougeti* has a haploid chromosome number of $n = 8$ and their karyotype formula is $6M + 2A$, the first metacentric pair being two-fold larger than the other metacentric chromosomes (FISCHER 1987). However, the karyotype in *T. unifasciatus* is $n = 9M$, also with the first metacentric pair being two-fold larger than the other metacentric chromosomes and similar in size to the first pair of *T. rougeti*.

Tetramorium forte: PALOMEQUE & al. (1987) analysed the karyotype of the taxon *Tetramorium hispanicum*. In BOLTON & al. (2007) *T. hispanicum* is considered as a junior synonymy of *T. ruginode*. However, according to GÜSTEN & al. (2006) *T. hispanicum* is a junior synonymy of *T. forte*.

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