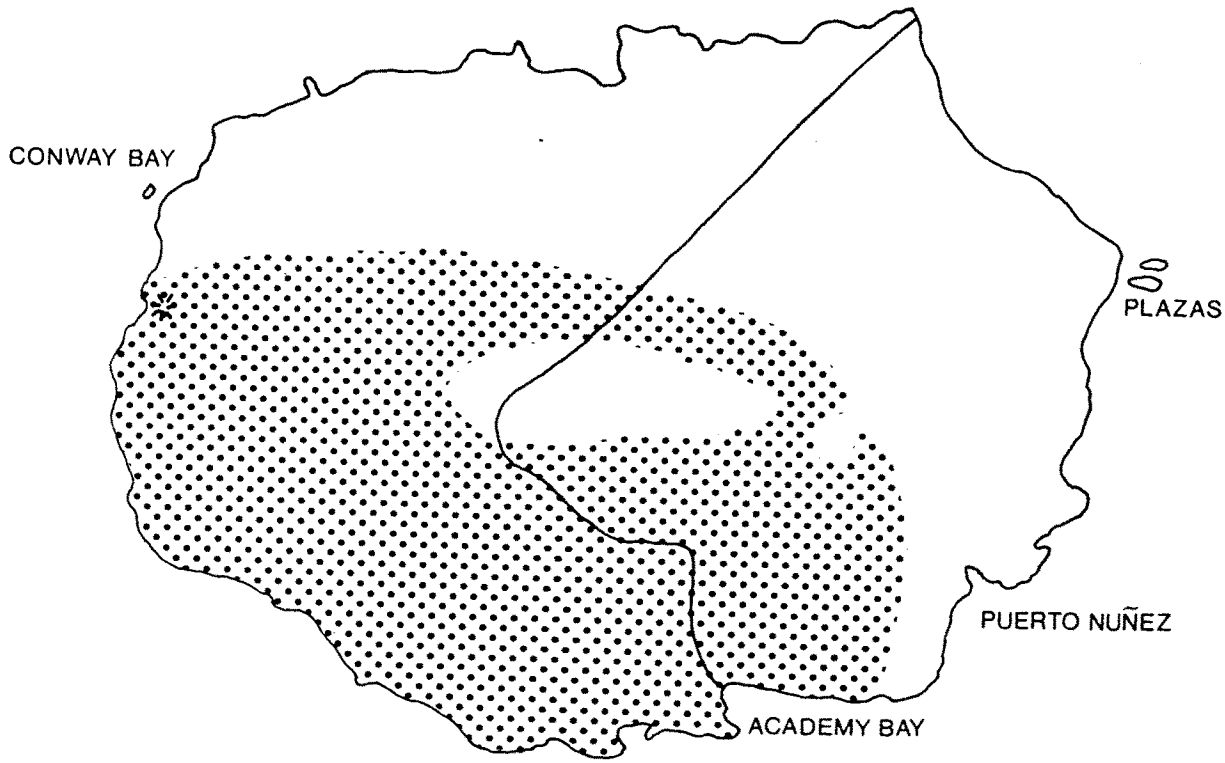

FIGURE 1. Approximate distribution (stippled area) of *Wasmannia auropunctata* on Santa Cruz Island in 1976.

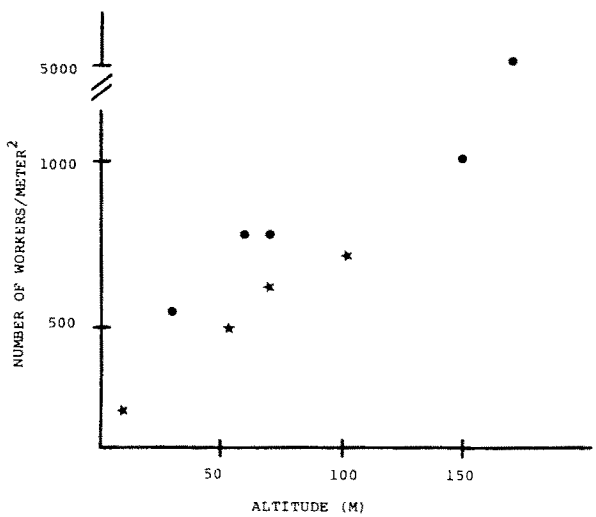

FIGURE 2. Relation between density of *Wasmannia auropunctata* workers and altitude on the south slope of Santa Cruz Island. Circles represent hot-season data, stars come from cool-season censuses.

nia, which uses honeydew, is unicolonial, and produces numerous small workers. In this case the principal displaced species (*Pogonomyrmex californicus* Buckley) was larger, had more specific food requirements, and formed smaller colonies than *I. humilis*. Erickson observed a steady displacement of *P. californicus* over a six-year period.

In Bermuda, *Pheidole megacephala* F. largely replaced the native ant fauna (Haskins and Haskins 1965). In the 1950's *Iridomyrmex humilis* appeared in Bermuda and began replacing *P. megacephala*, rapidly at first but later at markedly lower rate (Crowell 1968). In this case both species were unicolonial with small workers.

Hölldobler and Wilson (1977) suggest that tramp species like *W. auropunctata, P. megacephala*, and *I. humilis*, because they are unicolonial and support dense populations, must be generalists in food and nest-site requirements, a situation that was true for *Wasmannia* on Santa Cruz. Relative to most other species, *Wasmannia* tolerated a wide variety of environments. It foraged 24 hours a day, and so had a broader spectrum of foods available to it than species like *Camponotus macilentus* that were either diurnal or crepuscular/nocturnal. *Wasmannia* consumed a wide variety of foods, but because diet information for the other species is lacking it is not known whether *Wasmannia*'s diet is in fact broader than that of the other ants.