

and symbiont species, next-generation whole-genome analyses of attine ants and their symbionts, improved ant and symbiont phylogenies, and robust ancestral-character-state reconstructions and cophylogenetic analyses.

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Zusammenfassung

Ameisen der Tribus Attini sind eine monophyletische Gruppe von etwa 230 beschriebenen und weit mehr unbeschriebenen Arten, die für ihre Ernährung von der Pilzzucht abhängen. Im Gegenzug versorgen sie ihre Pilzcultivare mit Nahrung, beschützen und verbreiten sie. Alle Arten dieser Tribus kultivieren Pilze, und es findet sich eine erstaunliche Heterogenität hinsichtlich der Vergesellschaftung mit Pilzen und des Agrarsystems, der Koloniegröße und der Sozialstruktur, des Nestbauverhaltens und des Verpaarungssystems. Diese Vielfalt ist der Hauptgrund dafür, dass die Attini ein Modellsystem für das Verständnis der Evolution komplexer Symbiosen geworden sind. Hier geben wir einen Überblick über die naturgeschichtlichen Charakteristika von pilzzüchtenden Ameisen im Kontext mit einer kürzlich veröffentlichten Phylogenie, indem wir Muster von Evolution und symbiotischer Koadaptation bei ausgewählten Kolonie- und Pilzzuchtmerkmalen in einer Reihe wichtiger Evolutionslinien herausstellen. Wir diskutieren die Implikationen dieser Muster und zeigen zukünftige Forschungsrichtungen auf.

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