

Subfamilies	Scientific valid name		References
	<i>Temnothorax niger</i>	(Forel, 1894)	
	<i>Temnothorax nigriceps</i>	(Mayr, 1855)	
	<i>Temnothorax nylanderii</i>	(Förster, 1850)	a, b, e
	<i>Temnothorax parvulus</i>	(Schenck, 1852)	e
	<i>Temnothorax rabaudi</i>	(Bondroit, 1918)	c
	<i>Temnothorax tuborum</i>	(Fabricius, 1775)	a, b, e
	<i>Temnothorax unifasciatus</i>	(Latreille, 1798)	a, b, c, e
	<i>Tetramorium impurum</i>	(Förster, 1850)	a, b, c, e, h
	<i>Tetramorium pyrenaecicum</i>	Rösler, 1936	m
PONERINAE	<i>Hypoponera punctatissima</i>	(Roger, 1859)	c, h
	<i>Ponera coarctata</i>	(Latreille, 1802)	c

## Discussion

With 75 species recorded, the ant fauna of Andorra can be considered as highly diverse, especially in view of the size of the country (Figure 1). The number of ant species collected represents more than one third of the number of species found in France (213 species, see Casevitz-Weulersse and Galkowski 2009) and about a quarter of the total number of species recorded in the Iberian Peninsula (299 species, Gómez 2012). When considered at the scale of the Pyrenees, Andorra contains about 88% of the ant species recorded in these mountains above an altitude of 1,000 m (about 85 species, Espadaler 1979, updated). Based on these results, we consider this first checklist as satisfactory. Nevertheless, we suspect that the total number of species could actually be somewhat higher for two reasons. First, we found very few parasitic species and one can imagine that they could probably be found with a higher sampling effort. And second, based on what is known from the ant fauna of France and Spain, some genera can be expected to be richer (e.g. *Temnothorax* Forel, 1890, *Camponotus* Mayr, 1861).

What could be the causes of the ant species richness observed in Andorra? Our data are interesting to compare with those obtained by Iserbyt et al. (2008) in a study of Pyrenean bumblebees in the Eyne valley, a small valley located in the eastern part of the Pyrenees. The number of species of bumblebees reported in this valley corresponds to 72% of the bumblebee species found in continental France. The authors explain this species richness by the high diversity of plants and habitat found in the Eyne valley. The same ecological factors probably contribute to the high ant biodiversity recorded for Andorra. In fact, with an altitudinal range of 2100 m condensed on a strong vertical gradient (Figure 1), Andorra presents a great diversity of microclimates and vegetation (e.g. sclerophyllous forest, mixed deciduous forests or mountain pine forests) that are potentially able to promote ant diversity. In addition to its relief, Andorra - because of its geographic situation on the south side of the Pyrenees - has a Mediterranean mountain climate (Degage and Duro i Arjol 1998). As a consequence, boreal ant species (e.g. *Camponotus herculeanus* (Linnaeus, 1758)) are listed jointly with species belonging to the Mediterranean fauna (e.g. *Camponotus cruentatus* (Latreille, 1802)). Such results have already been reported in other studies investigating the diversity of