

Table 1. List of the apomorphies for the respective genera and nodes (Fig. 1). F, female; M, male; W, worker; the numbers refer to the respective characters in the data matrix and in the list of characters (Appendix). This list was compiled using NONA (Goloboff, 1993).

Alloformica (W, 2) Worker caste: polymorphic → monomorphic
(W, 22) Body surface: smooth to chagrinated → roughly sculptured
(W, 28) Eyes: flat → domed
(W, 29) Scape: short SI <120 → long SI >120
(W, 30) Erect hairs on scape: absent → present

Bajcaridris (W, F, M, 1) Body size of sexuals relative to workers: same body size → taller
(W, 2) Worker caste: polymorphic → monomorphic
(W, 21) Size: AL >2 mm → AL <1.4 mm
(W, 31) First funicular segment: short → long
(M, 35) Subgenital plate apically: without → with two bristles
(M, 36) Volsella orientation: dorso-ventral → along body axis
(M, 37) Ventral-apex of sagitta: elongated → short
(M, 38) Sagitta: short → long
(M, 41) Front wing venation: developed → reduced
(M, 43) Ocelles: slightly enlarged → large
(M, 44) Ocelles: flat → raised
(M, 47) Eyes with: small ommatidia → large ommatidia
(M, 48) Eyes: almost hemispherical → flatter

Cataglyphis (W, 8) Shape of propodeal spiracle: small and ellipsoid → elongate and parallel-sided
(W, 26) Psammophore: absent → present

Formica (no autapomorphies)

Polyergus (W, 6) Number of mandibular denticles: six to nine denticles → no denticles at all
(M, F, 17) Hairs on hind margin of front wing: protruding over the margins → not present
(W, 23) Maxillary palp formula: 6,4 → lower
(W, 25) Mandible: triangular with masticatory face → falcate
(W, 27) Clypeus with apical face: convex → straight
(W, 33) Metapleural gland orifice: distinct → small

Proformica (M, 34) Ridge between stipes and volsella: present → absent
(M, 42) Erect hairs on head: few → dense pilosity

Rossomyrmex (W, 24) Maxillary palp segments: stout → long and slender
(W, 32) Occiput of head: emarginate → straight to convex

Node 8 (W, 3) First maxillary palp segment: round → flattened
(W, 7) J-shaped hairs on maxillary stipes: absent → present
(M, 15) Median appendage of sagitta: not present → present

Node 9 (W, 5) Fourth mandibular denticle, from apex to base: larger than third → smaller than third
(M, 11) Subgenital plate cranially: extended → not extended

Node 10 (M, 14) Sagitta with ergot and dorsal end of serrate face: confluent → widely separated
(M, 20) Shape of head in full frontal view: depressed → compressed

Node 11 (W, 2) Worker caste: polymorphic → monomorphic
(W, 4) Frontal carina: distinct and crest-shaped → bulge-like
(W, 9) First gastral segment: high → low

Node 12 (W, 6) Number of mandibular denticles: five → six to nine denticles

Node 13 (W, 8) Shape of propodeal spiracle: elongate and parallel-sided → small and ellipsoid
(M, F, 17) Hairs on hind margin of front wing: not present → protruding over the margins
(M, F, W, 50) Proventricule asepalous → scapalous

ever, based on the data available, the position of the two genera as sister group of *Formica* is the most parsimonious placement.

The autapomorphies of the genera are given in Table 1.

A catalogue of the Formicini species is only available for the nearctic region (Smith, 1979).

The Formicini are among the dominant ants in the holarctic region, with the few exceptions in marginal