

Figure 2. Consensus tree of 5 most parsimonious cladograms from Lattke (1994) with *Cerapachys* as outgroup.

ysis and made some concluding remarks about the difference in position of *Paraponera*. This result is even less consistent with his proposed reclassification. Ectatommini sensu Lattke is still paraphyletic and the tribe Proceratini is nested inside the former tribe. Moreover, if one compares the unrooted ingroup topologies from the two analyses, it can be seen that they are basically the same (they differ in resolution) but the root is placed on opposite parts

of the tree. For example, *Paraponera* is terminal in the tree using *Cerapachys* (Fig. 2) as outgroup and basal in the tree using *Myrmecia* (Fig. 3) as outgroup.

Lattke's ingroup sample is efficient in representing the variability among Ponerinae and in posing a test for the monophyly of Ectatommini. Nevertheless, his outgroup choice is problematic. Based on Baroni Urbani et al. (1992), Lattke

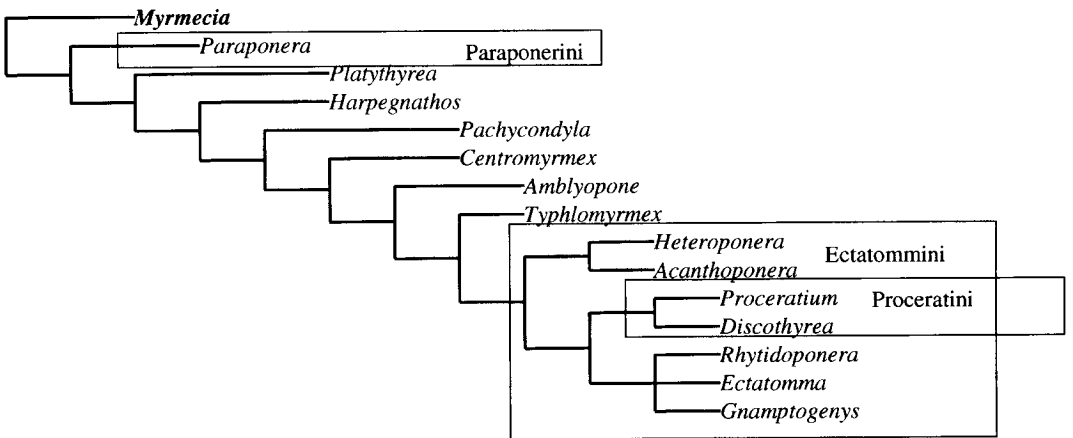


Figure 3. Consensus tree of 2 most parsimonious cladograms from Lattke (1994) with *Myrmecia* as outgroup.