



Figure 4. Consensus tree of 5 most parsimonious cladograms from Lattke's original matrix with *Cerapachys* and *Myrmecia* included. *Myrmecia* is used as outgroup.

33. Eyes: present (0); absent (1). This is char. 6 of Baroni Urbani et al. (1992).  
 34. Malar area in frontal view: visible (0); reduced (1). Char. 7 of Baroni Urbani et al. (1992).  
 35. Metatibial gland: absent (0); present (1). Char. 14 of Baroni Urbani et al. (1992).  
 36. Segment IV, presclerite length: < .5 IV (0); > .5 IV. Char. 24 of Grimaldi et al. (1997).  
 37. Spiracles of V-VIII: not visible (0); visible (1). Char. 30 of Baroni Urbani et al. (1992).  
 38. Male propodeal spiracle: slit-shaped (0); round to elliptical (1). Char. 53 of Baroni Urbani et al. (1992).  
 39. Male segment III: tergoanal fusion absent (0); present (1). Char. 54 Baroni Urbani et al. (1992).  
 40. Male segment IV: without presclerites (0); with differentiated presclerites (1). Char. 55 of Baroni Urbani et al. (1992).  
 41. Male tergite VII: sclerotized (0); desclerotized (1). Char. 56 of Baroni Urbani et al. (1992).

### Results from cladistic analyses

1. Analysis of Lattke's (1994) original matrix with *Cerapachys* and *Myrmecia* (Myrmeciinae) included at the same time resulted in 5 cladograms of length 103 (L=110 with uninformative characters added, C.I.=47, R.I.=63). The consensus is depicted in Figure 4. As expected from visual examination of Lattke's original consensus (Fig. 2 & 3), the inclusion of these two taxa results in a paraphyletic Ponerinae. *Paraponera* is the sister group of the rest of the ponerines + *Cerapachys*, and not

the sister genus of only *Platythyrea* as in Lattke's result (Fig. 2). Ectatommini (sensu Lattke) is still involved in a polytomy that does not resolve into a monophyletic assemblage in any of the cladograms. Proceratini is monophyletic only in three of the cladograms, where *Cerapachys* either appears as the sistergroup or nested inside the tribe. Additionally, Proceratini appears nested inside Ectatommini in three of the cladograms.

2. Analysis of the revised matrix resulted in 3 cladograms of length 79. The consensus is depicted in Figure 5. The changes in the matrix increased slightly the congruence among characters (from R.I.=63 in the original matrix to R.I.=66 in the revised one). The conflict among the Ectatommini and Proceratini clades disappeared, but the results are similar as in the previous analysis. *Cerapachys* appears nested inside Proceratini.

3. The final revised and expanded matrix (Table 1) yielded one cladogram of length 116, C.I. = 46, R.I. = 61 (Fig. 6). This cladogram portrays the myrmecioids (*Myrmecia* & *Nothomyrmecia*) together and a paraphyletic Ponerinae with respect to a clade involving *Apomyrma* + *Cerapachys* + *Cheliomyrmex*. Bremer values are low for most of the branches with the exception of the two clades that contain the Ectatommini genera (sensu Lattke).