

# Ant species (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) in the three forests of the Ischigualasto Provincial Park, a protected area of the Monte Desert, Argentina

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Manuscript received: 7 February 2018. Revision accepted: 17 April 2018.

**Abstract.** Amatta E, Calcaterra LA, Giannoni SM. 2018. Ant species (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) in the three forests of the Ischigualasto Provincial Park, a protected area of the Monte Desert, Argentina. *Biodiversitas* 19: 831-839. Deforestation and overgrazing mediated by the humans have caused a serious process of desertification in the Argentine Monte Desert, which threatens biodiversity of this ecosystem. Forests provide important resources and refuge for animal species, such as ants. The objective of this work was to survey the ant fauna of dryland forests of Ischigualasto Provincial Park, a protected area located in the hyper-arid Monte Desert ecoregion in the province of San Juan, Argentina. Ant species were surveyed in summer in three types of forests (*Prosopis*, *Ramorinoa* and *Bulnesia* forests), using a combination of sampling methods: pitfall-traps, baiting, and hand collection. A total of 33 ant species were collected, of which 17 are new records for the Monte Desert and Dry Chaco and 24 for the San Juan province. The species richness is within the range reported for other Argentine desert and semi-desert areas. *Prosopis* forest was the richest with 32 species (24 exclusive), followed by *Ramorinoa* and *Bulnesia* forests with 11 and 4 species, respectively. This study contributes to improve the knowledge of ant fauna in desert habitats of the world, especially those inhabiting *Prosopis* forests, which are the most important ant diversity hotspots within the hyper-arid desert.

**Keywords:** Arid land, desert biodiversity, Formicidae, native forests, ant richness

## INTRODUCTION

Ants are ecologically significant invertebrates in many forest ecosystems that constitute up to 95% of animal biomass (Moffett 2012), perform important ecological functions (Ginzburg et al. 2008, Whitford et al. 2008) and they are also involved in diverse animal-plant interactions (Hölldobler and Wilson 1990, Chacoff and Aschero 2014).

Arid zones support fewer ant species in comparison to tropical terrestrial ecosystems (Rojas and Fragoso 2000). However, ants are still abundant and conspicuous components of arid ecosystems due to the biomass they represent compared to other taxa (MacKay 1991). Deserts have harsh environmental conditions, which are characterized by high solar radiation, pronounced temperature fluctuations and scarce humidity (Whitford 2002). These environmental conditions impose severe restrictions that limit the distribution, establishment and, consequently, richness and abundance of ants (Pérez-Sánchez et al. 2012). In desert areas, forests are important habitat components because they provide critical resources and refuge for ants (Bestelmeyer and Schooley 1999). Trees offer suitable foraging and nesting sites, creating appropriate microclimates under their canopies, a layer of litter on the soil surface (Bestelmeyer 1997), floral and

extra-floral nectaries, and fruits that provide food resources to several omnivorous ant species among other resources (Fuster 2012).

Arid and semiarid lands represent 75% of the total area of Argentina (Cabrera and Willink 1980). Ischigualasto Provincial Park is a protected area located in the hyper-arid part of the Monte of mountains and basins ecoregion (Márquez et al. 2005). This ecoregion has a complex topographic relief accompanied by a diverse mosaic of habitats (Burkart et al. 1999), physiognomically characterized by shrubs and forests dominated by *Prosopis flexuosa* DC and *P. chilensis* (Molina) Stuntz. emend Burkart (Leguminosae). In this arid environment, *Prosopis* species are key components because they create favourable microhabitats that support plant and animal species that do not occur in other microhabitats (Campos and Velez 2015). *Ramorinoa girolae* Speg. (Fabaceae) and *Bulnesia retama* Gillies ex Hook. & Arn (Zygophyllaceae) are two other important trees of this ecoregion.

Trees of this ecoregion have high ecological value due to the biological interactions established within their communities, therefore, they represent a concern for conservation. *Prosopis* has an important role in providing shade, protection and food for animals and plants (Perosa et al. 2014). However, in spite of its relevance, it is the most

threatened forest because of heavy logging (Villagra et al. 2009). *R. gorilae* is ranked as vulnerable due to its restricted geographical distribution, poor fire resistance and monotypic nature (Demaio et al. 2002). This forest has many important functions such as slope stabilization, erosion control, and as a harbor for high diversity of plants and fauna (Campos et al. 2017). *B. retama* has an important role protecting soils and its associated flora and fauna (Dalmaso and Llera 1996). Continuous extraction of wood from *B. retama* trees for vineyard posts as well as intensive pruning for wax production have greatly diminished their natural populations (Dalmaso and Llera 1996).

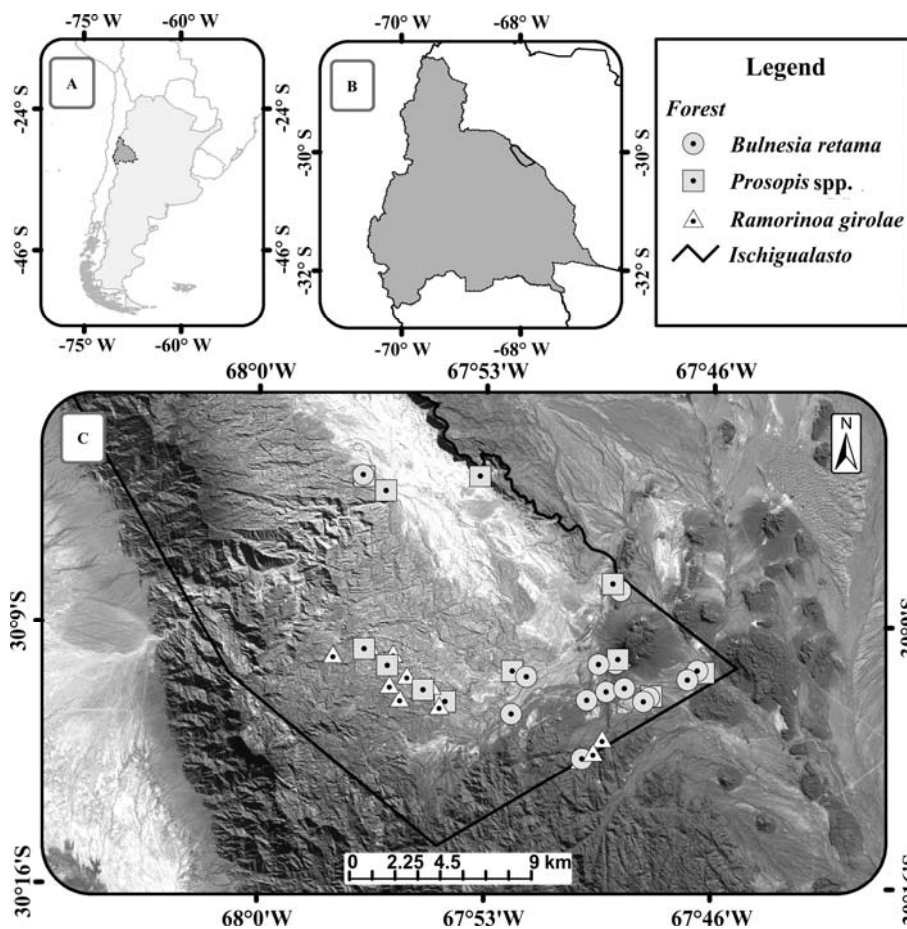
In spite of the importance of these forests in dryland, there is scarce information about the arthropod species occurring in them. Local inventories of the Argentine ant fauna are concentrated in wetter areas (Calcaterra et al. 2010, Hanisch et al. 2015), while ant assemblages from most arid zones remain unknown. This lack of information represents a concern since deserts are part of vulnerable ecosystems (Assessment Millennium Ecosystem 2005).

The objective of this study was to survey the ant fauna occurring in the dryland forests of Ischigualasto Provincial Park. This study lists the ant species in the three forests of this protected area, and contributes to increase the knowledge of how these ants use the different microhabitats.

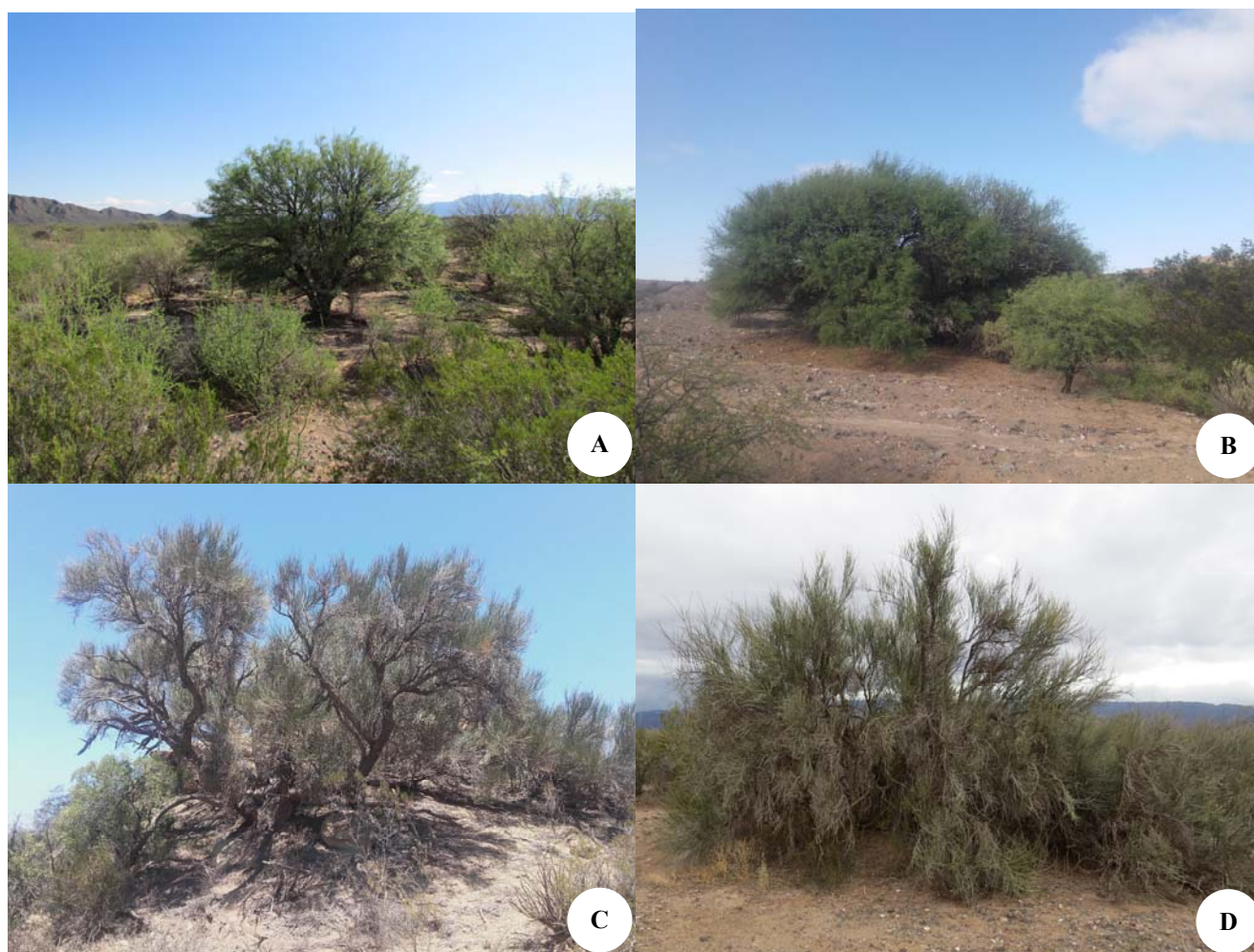
## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Study area

This study was conducted in Ischigualasto Provincial Park (IPP) (30° 05' S, 67° 55' W), a protected area located in the province of San Juan, Argentina (Figure 1). The park stretches from over 62,369 ha and has a mean altitude of 1,300 m above sea level. IPP and Talampaya National Park make up the Ischigualasto-Talampaya site, which was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2000. The study area lies in the hyper-arid part of the Monte de mountains and basins ecoregion, and occupies a small portion of the Dry Chaco ecoregion (Brown et al. 2006). Overall plant cover is low (nearly 15%), and the vegetation is dominated by *Larrea* and *Atriplex* spp. and four tree species: *Prosopis chilensis* and *P. flexuosa*, *Ramorinoa girolae*, and *Bulnesia retama* (Figure 2), as well as a low and seasonal herbaceous layer (Acebes et al. 2010). The forests occupy around 27% of the 62,369 ha (Márquez et al. 2005) of protected area. The *B. retama* forest is the largest in extent, covering ~15% (9,300 ha), followed by the *R. girolae* forest ~9% (5,600 ha) and the *Prosopis* spp. forest ~3% (1,900 ha) of the park's land surface (Campos et al. 2016).



**Figure 1.** Map of Ischigualasto Provincial Park, San Juan, Argentina. Triangles, circles and squares indicate survey sites of each forest type. See text for a detailed description of the protected area. Reference frame POSGAR 07, GK



**Figure 2.** Trees of the *Prosopis* spp., *Ramorinoa girolae* and *Bulnesia retama* forests. A-B. The *Prosopis* forests which are trees with a mean height of 2.46 m tall, reaching a maximum height of 8.20 m (Campos et al. 2018). C. The *R. girolae* trees which have a mean height of 4.84 m (Campos et al. 2017) and can reach up to 6 m high (Marquez et al. 2005). D. The *B. retama* forests are trees with an average height of 1.60 m and can reach up to 3 m high (S. Giannoni, unpublished data). The *Prosopis* trees occupy around ~49 ind/ha, the *R. girolae* ~33 ind/ha and the *B. retama* the ~11 ind/ha (V. Campos, unpublished data).

The climate is arid with seasonal differences very marked. A mean annual precipitation of 100 mm (Labraga and Villalba 2009) concentrated in the warmest months (November-March) and averaging only 8 mm in the coldest months (April-October). Mean temperature in summer is 24.3°C, with an absolute maximum of 45°C in January, whereas mean temperature in winter is 8.5°C, with an absolute minimum of -10°C in July (De Fina et al. 1962).

#### Data collection

Ant sampling was conducted from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. during summer months of 2012 and 2013. Sampling was carried out at different points along the *Prosopis* spp., *R. girolae*, and *B. retama* forests (Figure 1). Ants were collected using a combination of pitfall-traps, baiting, and hand collecting methods. Sampling effort was approximately similar in the three forest types, resulting in a sampling effort of 260 h per forest (pitfall traps=240 h,

baits= 10 h, and manual collection= 10 h). In each forest, we placed 10 pitfall-traps under tree's canopy during 24 h (separated 10 m from each other). Moreover, 20 baits in each forest were placed, separated by at least 1 m from each other, on the ground under trees, and on the trunks and branches. The baits consisted of 5x5 cm pieces of paper with peanut butter on them, stations remained there for 30 min, and all ant species attracted by them were collected. Three people performed manual gathering during 10 h in each forest. The ground beneath leaf litter, the trunks, the area under the bark of the trees and other surfaces were visually searched for ants at each sampling site. The total amount of time spent on visual searching was approximately 1 h in *R. girolae* trees, 50 min in *Prosopis* spp. trees and 42 min in *B. retama* trees. The time spent in each tree species varied based on the size and structural complexity of trees involved in the search. Microhabitats where ants were found were always recorded.



The pitfall traps were plastic containers of 6 cm in diameter and 9 cm deep. Traps were filled to a depth of 3 cm with 70% solutions of an ethylene glycol/ethanol mixture as a preservative. Ants gather on the visual searches and with baits were collected, and preserved in 96% alcohol for their later identification in the laboratory under a dissecting microscope. Ants were initially identified to the genus level using available keys (Kusnezov 1978, Palacio and Fernández 2003) and then to the species level following Bolton (2013), genus keys and the help of specialists and photographic material available in Antweb page.

Ants were additionally assigned to functional groups following a classification adapted from Andersen (1995), Bestelmeyer and Wiens (1996), and field observations of behaviour on baits and available data on natural history of Argentine ant species, as in Calcaterra et al. (2010). Some groups defined by Bestelmeyer and Wiens (1996) for Argentine Chaco are exclusive to the Neotropical region (e.g. Attini) and have no correlations to Australian functional groups defined by Andersen (1995) and viceverse, some Australian functional groups are absent in Argentina (e.g. Dominant Dolichoderinae).

The voucher specimens were deposited in the ant fauna section of the Colección Entomológica IADIZA-CONICET in Mendoza, Argentina. Fieldwork was conducted under the research and collecting permit (expediente No. 1300-4004/2012) issued by Secretaría de Estado de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable of San Juan, Argentina.

We employed generalized linear models (GLM) with Poisson error distribution (Crawley 2007) to evaluate the use of different microhabitats by ants in forests. The response variable used in the model was the richness of ants in each microhabitat. The statistical analyses were carried out using R Core Team (2017).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

Thirty-three ant species belonging to four subfamilies and 13 genera were recorded in the three types of forests; including 30 new species for the IPP, 24 new species for San Juan Province, and 17 new species for the Monte of mountains and basins and Dry Chaco ecoregions (Table 1). Myrmicinae was the predominant subfamily with 19 species, followed by the Dolichoderinae subfamily with eight species, Formicinae with five species, and Dorylinae with only one species, whereas the richest genera were *Camponotus*, *Dorymyrmex*, *Forelius*, *Pheidole*, and *Solenopsis* with four species each (Table 1).

*Prosopis* spp. was the richest forest with 32 ant species (97% of the total species), followed by *R. girolae* forest with 11 species (33%) and *B. retama* forest with four species (12%); only *Camponotus mus* Roger, *Camponotus punctulatus* Mayr, *Dorymyrmex ensifer* Forel, and *Dorymyrmex planidens* Mayr were recorded in all three forests (Table 1). Twenty-four species were exclusively collected in the *Prosopis* spp. forest, whereas *Neivamyrmex*

*diana* (Forel) was only collected from the *R. girolae* forest; no exclusive species was collected in the *B. retama* forest.

Of the 33 species found, only 19 species were previously reported in four Monte Desert and Dry Chaco neighbouring areas (Table 2). The most represented functional groups were the hot-climate specialist (10 species), followed by Generalized myrmicine (8 species), Attini, Subordinate camponotini, and Arboreals (4 species each), and Cryptic, Army ants, and Opportunistic (1 species each) (Table 2).

**Table 1.** Checklist of ants found in the three types of forests in Ischigualasto Provincial Park, San Juan, Argentina

Species	Forest			Voucher code
	<i>Prosopis</i> spp.	<i>R. girolae</i>	<i>B. retama</i>	
<b>Dolichoderinae</b>				
<i>Dorymyrmex ensifer</i> Forel, 1912	+	+	+	CEI-17497
<i>Dorymyrmex exsanguis</i> Forel, 1912	+	-	-	CEI-17498
<i>Dorymyrmex planidens</i> Mayr, 1868	+	+	+	CEI-17499
<i>Dorymyrmex wolffhuegeli</i> Forel, 1911*	+	-	-	CEI-17500
<i>Forelius albiventris</i> Forel, 1912*	+	-	-	CEI-17501
<i>Forelius chalybaeus</i> Emery, 1906*	+	-	-	CEI-17502
<i>Forelius nigriventris</i> Forel, 1912*	+	-	-	CEI-17503
<i>Forelius rufus</i> Gallardo, 1916*	+	-	-	CEI-17504
<b>Dorylinae</b>				
<i>Neivamyrmex diana</i> (Forel, 1912)*	-	+	-	CEI-17505
<b>Formicinae</b>				
<i>Brachymyrmex patagonicus</i> Mayr, 1868*	+	+	-	CEI-17506
<i>Camponotus blandus</i> (Smith, 1858)*	+	+	-	CEI-17507
<i>Camponotus mus</i> Roger, 1863	+	-	+	CEI-17508
<i>Camponotus substitutus</i> Emery, 1894	+	-	-	CEI-17509
<i>Camponotus punctulatus</i> Mayr, 1868	+	+	+	CEI-17510
<b>Myrmicinae</b>				
<i>Acromyrmex lobicornis</i> (Emery, 1888)	+	+	-	CEI-17511
<i>Acromyrmex striatus</i> (Roger, 1863)	+	+	-	CEI-17512
<i>Cephalotes bruchi</i> (Forel, 1912)*	+	-	-	CEI-17513
<i>Cephalotes liogaster</i> (Santschi, 1916)*	+	-	-	CEI-17514
<i>Cephalotes quadratus</i> (Mayr, 1868)*	+	-	-	CEI-17515
<i>Crematogaster rochai</i> Forel, 1903*	+	-	-	CEI-17516
<i>Crematogaster quadriformis</i> Roger, 1863*	+	+	-	CEI-17517
<i>Cyphomyrmex rimosus</i> (Spinola, 1851)*	+	-	-	CEI-17518
<i>Kalathomyrmex emeryi</i> (Forel, 1907)*	+	-	-	CEI-17519
<i>Pheidole aberrans</i> Mayr, 1868*	+	-	-	CEI-17520
<i>Pheidole bergi</i> Mayr, 1887	+	+	-	CEI-17521
<i>Pheidole triconstricta</i> Forel, 1886*	+	-	-	CEI-17522
<i>Pheidole vafra</i> Santschi, 1923*	+	-	-	CEI-17523
<i>Pogonomyrmex brevibarbis</i> Emery, 1906*	+	-	-	CEI-17524
<i>Pogonomyrmex cunicularius</i> Mayr, 1887*	+	-	-	CEI-17525
<i>Solenopsis quinquecupis</i> Forel, 1913*	+	-	-	CEI-17526
<i>Solenopsis interrupta</i> Santschi, 1916*	+	-	-	CEI-17527
<i>Solenopsis parva</i> Mayr, 1868*	+	-	-	CEI-17528
<i>Solenopsis</i> sp.*	+	+	-	CEI-17529
<b>Species richness per forest type</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	

Note: +: present, -: absent

**Table 2.** Ant species collected in Ischigualasto Provincial Park, San Juan, Argentina (and their assignation to functional groups) and those species shared with other close studied areas: (I) Murúa et al. 1999, (II) García and Quirán 2002, (III) Fuster 2012 and (IV) Claver et al. 2014

Subfamily Species	Sites next to IPP				Functional group <sup>a</sup>
	I	II	III	IV	
<b>Dolichoderinae</b>					
<i>Dorymyrmex ensifer</i>	+	-	-	-	Hcs
<i>Dorymyrmex exsanguis</i>	+	+	-	+	Hcs
<i>Dorymyrmex planidens</i>	+	+	-	-	Hcs
<i>Dorymyrmex wolffhuegeli</i>	-	+	-	+	Hcs
<i>Forelius albiventris</i>	-	-	-	-	Hcs
<i>Forelius chalybaeus</i>	-	+	-	+	Hcs
<i>Forelius nigriventris</i>	-	-	-	+	Hcs
<i>Forelius rufus</i>	-	-	-	-	Hcs
<b>Dorylinae</b>					
<i>Neivamyrmex diana</i>	-	-	-	-	Aa
<b>Formicinae</b>					
<i>Brachymyrmex patagonicus</i>	-	-	+	-	Op
<i>Camponotus blandus</i>	-	-	-	-	Sc
<i>Camponotus mus</i>	+	+	-	+	Sc
<i>Camponotus substitutus</i>	+	-	-	-	Sc
<i>Camponotus punctulatus</i>	+	+	+	+	Sc
<b>Myrmicinae</b>					
<i>Acromyrmex lobicornis</i>	+	+	-	+	At
<i>Acromyrmex striatus</i>	+	+	-	+	At
<i>Cephalotes bruchi</i>	-	-	+	-	Ar
<i>Cephalotes liogaster</i>	-	-	-	-	Ar
<i>Cephalotes quadratus</i>	-	-	+	-	Ar
<i>Crematogaster rochai</i>	-	-	-	+	Ar
<i>Crematogaster quadricornis</i>	-	-	-	+	Gm
<i>Cyphomyrmex rimosus</i>	-	-	-	-	At
<i>Kalathomyrmex emeryi</i>	-	-	-	-	At
<i>Pheidole aberrans</i>	-	-	-	-	Gm
<i>Pheidole bergi</i>	+	+	-	+	Gm
<i>Pheidole triconstricta</i>	-	-	-	-	Gm
<i>Pheidole vafra</i>	-	-	-	-	Gm
<i>Pogonomyrmex brevibarbis</i>	-	+	-	-	Hcs
<i>Pogonomyrmex cucicularius</i>	-	-	-	-	Hcs
<i>Solenopsis quinquecupis</i>	-	-	-	-	Gm
<i>Solenopsis interrupta</i>	-	+	+	-	Gm
<i>Solenopsis parva</i>	-	-	-	-	Gm
<i>Solenopsis</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	Cr
Shared species (total spp.)	9 (19)	11 (23)	5 (16)	11 (27)	

Note: <sup>a</sup>Functional groups: Sc, Subordinate camponotini; Gm, Generalized myrmicines; Op, Opportunists; At, Attini; Hcs, Hot climate specialists; Ar, Arboreal; Cr, Cryptics, and Aa, Army ants. +: present, -: absent

**Table 3.** Microhabitat used by each ant species in *Prosopis* spp., *Ramorinoa girolae* and *Bulnesia retama* forests of the Ischigualasto Provincial Park, San Juan, Argentina

Forest type	Ant species	Microhabitat used
<b><i>Prosopis</i> spp.</b>	<i>A. lobicornis</i>	Branches, leaves, fruits
	<i>A. striatus</i>	Seeds, under canopy (above ground)
	<i>B. patagonicus</i>	Trunk bark, under canopy
	<i>C. blandus</i>	Trunk bark (galls)
	<i>C. mus</i>	Trunk, fallen trees
	<i>C. punctulatus</i>	Fruits, flowers
	<i>C. substitutus</i>	Within canopy
	<i>C. bruchi</i>	Trunk bark
	<i>C. liogaster</i>	Trunk bark
	<i>C. quadratus</i>	Trunk bark
	<i>C. quadricornis</i>	Trunk bark
	<i>C. rochai</i>	No data
	<i>C. rimosus</i>	Dry riverbed
	<i>D. ensifer</i>	Trunk bark (galls), branches, leaves, fruits, under canopy
	<i>D. planidens</i>	Trunk bark (galls), branches, leaves, fruits, under canopy
	<i>D. exsanguis</i>	Within canopy
	<i>D. wolffhuegeli</i>	No data
	<i>F. albiventris</i>	Within canopy
	<i>F. chalybaeus</i>	Within canopy
	<i>F. nigriventris</i>	Within canopy
	<i>F. rufus</i>	No data
	<i>K. emeryi</i>	No data
	<i>P. brevibarbis</i>	Seeds in feces
	<i>P. cucicularius</i>	Under canopy
	<i>P. bergi</i>	Trunk bark, under canopy
	<i>P. aberrans</i>	No data
	<i>P. triconstricta</i>	No data
	<i>P. vafra</i>	No data
	<i>Solenopsis</i> sp.	Trunk bark, under canopy
	<i>S. quinquecupis</i>	No data
	<i>S. interrupta</i>	No data
	<i>S. parva</i>	No data
	<b><i>R. girolae</i></b>	<i>A. lobicornis</i>
<i>A. striatus</i>		Trunk bark, under canopy
<i>B. patagonicus</i>		Trunk bark
<i>C. mus</i>		Trunk bark, under canopy
<i>C. punctulatus</i>		Trunk bark, under canopy
<i>C. quadricornis</i>		Trunk bark, under canopy
<i>D. ensifer</i>		Trunk bark
<i>D. planidens</i>		Trunk bark
<i>P. bergi</i>		Under canopy
<i>Solenopsis</i> sp.		Under canopy
<i>N. diana</i>		No data
<b><i>B. retama</i></b>	<i>C. mus</i>	Fruit, under canopy
	<i>C. punctulatus</i>	Fruit, under canopy
	<i>D. ensifer</i>	Under canopy
	<i>D. planidens</i>	Under canopy

**Table 4.** Generalized linear models to evaluate the microhabitats used by ants in the *Prosopis* forests. <sup>a</sup>Microhabitat “Trunk bark” was included in the intercept. \*  $p \leq 0.05$

Microhabitats	Estimate	Standard Error	Error	P
(Intercept) <sup>a</sup>	2.0794	0.3536	5.882	4.06e-09*
Branches	-0.9808	0.6770	-1.449	0.1474
Dry riverbed	-2.0794	1.0607	-1.961	0.0499*
Fallen trees	-2.0794	1.0607	-1.961	0.0499*
Flowers	-2.0794	1.0607	-1.961	0.0499*
Fruits	-0.6931	0.6124	-1.132	0.2577
Inter canopy	-0.4700	0.5701	-0.824	0.4097
Leaves	-0.9808	0.6770	-1.449	0.1474
Seeds	-1.3863	0.7906	-1.754	0.0795
Trunk	-2.0794	1.0607	-1.961	0.0499*
Trunk bark galls	-1.3863	0.7906	-1.754	0.0795
Under canopy	-0.1335	0.5175	-0.258	0.7964

In *Prosopis* trees, ant species carried out several activities in different plant structures and microhabitats (Table 3). In these forests, the microhabitats with greater richness of ant species were trunk barks with 8 species and the area under the canopies with 7 species, respectively. These microhabitats were significantly different from the microhabitats with less ant species richness offered by *Prosopis*' trees as branches, fallen trees, flowers, trunks and dry riverbed, with one species on each one (Table 4). *Camponotus* species were the most commonly recorded on these trees, and this genus was seen foraging on flowers and galls or moving on flowers and branches in inter-canopy and tree-shaded microhabitats. *Dorymyrmex* species were recorded on secretions and exudations of leaves and branches, collecting seeds and pieces of pods. *Forelius* species were observed on bare soil under the tree canopy (above the ground). *Pogonomyrmex* was observed collecting seeds from faeces deposited on bare ground and travelling in tree-shaded microhabitats (Table 3). In *R. girolae* and *B. retama* trees, ants exhibited lower variety of activities and less use of microhabitat (Table 3). The microhabitats more used in *R. girolae* were trunk barks and the area under canopies in *B. retama* (with 8 and 4 species, respectively).

## Discussion

Even though the area under study is a hyper-arid desert, the overall species richness recorded in the native dryland forests of the IPP is, to our knowledge, the highest found for both the Monte Desert and Dry Chaco. Our study expands the pioneering list by Murúa et al. (1999), who found only 19 species on *Prosopis* spp. and *B. retama* trees in the Ischigualasto Provincial Park and Use Multiple Reserve of Valle Fértil, spite this later area has three times more precipitation than that of the IPP (Márquez 1999).

Ant species richness is usually correlated with primary productivity estimated on the basis of annual precipitation (Davidson 1977), and IPP comprises a hyper-arid area with scarce vegetation cover and low precipitation (Márquez et al. 2005). In the Man and Biosphere Reserve of Ñacuñan (province of Mendoza), a protected area of the central

plains and plateaus Monte Desert ecoregion, located 400 km southeaster from IPP and with three times more precipitation, Claver et al. (2014) found 27 ant species in an open forest of *Prosopis flexuosa*. Similarly, in the Sierra de Las Quijadas National Park (province of San Luis), a protected area located 300 km southern from IPP in the ecotone between the plains and plateaus Monte Desert and Dry Chaco ecoregions, with a higher precipitation and vegetation cover than IPP, Garcia and Quirán (2002) found only 23 species. On *Prosopis ruscifolia* (Grises.) trees in the Dry Chaco (province of Santiago del Estero), 300 km eastern from IPP and with a mean annual precipitation of 250–450 mm, Fuster (2012) found only 16 species.

Although more studies need to be carried out in order to explain the high richness found in this hyper-arid area, the combination of capture methods used in the present study could explain this. Several authors suggest that using more than one capture method has proved to be more useful in order to obtain a more complete list of ant species (Lutinski et al. 2013). However, ant species richness in the IPP is within the reported range for other desert and semi-desert areas of the world. For example, Rios-Casanova et al. (2004) found 28 species in a deciduous tropical forest; Bestelmeyer and Schooley (1999) found 39 species on a site dominated by trees such as ironwood (*Olneya tesota* A. Gray, Fabaceae) in the southern portion of the Sonoran Desert; Rojas and Fragoso (2000) reported 32 species for a site with shrubs and grassland in the Chihuahuan Desert, and Morton (1993) reported 33 ant species for North American arid shrubs.

The dominance of the subfamily Myrmicinae, followed by Dolichoderinae, and the low representation of Dorylinae are consistent with previous findings at nearby sites (Murúa et al. 1999; Garcia and Quirán 2002; Fuster 2012; Claver et al. 2014). The dominance of Myrmicinae is a consistent pattern found in other arid and semiarid regions of the world (Andersen and Yen 1992; Bestelmeyer and Schooley 1999; Rojas and Fragoso 2000; Ribas et al. 2003; Rios-Casanova et al. 2004; Pérez-Sánchez et al. 2012). Myrmicinae and Dolichoderinae have more mutualistic associations with plants (Brown 1973). The fact that *N. diana* was found in *R. girolae* trees agrees with Rojas and Fragoso (2000), who mention that this subfamily contains species usually associated with forests. Though, we cannot reach an actual conclusion since only one individual of this species was found.

Despite the sampling being concentrated on the trees, the most relevant functional group was that of hot-climate specialists with 10 species. This functional group comprise well arid-adapted species with morphological, physiological and behavioural specializations (*sensu* Andersen 1995). These characteristics allow them to withstand high temperatures and low humidity, and to use open environments with scarce or low vegetation cover, which they even use to build their nests (Cuezzo 1999). This finding highlights the ability of this group to use also highly shaded forest habitats. For example, *Dorymyrmex* species were observed both under and within the canopy of the three types of forests, whereas *Pogonomyrmex* species were observed collecting seeds from faeces lying on bare

soil as in Vélez et al. (2015) and moving in tree-shaded microhabitats. These species have been also characterized as thermophilics by Bestelmeyer (2000) and as keystone seed dispersers of myrmecochorous plants by Aranda-Rickert and Fracchia (2012). Truly arboreal ant species belonging to the genus *Cephalotes* was only found on *Prosopis* spp. trees. The low presence of exclusive arboreal species is consistent with the common trend observed in arid areas (Andersen and Yen 1992).

On the other hand, cryptic, army ant, and opportunistic species were the least represented groups. Cryptic and army ants were scarce likely because they have highly specific habitat requirements (e.g. a deeper litter layer) and they are infrequently found in arid lands (Rojas and Fragoso 2000; Hoffmann and Andersen 2003). This would explain why only one worker of the predator army ants *N. diana*, occurred in our study site. Army ant genera occur in regions of northern Argentina with higher annual precipitation, and consequently higher biomass and litter cover (Fuster 2012), with the only exception of the *Neyvamyrmex* genera that reaches higher latitudes. Interestingly, this finding represents the southernmost record known at present for *N. diana*. Curiously, the dark rover ant, *Brachymyrmex patagonicus*, considered opportunistic in its native range in the Neotropic, is a dominant species in the Gulf Coast region of the United States, where it has been introduced (MacGown et al. 2007).

Only two species of leaf-cutter ants (Attini functional group) were found in *Prosopis* spp. and *R. girolae* forests. They were observed using branches, leaves, fruits and seeds of *Prosopis* and moving them under their canopy; whereas in *R. girolae* forest, they were only observed on the trunk bark and under its canopy. The species of the Attini group are epigeaic ants that use plant matter and detritus to cultivate fungus (Bestelmeyer and Schooley 1999). Leaf cutting ants cut plant parts that they use as substrate for the fungus they cultivate and have been shown to contribute to seed dispersal of certain forest species (Silva et al. 2007).

*Prosopis* spp. trees harbour the highest number of ant species. These trees have a broad and densely branched canopy with long thorns, extrafloral nectaries, and galls like other *Prosopis* species (Burkart 1952). *R. girolae* and *B. retama* trees are structurally simpler than *Prosopis* species, both of them are thornless, whereas *R. girolae* is aphyllous (Hadad et al. 2014) and *B. retama* is almost aphyllous (Palacios and Hunziker 1984), and up today, we have never seen galls on either species (S. Giannoni and E. Amatta, pers. obs.). The low richness of *B. retama* could be explained by the fact that it is smaller than the other two tree species, and also by the fact that it has the simplest structure. For example, a sparsely developed bark, and as it is a tree strongly adapted to xeric conditions, a less developed leaf litter layer which makes it harbor less vegetation under its canopy providing only scarce microhabitats to ants. The highest ant richness found in the *Prosopis* spp. forest could be due to this tree higher leaf density, or canopy complexity, as it was also found in other desert forests (Vasconcelos et al. 2008).

In summary, 33 ant species belonging to 13 genera were recorded in the three types of forests, with *Prosopis* spp. having the highest species richness. Twenty-four species represent new records for the province of San Juan, 17 species represent new records for the Monte Desert and Dry Chaco ecoregions, and 30 new species for the IPP. Our study contributes to a better knowledge of ant species inhabiting forests in drylands of central-western Argentina and alert about the importance to preserve *Prosopis* spp. forests, which harboured most ant diversity.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank the staff of Ischigualasto Provincial Park for providing all the necessary facilities during fieldwork. We thank Rebecca Lomas-Milne (Swansea University), Nelly Horak and Gabriela Rossetti for helping us to improve the writing of the manuscript. We also thank Andrés Sánchez Restrepo for helping to identify some ant species; Tomás González for providing the map and photos of the three forests. We are grateful for the help received from the members of INTERBIODES (Interacciones biológicas del desierto) for providing constructive and useful comments that improved the version of this article. Funding was provided by Proyecto Bosque Nativo (Resolution N° 0441).

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