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6-2012

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Nemec, Kristine T.; Trager, James C.; Manley, Elizabeth; and Allen, Craig R., "FIVE NEW RECORDS OF ANTS (HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE) FOR NEBRASKA" (2012). *The Prairie Naturalist*. 111.

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FIVE NEW RECORDS OF ANTS (HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE) FOR NEBRASKA

—Ants are ubiquitous and influential organisms in terrestrial ecosystems. About 1,000 ant species occur in North America, where they are found in nearly every habitat (Fisher and Cover 2007). Ants are critical to ecological processes and structure. Ants affect soils via tunneling activity (Baxter and Hole 1967), disperse plant seeds (Lengyel et al. 2009), prey upon a variety of insects and other invertebrates (Way and Khoo 1992, Folgarait 1998), are often effective primary consumers through their prodigious consumption of floral and especially extrafloral nectar, and honeydew (Tobin 1994), and serve as prey for invertebrates (Gotelli 1996, Gastreich 1999) and vertebrates (Reiss 2001).

In Nebraska, ants have been the subject of relatively few in-depth analyses, including theses (Bare 1929, Henzlik 1960, Schmitt 1973, McClelland 1978) and other studies (Fichter 1954, Ballard and Mayo 1979). Nebraska is the only state in the Great Plains that has not had the ant fauna recently surveyed, in contrast to North Dakota (Wheeler and Wheeler 1963, 1977), South Dakota (Wheeler and Wheeler 1987), Montana (Wheeler and Wheeler 1988a), Wyoming (Wheeler and Wheeler 1988b), Colorado (Gregg 1963), Kansas (Dubois 1985, Dubois and Danoff-Burg 1994), New Mexico (Mackay and Mackay 2002), Oklahoma (Wheeler and Wheeler 1989), and Texas (Wheeler and Wheeler 1985). To date, a comprehensive Nebraska ant list is currently unavailable, though a recent survey of Nebraska's ant fauna was conducted in 31 of 93 counties; results of this survey are currently being prepared for publication in the scientific literature (W.W. Hoback, University of Nebraska-Kearney, personal communication). Presently 104 known ant species have been documented in Nebraska, some of which have not been formally described in the scientific literature (J. Jurzenski, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, and R. Lawson, Chadron State College, personal communication).

During 2006, 24, 0.30-ha experimental plots were seeded in former cropland habitats by The Nature Conservancy approximately six miles south of Wood River, Nebraska (Hall County: 40°44' N, 98°35' W). Using pitfall traps, we collected all invertebrate species as part of a study comparing the surface-dwelling invertebrate communities of experimental tallgrass prairie restorations. We sampled invertebrates in 10 pitfall traps within each plot that remained open over a 3-day sampling period in late June and early September 2007–2009. Each pitfall trap consisted of an 18-mm diameter glass test tube that we filled approximately 67% full with Sierra antifreeze (Safe Brands Corporation, Omaha, Nebraska, USA) and inserted into a polyvinyl chloride [PVC] sleeve in the ground. The PVC sleeves remained permanently in the ground and were capped with cork stoppers when not in use. We collected a total of 18 ant species during our study, five of which have not previously been published in Nebraska and reported herein. Remaining ant species we collected included

Formica incerta, *F. montana*, *F. pallidefulva*, *Lasius interjectus*, *L. neoniger*, *Myrmica americana*, *M. brevispinosa*, *Nylanderia parvula*, *Pheidole pilifera pilifera*, *Ponera pennsylvanica*, *Prenolepis imparis*, *Solenopsis molesta*, and *Tapinoma sessile*. K. T. Nemeč [KTN] collected all ant specimens. For each record, the person who determined the identity of the specimen is preceded by the abbreviation “det.” Voucher specimens are either located at the Nebraska State Museum [NSM] or with KTN.

Aphaenogaster rudis Enzmann is common in deciduous woodlands and nests in soil, under stones or logs, in decaying wood, leaf litter, hollow stems of plants, or under bark at bases of trees (Smith 1979). Like most members of *Aphaenogaster*, it is not characteristic of prairies (Trager 1998), but may be found in prairie remnants or restorations that are adjacent to deciduous trees (Kittelson et al. 2008). We note that *A. rudis* is thought to be a complex of species (Umphrey 1996), some of which apparently are grassland specialists, and the Nebraska records, tentatively identified as *A. rudis*, may constitute more than one species when revisionary work is completed. This is a common, widespread species found from Massachusetts south to Alabama and west to Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri (Gregg 1963, Smith 1979, Wheeler and Wheeler 1988b, Umphrey 1996). Although there are no published records of *A. rudis* for Nebraska, the Nebraska State Museum insect collection contains 122 specimens from the state that were collected in Antelope, Cuming, Dodge, Lancaster, Madison, and Sioux Counties and identified by O. S. Bare in the 1920s.

Hall County, 2006 research plots: 16–19 June 2007, det. J. C. Trager [1 adult KTN]; 25–28 June 2007, det. E. Manley [1 adult NSM]; 16–19 June 2007, det. J. C. Trager [3 adults KTN, 2 adults NSM]; 16–19 June 2007, det. J. C. Trager [1 adult NSM]; 9–12 September 2007, det. J. C. Trager [1 adult NSM]; 9–12 July 2008, det. E. Manley [1 adult NSM]; 9–12 July 2008, det. E. Manley [1 adult NSM]; 9–12 July 2008, det. E. Manley [1 adult KTN]; 14–17 September 2008, det. J. C. Trager [2 adults NSM]; 14–17 September 2008, det. J. C. Trager [1 adult NSM]; 23–26 June 2009, det. E. Manley [6 adults KTN, 2 adults NSM]; 25–28 June 2009, det. E. Manley [1 adult NSM]; 22–25 June 2009, det. E. Manley [1 adult KTN].

Formica dolosa Buren is characteristic of prairies (Trager 1998). It is also found in savannas and open woodlands, typically on well-drained acidic soils, and usually nests at the base of a grass clump or other herbaceous vegetation, although it may nest under rocks or wood (Trager et al. 2007). *Formica dolosa* is found from New England across the Great Lakes region, west to Wisconsin and Iowa and south to northern Florida, the Gulf Coast states and Texas (Trager et al. 2007).

Hall County, 2006 research plots: 13–16 September 2007, det. J. C. Trager [1 adult NSM]; 13–16 September 2007, det. J. C. Trager [1 adult NSM]; 18–21 September 2008, det. J. C. Trager [6 adults NSM].

Formica pergandei Emery is found in woods, woodland edges, and semi-open or open areas near woodland edges (Coovert 2005). It nests under rotten logs or large branches or in soil, and starts its colonies in the nests of host species (Coovert 2005). Previous records from across Missouri and eastern Kansas indicated that this species occurred in open woodlands and prairies (J. C. Trager, Shaw Nature Reserve, unpublished data). This species is a slave-making (work-parasite) ant that uses members of the *F. fusca*, *F. pallidefulva*, *F. neogagates*, *F. microgyna*, and *F. rufa* species groups as hosts, often in combination (Fisher and Cover 2007). This species is distributed from Quebec and New Hampshire south to North Carolina, west to Michigan, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Iowa (Coovert 2005).

Hall County, 2006 research plots: 9–12 September 2007, det. J. C. Trager [1 adult NSM].

Hypoponera opacior (Forel) is found in open prairie and grasslands, and open woods (Coovert 2005). It nests in rotten stumps in partial shade, grass sod, or beneath stones (Coovert 2005). This species is distributed from Virginia to Florida, west to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Colorado, Texas, Nevada; Oregon, California; and from Mexico south to Chile, Argentina, and the West Indies (Coovert 2005).

Hall County, 2006 research plots: 15–18 September 2009, det. J. Kalisch [2 adults NSM].

Nylanderia terricola (Buckley) is characteristic of prairies (Trager 1998, Phipps 2006), although it has also been collected from a variety of habitats from open disturbed areas to mesquite and woodlands (Trager 1984). It is found in most soil types, except very sandy soils, and nests under stones, logs, or cow dung (Trager 1984). This species is most abundant in Texas and adjacent states west of the Mississippi River, and is also distributed from Illinois south to Tennessee (Trager 1984).

Hall County, 2006 research plots: 9–12 September 2007, det. J. C. Trager [1 adult NSM]; 14–17 September 2008, det. J. C. Trager [1 adult NSM].

The collection of five new state records in a relatively disturbed habitat, young tallgrass prairie restorations with a high abundance of weedy plant species, reflects the paucity of ant research that has occurred in Nebraska. These species are present in ant checklists of surrounding states. Further research on the composition of the state's ant fauna and their responses to changing environmental conditions, including restoration projects, is warranted.

We thank K. Dornbos, M. Hellman, and J. Nemeč for their assistance with fieldwork or ant sorting and A. Francoeur and J. Kalisch for assistance with taxonomic determinations. We also thank C. Helzer of The Nature Conservancy for site access and lodging and B. Ratcliffe for access to the Nebraska State Museum insect collections. An earlier version of this manuscript was improved by comments from S. Spomer. Financial support for this project was provided by the James S. McDonnell Foundation, a State Wildlife Grant from the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, a Center for Great Plains Studies

grant, and a J. E. Weaver Grant from The Nature Conservancy. KTN received support through the NSF IGERT on Resilience and Adaptive Governance of Stressed Watersheds at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. The Nebraska Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit is jointly supported by a cooperative agreement between the U.S. Geological Survey, the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Wildlife Management Institute. Reference to trade names does not imply endorsement by the authors or the U.S. government.—Kristine T. Nemeč¹, James C. Trager², Elizabeth Manley³, and Craig R. Allen⁴. ¹*Nebraska Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, 422 Hardin Hall, 3310 Holdrege Street, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68583, USA.* ²*Shaw Nature Reserve, P.O. Box 38/Interstate 44 and Highway 100, Gray Summit, MO 63039, USA.* ⁴*U.S. Geological Survey-Nebraska Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, 423 Hardin Hall, 3310 Holdrege Street, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68583, USA.* ¹*Corresponding author e-mail address: kristine.nemec@huskers.unl.edu.*

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Submitted 5 October 2011. Accepted 16 April 2012.
Associate Editor was Richard J. Packauskas.