

THE TAXONOMIC STATUS AND BIOGEOGRAPHIC  
SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SUMATRAN *FORMICA*  
(FORMICIDAE, HYMENOPTERA)\*

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In a paper on the occurrence of *Formica fusca* in Sumatra, W. M. Wheeler (1927) erected the variety *fairchildi* for 12 workers collected above Kota Dah at an altitude of 4,000 feet in a pine forest. It has never been found again as far as I know. The examination of 10 of these specimens located in 3 different U.S. museums revealed a surprising similarity with *Formica glacialis*, a name that I have recently resurrected in a taxonomic revision of the nearctic species belonging to the *Formica fusca* group (Francoeur, 1973). I compared workers of *F. fairchildi* to *F. glacialis* types and topotypes collected by me at South Harpswell, Maine, and no significant difference was noted. All the above specimens meet very well my description of the *F. glacialis* worker. Therefore the formal synonymy is:

*Formica glacialis*

*Formica fusca* var. *glacialis* Wheeler, 1908, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. History **24**: 624, worker, female, male.

*Formica fusca fusca*: Wheeler (in part), 1913, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard **53**: 494-497.

*Formica fusca*: Creighton (in part), 1950, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard **104**: 532.

*Formica glacialis*: Francoeur, 1973, Mémoire Soc. Ent. Québec **3**: 152-161.

*Formica fusca* var. *fairchildi* Wheeler, 1927, Psyche **34**: 40-41, worker. Lectotype in MCZ, paratypes in AMNH, MCZ, USNM. NEW SYNONYMY.

This new synonymy eliminates the concept of a distinctive form of *Formica* in the southern half of the Oriental region. The presence of the genus in northern Sumatra perhaps may now be considered as an unexplained introduction rather than a tropical relict as reinterpreted by Gregg (1969) from Wheeler (1927). However,

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the possibility might be considered that the Kota Dah *Formica* sample represents a labelling error, or the misplacement of a vial with North American ants in the Fairchild collecting kit. Such explanation seems much more likely than any introduction of *Formica glacialis* live into Sumatra. Other examples of this sort of mishap are very common in the Wheeler collection. In papers published in 1922 and 1927, Wheeler reported and discussed a similar case for the Philippines.

With this puzzling case once solved, the natural geographic distribution of the genus *Formica* appears to be entirely holarctic. Biogeographic boundaries of course do not follow straight lines; rather, they reflect topography and other factors affecting climate. Mountain ranges carry holarctic elements southward toward and into the tropics in both the Old World and the New. Thus the presence of *Formica* species in the high mountains of Taiwan and Burma is not surprising, since these ranges are nearby outliers or direct continuations of the holarctic uplands of mainland Asia. The range of the genus includes also the high elevations of central Mexico, in North America.

Nevertheless, that *Formica* could at one time have had a much wider or somewhat different distribution can still be supported by its richness, greater than previously recognized, in living species in the southern half of the Holarctic region, and by the presence of fossil *Formica* among numerous other subtropical and warm temperate insects found in the Baltic Amber of Oligocene age.

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