

The effects of food presentation and microhabitat upon resource monopoly in a ground-foraging ant (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) community

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Abstract: In Neotropical wet forests several species of omnivorous, resource-defending ants, live and forage in close proximity to one another. Although the forest floor is heterogeneous in microhabitat and food quantity, little is known about the impact of microhabitat and food variation upon resource monopoly among ants. We investigated how food type and microhabitat influence food monopoly in resource-defending ants in old-growth tropical wet forest in the Caribbean lowlands of Costa Rica. We measured several microhabitat characteristics at 66 points in a 0.5 hectare plot, and baited each point with two categories of tuna bait. These baits were presented in "split" and "clumped" arrangements. We measured the frequency of bait monopoly by a single species, as well as the number of recruited ant foragers at a bait. Out of five common species, two (*Wasmannia auropunctata* and *Pheidole simonsi*) more frequently monopolized one bait type over the other, and one (*P. simonsi*) recruited more ants to the split baits. We then considered the recruitment response by all ant species in the community. We found that the frequency of monopoly, sharing, and the absence of ants at a given point in the rainforest differed with bait type. The frequency of monopoly was associated with microhabitat type in two out of eight microhabitat variables (leaf litter depth and palms); variation in two other types (canopy tree distance and leafcutter ant trails) was associated with changes in forager number. In at least two ant species, food presentation affected monopoly at baits; among all resource-defending ants, the microhabitats where ants foraged for food and the type of food located determined in part the frequency of monopoly and the number of foragers at the food item. These results suggest that the location and presentation of food items determines in part which ant species will utilize the resource.

Key words: Competition, recruitment, food presentation, ant, foraging behavior, *Wasmannia auropunctata*, *Pheidole*, microhabitat.

In ants, food monopoly may play a major role in structuring communities (Savolainen and Vespalainen 1988, Hölldobler and Wilson 1990, Andersen and Patel 1994, Gordon and Kulig 1996). The monopoly of food resources is an important measure of competition among ants species (Andersen 1992; Andersen and Patel 1994, Tennant 1994). Among ants, the frequency of monopoly at food items is determined by preference for the food item, as well

as microhabitats where these ants forage for food. Several studies have shown that ants preferentially recruit to and defend high quality foods that are larger or rich in protein and fat (Bernstein 1975, Davidson 1977, 1978, Adams and Traniello 1981, Traniello 1983, deBiseau *et al.* 1997). In addition to food quality, microhabitat influences monopoly by ants in Neotropical wet forests by spatially and temporally restricting foraging ranges (Levings

and Windsor, 1984; Kaspari, 1993a; Perfecto and Vandermeer, 1996).

Food monopoly among ant colonies can occur for two reasons. If more than one colony is feeding at a food item, interspecific interactions can result in the exclusion of competitors. Ants can exclude competitors by using chemical repellents and physical confrontation (reviewed in Hölldobler and Wilson 1990).

In a microhabitat where few ants use the food, exploitative competition can result in monopoly because only one colony is taking advantage of the food resource (Davidson 1998).

The sizes and types of ant foods in Neotropical rainforests are highly variable (Janzen 1983); microhabitats are variable in litter depth, plant community composition, and humidity (Janzen 1983, Kaspari 1993a). When an ant colony sends out a forager to search for food, the location and type of food resource will determine in part if she recruits nestmates to that site and whether they will monopolize the food item.

Ant community ecologists have sorted resource-defending ants into functional groups within the context of the community. Hölldobler and Wilson (1990) called resource-defending ants "extirpators" because they excluded other species through interference competition, fighting, and mass recruitment. Andersen (1995, 1998) in Australia and North America and Bestelmeyer and Weins (1996) in temperate South America, sorted resource-defending ants into "Dominant Dolichoderines," "Generalized Myrmicines," "Subordinate Camponotini," and less understood "Cryptic" species. In a European boreal ant community, Savolainen and Vepsäläinen (1988) divided resource-defending ants into "territorials" and "encounterers." The scale of the study and the question posed are important in determining which functional group definitions to use in a given study (Andersen 1997b). In this study, species that recruit to food resources and persisted two hours after bait placement are termed as "resource-defending" ants. In Neotropical leaf litter,

resource-defending ants in the genera *Pheidole*, *Solenopsis*, and *Wasmannia* do not defend territories, but nonetheless recruit to and defend food resources close to their nests (Torres 1984, Perfecto 1994). This profile of non-territoriality with high levels of resource defense is consistent with the concepts of "Generalized Myrmicines" (Andersen 1995), and "encounterers" (Savolainen and Vepsäläinen 1988).

Although interspecific competition among resource-defending ants in the wet Neotropics has been well studied (Torres 1984, Byrne 1994, Perfecto 1994, Tennant 1994), little is known about how these ants select microhabitats for nesting and foraging. In tropical wet forests, several resource defenders may nest next to one another, sometimes within a single square meter (Byrne 1994). Ant nests and foods are unevenly distributed in leaf litter (Levings and Franks 1982, Janzen 1983, Kaspari, 1996). Within the patchy environment of tropical leaf litter, we do not know where ants look for food; once they find food, we do not know how a colony decides to recruit to that location and defend it.

Are some ants specialized to exploit certain foods depending upon where the foods are located? We investigated how microhabitat and food presentation influenced food monopoly by ants. We first assessed the impact of bait presentation and microhabitat upon monopoly. We then analyzed ant monopoly patterns considering the interaction between food type and microhabitat, in order to determine if monopoly occurred more frequently at specific combinations of food presentation and habitat. Last, we used forager number as a measure of resource exploitation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This work was carried out at La Selva Biological Station, Sarapiquí Canton, Heredia Province, Costa Rica, in the dry season of 1996. La Selva is located in the Atlantic lowland wet tropical forest of northeastern Costa

Rica, which receives ca. 4 meters of rainfall each year (McDade and Hartshorn 1994). La Selva has many species of resource-defending ants that recruit heavily to bait items (Kaspari 1993b, Byrne 1994, Tennant 1994).

We created a 0.5 hectare grid using the Geographic Information System (GIS) grid at La Selva; the plot was located within the GIS points 1100-1200•800-850, near the intersection of the Camino Cercano Circular and the Sendero Suroeste on the La Selva trail system. Sixty-six points were marked in a grid within the plot, with 10 meters separating each point along each axis. An earlier study at La Selva showed that 10 meters between baits maintained independent discoveries by colonies, because colony densities in the litter frequently exceeded 4 nests per m², and ants rarely moved more than 1 meter from their nest to a bait (Kaspari 1996).

Environmental variables scored at each point permitted analyses of associations with the frequency of ants at baits. Microhabitat variables were selected to reflect biotic and abiotic factors that impact ant behavior. We measured leaf litter depth because diurnal variation in humidity is greater in shallow leaf litter (Kaspari 1993a). Several observations of leaf litter ants interacting with other organisms supported the possibility of interspecific interactions. Thus, we determined the presence of a leafcutter ant (*Atta cephalotes*) trail and carton-nesting termites (*Nastutitermes* spp.) within 5 m of the bait, and plants of the family Melostomaceae, and palms within 1 m of the bait. Also, we measured the distance to the nearest treefalls, two nearest canopy trees, and the number of stems within 1 m, which are structural variables that can influence where ants nest and forage. We tested for associations among environmental variables using: chi square tests among discrete variables, correlation matrices for continuous variables, and ANOVAs test for associations between discrete and continuous variables. Because of the number of analyses, we performed a Bonferroni-Dunn correction on

ANOVAs to reduce the probability of a type I error. All environmental variables were independent of one another.

Bait consisted of oil-packed tuna. This is a standard bait and represents high-quality food to generalist ants (Perfecto 1994, Tennant, 1994). We drained excess oil before placement, so that ants would not be trapped in the bait. Baits were placed on 9.5 cm petri dishes. Two bait categories were used. These differed in position and size of individual food pieces, in order to elicit resource defense based on perceived differences among baits. Both "split" and "clumped" baits contained ca. 7 grams of tuna. Clumped baits contained 7 g of tuna placed in a single pile at the center of the dish, and split baits consisted of a 7 g piece of tuna split into four 1.75 g pieces placed at opposing edges of the dish. When the split baits were prepared, a thin layer of oil was spread over more than half of the area of the dish. The split baits covered a larger area, which may result in a greater likelihood for sharing because ants can exclusively use separate parts of the bait. We randomly assigned initial bait categories for each point on the 0.5 hectare grid. At least 2 days after the initial baiting period, each point was rebaited, such that every point was baited with both split and clumped bait types.

We waited two hours after bait placement before recording the presence and abundance of ants by species. Over the course of two hours in this forest, several species are likely to visit tuna baits at a given site, if it is not raining (Tennant 1994). The total number of foraging ants at each bait was analysed to measure the impact of microhabitat and bait type upon the litter-dwelling resource-defending ant community. Monopoly occurred when only one species was present at the bait at sampling. Dead workers were excluded from the data; we assumed they died as a result of interspecific combat or drowned in oil. The number of ants from each species attending a bait was estimated, and representative individuals were collected for identification using keys in Bolton (1994) and Longino and Hanson (1995). Several ants

belonged to undescribed species. These were given identification letters for reference. We refer to one of the undescribed species as *Pheidole simonsi* Wilson and Brown; this is a provisional manuscript name. Its use here does not constitute description of a new species, and is not available in the sense of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.

To quantify bait monopoly, baits were placed in one of three categories: 1) no ants; 2) shared among two or more species, or 3) monopolized by a single species. We used the number of ants on a bait as an additional measure of resource exploitation; this is the "forager number." Resource monopoly indicates that only a single species is exploiting a food resource, while forager number indicates the level of resource exploitation.

RESULTS

We found 24 species at baits (Table 1). Because many of the ant species are uncommon within the forest, among our 66 sampling sites only five resource-defending species were observed several times. They were *Pheidole C*, *Pheidole E*, *Pheidole simonsi* Wilson and Brown (unpublished manuscript), and *Solenopsis A*, and *Wasmannia auropunctata*. These common species were used to determine differences in dominance at different bait categories and in different microhabitats.

Food presentation and monopoly by ant species: Monopoly, sharing, and the absence of ants differed between split vs. clumped baits (Table 2). However, the number of foragers recruited to split and clumped

TABLE 1

All ants found 2 hours after bait placement. 24 species were present on 66 "split" and 66 "clumped" baits within a 0.5 hectare old-growth forest plot. Ants observed by other authors as resource defenders are in bold (see introduction).

Species arriving at bait	Times at bait	Monopoly of bait
<i>Aphaenogaster araneoides</i>	17	3
<i>Atta cephalotes</i>	1	0
<i>Brachymyrmex</i> sp. A	5	3
<i>Brachymyrmex</i> sp. B	1	0
<i>Crematogaster</i> sp. A	1	1
<i>Ectatomma tuberculatum</i>	2	1
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. A	2	2
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. B	1	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. C	16	12
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. D	8	5
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. E	22	8
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. F	5	5
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. H	1	1
<i>Pheidole simonsi</i>	7	3
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. K	4	2
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. L	1	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. M	1	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. N	1	1
<i>Solenopsis (Fugax group)</i> sp. A	20	12
<i>Solenopsis (Fugax group)</i> sp. B	3	1
<i>Solenopsis (Fugax group)</i> sp. C	4	0
<i>Odontomachus</i> sp. A	1	0
<i>Paratrechina steinheili</i>	1	0
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	21	10

baits was equivalent. A mean of 24.4 (4.0 S.E.) ants arrived at clumped baits (n=66), and 21.6 (3.2 S.E.) arrived at split baits (paired t-test, df=64; t=-0.70; p=0.48, ns). In most instances when split and clumped baits were shared by two or more ant species, the areas of the baiting platform utilized by each species were adjacent to one another, which suggests that these species had interacted with one another at the bait.

Of the five common resource-defending species, two differed in resource monopoly according to bait presentation (Table 3). *W. auropunctata* monopolized most split baits, but frequently shared clumped baits with other ants. On the other hand, *Pheidole simonsi* always monopolized clumped baits but shared split baits. When *W. auropunctata* did not monopolize split baits, the baits were shared with *P. simonsi*, suggesting that the two species have overlapping foraging preferences. Only one species, *P. simonsi*, had relatively more foragers at one of the bait types. This species recruited heavily to split baits, but not to clumped baits (Table 3). Interestingly, the clumped baits which contained few workers of *P. simonsi* were monopolized, while the split baits with many *P. simonsi* workers were shared. This suggests that the presence of interspecific competitors resulted in increased recruitment by *P. simonsi*.

TABLE 2

The frequency of absence, sharing, or monopoly by ants after 2 hours of tuna baiting.
The frequency of monopoly, sharing, or absence of ants is not evenly distributed between split and clumped baits (Chi square test, $C^2=11.68$; $p=0.019$).
"Shared" indicates the presence of at least two species; "monopoly" indicates that only a single species persisted.

split baits	Clumped baits			
	No ants	Shared	Monopoly	
	5	0	6	
	2	6	9	
	3	13	22	

Interactions between microhabitat and bait presentation: the effect on resource monopoly: Monopoly occurred more frequently than expected in two out of eight microhabitat variables. In both split and clumped baits, ants were more likely to monopolize baits where litter was deepest. Ants were more frequently absent at sites with shallow litter (Fig. 1). We performed G-tests comparing the relative frequency of monopoly, sharing, and the absence of ants at bait sites with the discrete microhabitat variables. The only significant relationship suggests a negative relationship between palms and the presence of foraging ants at split baits

TABLE 3

The impact of bait presentation on forager number and monopoly by common ant species.

We used a Mann Whitney U-test to compare number of recruited ants, and Fisher's exact test to compare monopoly frequency, to account for sample sizes. Standard errors are in parentheses.

** indicates a p value below 0.05;*

*** indicates a p-value less than 0.005.*

Species	Forager Number			Resource Monopoly				Fisher's exact test
	Split bait	Clumped bait	U test	Split bait shared	Split bait monopoly	Clumped bait shared	Clumped bait monopoly	
<i>Pheidole C</i>	11.4 (3.8)	12 (4.1)	ns	1	7	3	5	ns
<i>Pheidole E</i>	22.1 (6.5)	22.4 (7.9)	ns	7	4	7	4	ns
<i>Pheidole simonsi</i>	28.8 (5.9)	3.7 (1.7)	*	4	0	0	3	*
<i>Solenopsis A</i>	9.2 (4.1)	7.2 (1.6)	ns	1	7	4	7	ns
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	57.4(10.8)	47.6 (12.8)	ns	2	8	9	2	**

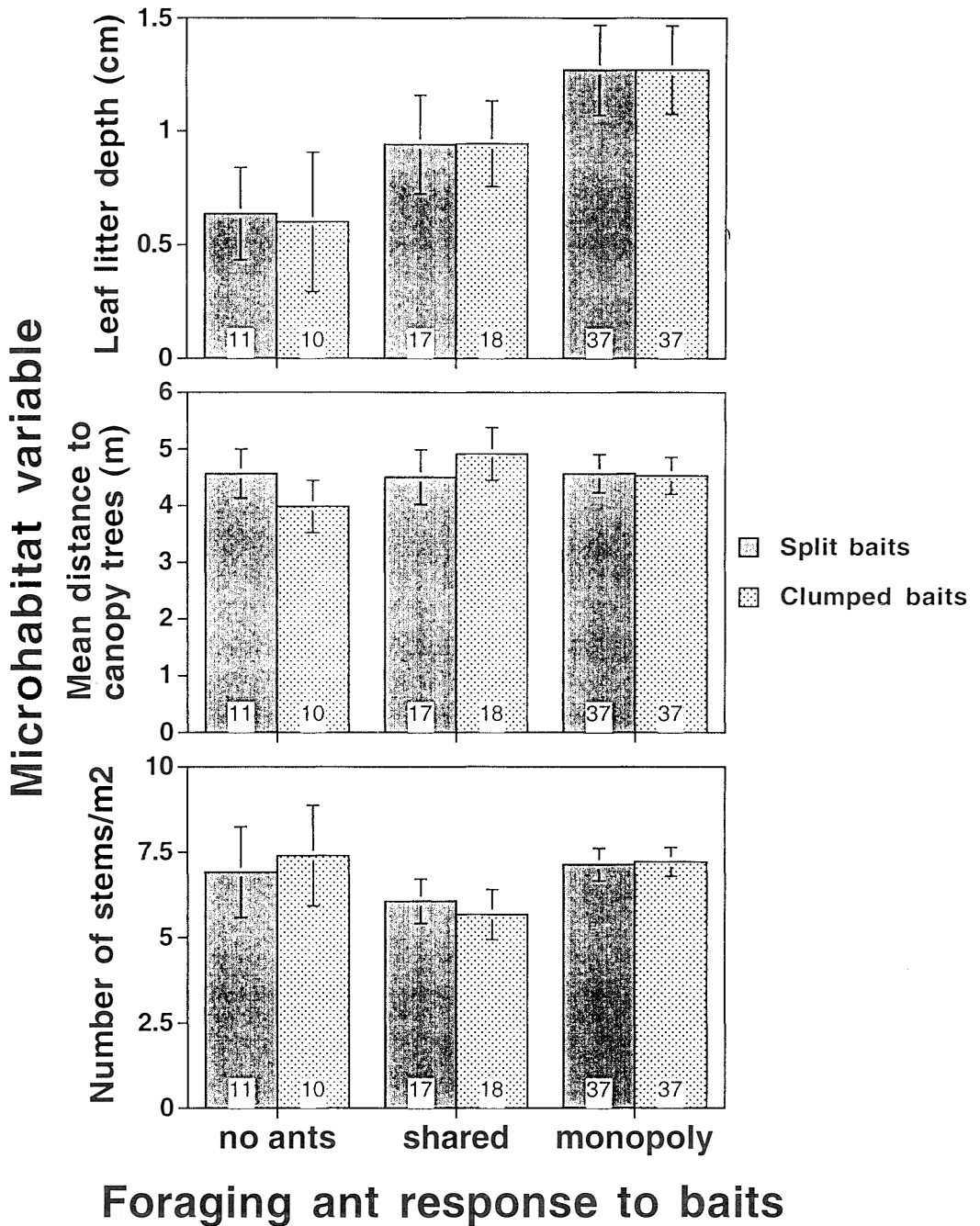


Fig. 1. The impact of bait presentation and microhabitat on food monopoly. Error bars are standard errors; value labels indicate n. Microhabitat variables are described in the methods. We used ANOVAs to compare the relationship between foraging ant response (monopoly, shared, absent) and microhabitat variables. Clumped and split baits combined, the leaf litter depth is variable with relation to foraging ant response (ANOVA, $F=3.64$; $p=.0029$); canopy tree distance (ANOVA, $F=2.15$; $p=0.12$) and the number of stems (ANOVA, $F=0.28$; $p=0.75$) are equivalent among ant responses.

TABLE 4

Microhabitats associated with the number of recruited ants sorted by bait presentation.

*Because split and clumped baits were presented at the same locations, we used a repeated measures ANOVA to detect interactions between forager number and microhabitat. * indicates p-value is significant using the Bonferroni/Dunn test for multiple comparisons.*

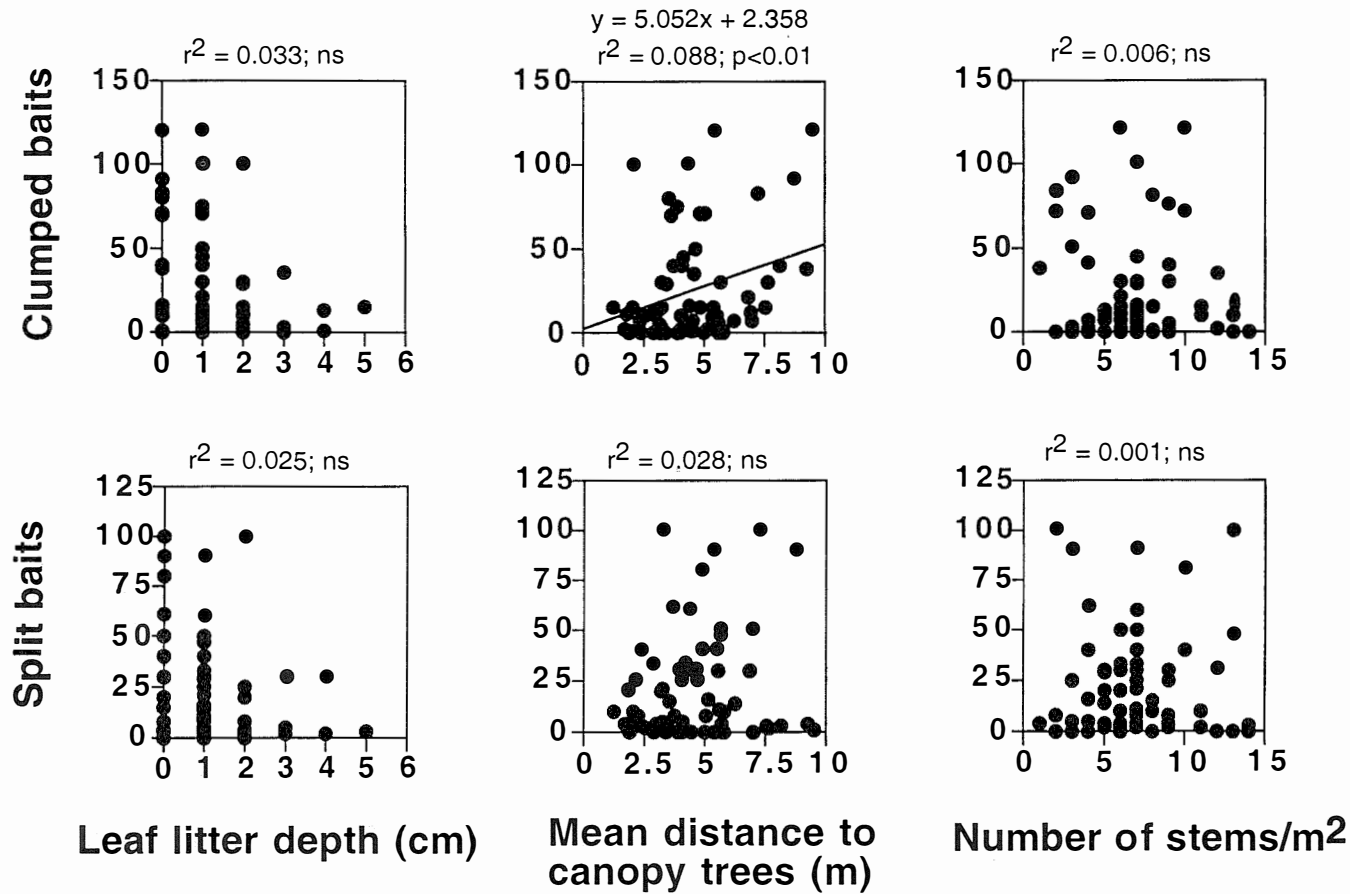
Microhabitat variable	Split baits				Clumped baits				Repeated Measures ANOVA	
	trait present		trait absent		trait present		trait absent		F	p
	mean #	n	mean #	n	mean #	n	mean #	n		
	of foragers		of foragers		of foragers		of foragers			
Treefall within 5 m radius?	19.84	50	27.46	15	23.34	50	28.07	15	0.09	0.77
<i>Nasutitermes</i> termite trail or nest within 5 m radius?	15.29	7	22.36	58	10.29	7	26.14	58	0.45	0.51
Leafcutter ant (<i>Atta cephalotes</i>) trail within 5 m radius?	43.18	11	17.2	54	24.00	11	24.52	54	6.57	*0.01
Melostomes within 1 m ² of bait	22.43	7	21.5	58	17.43	7	25.28	58	0.45	0.51
Palms within 1 m ² of bait	20.76	41	23.04	24	24.85	41	23.71	24	0.17	0.67

($p < 0.05$). Palms were present at only 55 percent of the bait sites; of 11 split baits without ants, palms were absent from only one site. In this forest, palms catch leaf litter from the canopy which often is inhabited by ants who nest in this litter (Tennant 1994, personal observation). The ants in these palms may not recruit to baits placed on the ground, but they may have impacted the foraging behavior of ground-dwelling resource-defending ants. This apparent deterrent effect of palms was not related to the number of stems. The density of stems showed no relationship to ant presence (t-test, $t=1.094$; $p=0.28$, ns).

Interactions between microhabitat and bait presentation: the effect on forager number: We used a repeated measures

ANOVA to test whether discrete microhabitat variables interacted with the level of ant recruitment depending upon the bait category (Table 4). Ants recruited more workers to split baits when close to leafcutter ant trails. We performed regression analyses to compare continuous microhabitat variables with forager recruitment at each bait. In Fig. 1 we present the mean numbers of foraging ants sorted by continuous microhabitat variables for each bait category. When ants foraged at clumped baits, forager number was correlated with canopy tree distance (Fig. 2). The impacts of microhabitat and bait type on the presence of resource-defending ants at baits are summarized in Table 5.

Number of foraging ants



Microhabitat variable

Fig. 2. The impact of bait presentation and microhabitat on forager number. N for each scattergram is 66. While leaf litter depth does not show a linear relationship, there is a significant difference in forager number between 0-2 cm depth and 3-5 cm depth in both split (t-test, $p < 0.05$) and clumped (t-test, $p < 0.05$) baits. Details about measurement of microhabitat variables are in the methods.

TABLE 5

Summary of the effect of microhabitat and food presentation upon ant monopoly and forager number.

Microhabitat variable	Affects split or clumped baits?	Effect on ant monopoly and forager number
Leaf litter depth	split and clumped	Monopoly occurs in deeper litter; when no ants arrive, litter is more shallow
Mean distance to canopy trees	clumped	Increased forager number far away from canopy trees
Number of stems	none	no effect
Treefall	none	no effect
Termites	none	no effect
Leafcutter ants	split	Increased forager number when leafcutter trail is near
Melostomes	none	no effect
Palms	split	When palms are near, ants are more likely to be absent

DISCUSSION

Our analysis of the results draws out three major conclusions. First, the manner of food presentation influenced resource monopoly by two out of the five common species in this community, *W. auropunctata* and *Pheidole simonsi*. Second, monopoly by ants is more likely to occur in deep leaf litter, while food in shallow litter is least likely to be exploited by ants. Last, within some microhabitats, such as areas near leafcutter ant trails and canopy trees, the number of foragers depends upon the manner of food presentation. These three findings indicate that resource use by ground-foraging tropical ants is dependent upon the distribution of food resources as well as the specific location of food in the forest.

It is remarkable that a slight change in the manner of presentation of food will result in changes of resource monopoly by *W. auropunctata* and *P. simonsi*. One of the major components of the diet of these species is arthropods, evidenced by the remains found inside their nests. The foods presented to them in this study are within the size range of foods that

they may encounter while foraging. As our bait types were variable in clump size and presentation, so is the natural availability of arthropod food in the forest (Janzen 1983). The variation in monopoly of our baits among ant species is likely to reflect the frequency of food monopoly by ants on naturally available foods.

The effect of leaf litter depth on monopoly by ants is probably tied to microclimatic effects on the foraging behavior of ants. The increased absence of ants on baits placed in shallow litter is consistent with Kaspari's (1993) finding that small-sized ants are more likely to desiccate in the less humid microclimate of shallow litter. The increased frequency of monopoly in deep leaf litter may be explained by either a more tolerable microclimate, as well as by the increased ant nest density within deep leaf litter (Kaspari 1996). Another explanation for more empty baits in shallow litter is that ants avoid foraging in shallow litter to exposure to predators and parasitoids.

Why do ants recruit more heavily to clumped baits far away from canopy trees? The canopy trees themselves probably do not

direct biotic interactions with leaf litter ants. However, they affect the biotic and abiotic environment through sunflecks, litter composition, arboreal arthropod community, and branchfalls. Competition is extremely important in structuring ant communities. The most parsimonious explanation of the effect of canopy tree ants on ant abundance would correlate the distance to canopy trees with variables affecting ant competition. One of us currently is investigating the relationship between nest density and the distance to canopy trees; these may be negatively correlated with one another (McGlynn 1999). The impact of canopy trees upon leaf litter ants is complex. A simplistic explanation of the effect of canopy tree distance on ant recruitment, could be that areas of low nest density are far away from canopy trees, resulting in reduced local inter-specific competition.

Why do resource-defending ants at split baits increase recruitment when the bait is located near leafcutter ants? Resource competition with leafcutting ants is unlikely, because of differences in food habits. However, leafcutter ants significantly impact the abiotic environment around them. Mature *Atta* nests contain millions of individuals (Hölldobler and Wilson 1990), and they are surrounded by large amounts of excavated dirt that are not covered by leaf litter. In the proximity of leafcutter ant nests, there is less leaf litter. Although there was an effect of leaf litter depth upon food monopoly, there was no effect upon forager number. Although we can rule out the direct effect of leaf litter as an explanation, the relationship between leafcutter trails and resource-defending ant recruitment remains for future study.

The difference in food monopoly based on bait presentation has implications for the other studies that depend upon baiting to study inter-specific interactions in ants (some examples are: Delabie *et al.* 1985, Savolainen 1991, Perfecto, 1994, Torres, 1994, Human and Gordon 1996). Of the common species in our study, resource exploitation has been studied only in *W. auropunctata*. This species is a gen-

eralist, feeding on extrafloral nectar as well as many resources on the ground. It vigorously defend baits against competing ant species (Clark *et al.* 1982, Lubin, 1985, Horvitz and Schemske 1990, Ulloa-Chacón and Cherix 1990, Williams and Whelan 1991, Tennant 1994, Jourdan 1997). Other research has shown that *W. auropunctata* can discriminate food based on protein and sugar content (Williams and Whelan 1992). Likewise, we know that with very small foods (less than 100 mg), ants discriminate based on food size and food quality whether to recruit colony mates (Traniello 1983). With *W. auropunctata*, the increasing size of bait pieces is associated with a decrease in food monopoly. We found that *W. auropunctata* more frequently monopolizes a food when split into smaller pieces. At the same research site, Tennant (1994) found that *W. auropunctata* monopolized baits nearly 50% of the time when presented with a 4 gram tuna bait supplemented with a separate sugar solution. Considering the high level of monopoly at 1.75 gram pieces of food, and almost no monopoly at a large 7 gram piece of food, the addition of Tennant's data suggests that the frequency of monopoly is graded in association with food clump size. However, the spatial distribution of food may also be a significant factor in decisions to defend a food resource. Observations of food monopoly may be associated with long-term colony fitness; an ongoing study by one of us (McGlynn 1999) suggests that long-term addition of clumped food resources results in an increase of reproduction in a common *Pheidole* species.

The exploitation of food is determined by the availability of food outside the nest (Oster and Wilson 1978). Some features of microhabitat, such as litter depth, are directly associated with prey abundance (Levings and Windsor 1984). Because arthropods are not randomly located within leaf litter, ants searching for prey and dead insects probably search in specific microhabitats for specific types of food items. At least one Neotropical resource-defending ant, *Ectatomma ruidum*, is capable of learning to feed at specialized sites and

times associated with high prey availability (Schatz *et al.* 1994). Ants may select a microhabitat based on the type of resource that is frequent in that microhabitat. If ants enter certain microhabitats with a search image for a specific type of food resource, this may explain microhabitat asymmetries in dominance which occur only at one bait category.

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RESUMEN

En los bosques húmedos de la Región Neotropical conviven varias especies de hormigas omívoras, defensoras de recursos alimenticios. Aunque el suelo del bosque es heterogéneo en microhábitat y alimento, se sabe poco sobre el impacto de ambos en las hormigas. Se investiga cómo influyen el tipo de alimento y el microhábitat la forma en que estas hormigas acaparan el alimento en un bosque húmedo tropical maduro (bajuras de Costa Rica). Se midieron ocho características de microhábitat en 66 puntos de una parcela de 0.5 ha. En cada punto se colocaron dos categorías de cebo (atún): "dividido" y "agrupado." Se midió el acaparamiento de cebo por especie y el número de hormigas por cebo. De cinco especies comunes, dos (*Wasmannia auropunctata* y *Pheidole simonsi*) monopolizaron con más frecuencia uno de los dos tipos de cebo, y una (*P. simonsi*) tuvo más individuos

en los cebos divididos. La frecuencia de monopolio, comportamiento, y la ausencia de hormigas en punto dado en el bosque varió con el tipo de cebo. La frecuencia de acaparamiento se asoció con tipo de microhábitat en dos variables de microhábitat: profundidad de la hojarasca y palmas; la variación en distancia de bóvedas de árboles y caminos de hormigas cortadoras de hojas se asoció con cambios en el número de buscadores de alimento. En al menos dos especies la presentación del alimento afectó el acaparamiento; entre todas las hormigas estudiadas, los microhábitats y el tipo de alimento determinan en parte la frecuencia de acaparamiento y el número de individuos que llega al alimento. Estos resultados sugieren que la localización y presentación de alimento determina en parte cual especie de hormiga utilizará el recurso.

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