

Supporting information

Table S1. Results of binomial Generalized Linear Models (using Likelihood Ratio Tests) to assess the season effect (rainy vs. dry) on the occurrence of each ant species/genus.

Genus/species	Chi ²	p-value
<i>Pheidole</i> spp.	4.8132	0.02824
<i>Axinidris murielae</i>	74.941	< 0.0001
<i>Paratrechina longicornis</i>	1.9471	0.1629
<i>Tetramorium</i> sp.	1.123	0.2893
<i>Monomorium</i> spp.	0.62509	0.4292
<i>Monomorium bicolor</i>	16.328	< 0.0001
<i>Monomorium</i> sp. 1	0.8597	0.3538
<i>Monomorium</i> sp. 2	8.354	0.003848
<i>Camponotus</i> spp.	0.066346	0.7967
<i>Camponotus acvapimensis</i>	0.019048	0.8902
<i>Camponotus brutus</i>	8.0968	0.004434
<i>Camponotus</i> sp. 1	8.354	0.00384
<i>Camponotus</i> sp. 2	4.1679	0.0412
<i>Odontomachus troglodytes</i>	0.16217	0.6872

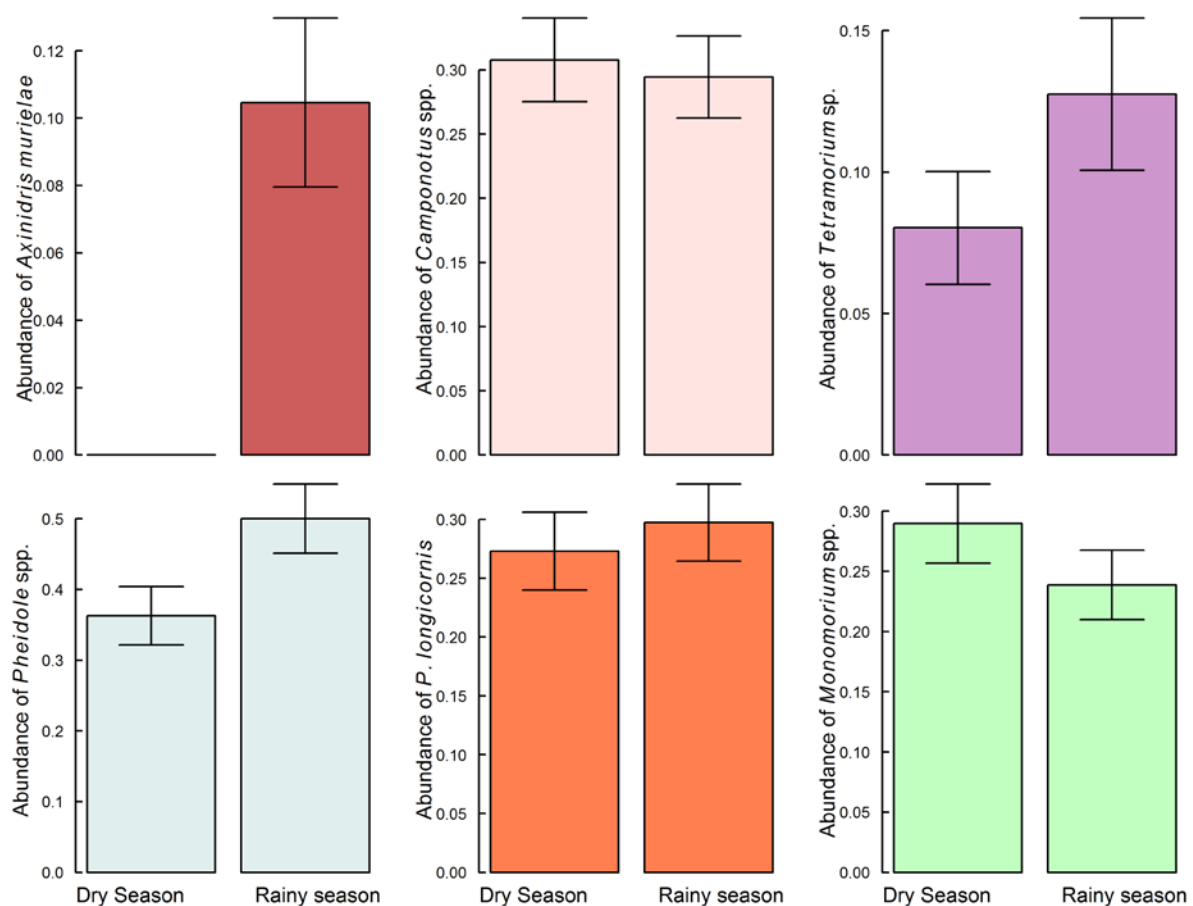


Figure S1. Log of the mean of abundance at baits of each ant taxon in the rainy and dry seasons. Error bars are 95% confidence intervals.

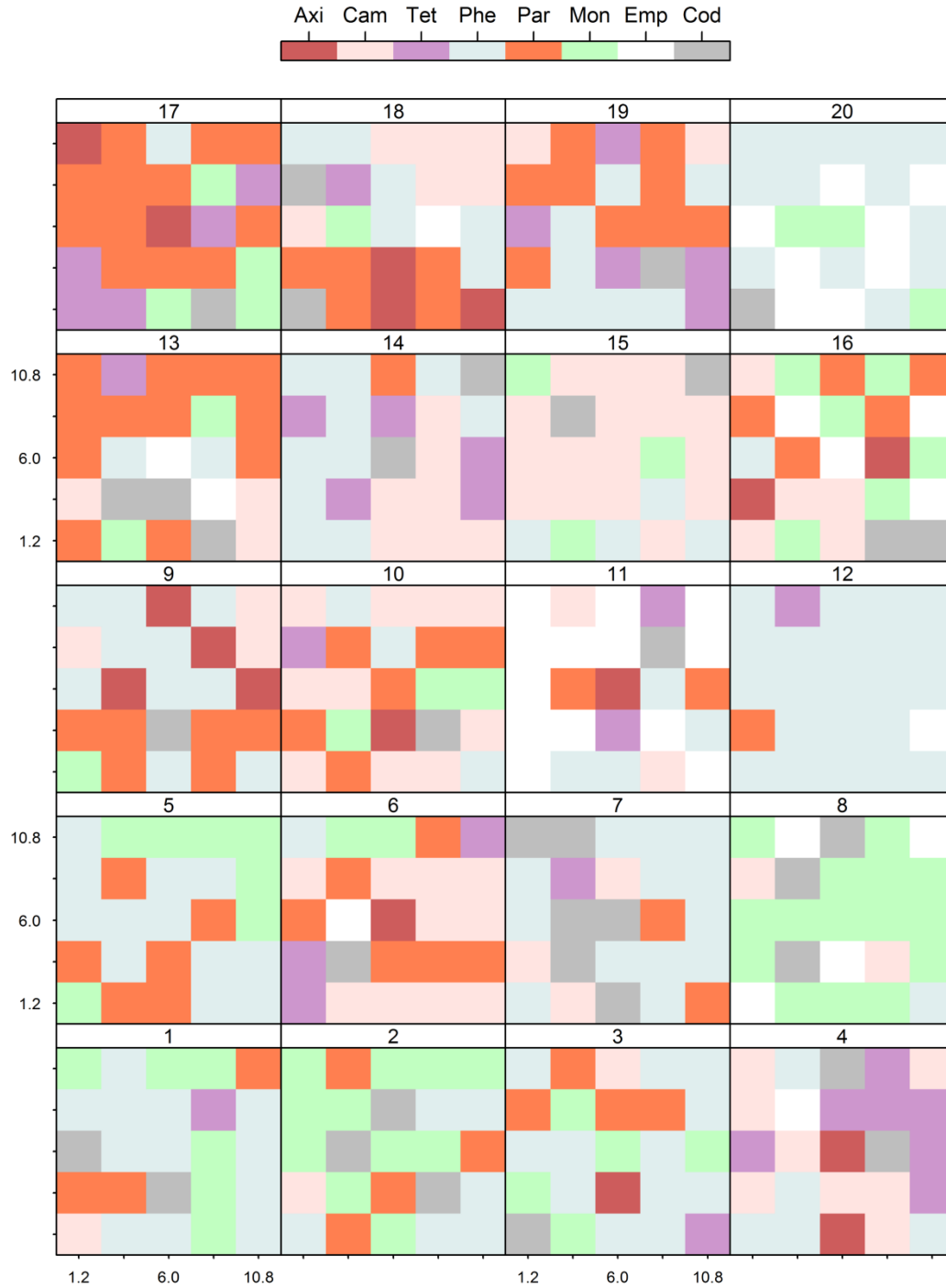


Figure S2. Numerical dominance of each ant taxon during the dry season in the 500 subplots (20 fields x 1 plot per field x 25 subplots per plot). Numbers correspond to field identification. Axin: *Axinidris murielae*; Camp: *Camponotus* spp.; Tetra: *Tetramorium* sp.; Phei: *Pheidole* spp.; Para: *Paratrechina longicornis*; Mono: *Monomorium* spp.