

	Lon	Lat
<i>Acromyrmex echinator</i>	9.12	-79.70
<i>Atta cephalotes</i>	9.12	-79.70
<i>Atta colombica</i>	9.12	-79.70
<i>Camponotus floridanus</i>	24.62	-81.54
<i>Cardiocondyla obscurior</i>	-19.92	-43.94
<i>Cyphomyrmex costatus</i>	9.12	-79.70
<i>Dinoponera quadricaps</i>	9.40	-79.87
<i>Formica selysi</i>	46.58	10.32
<i>Harpegnathos saltator</i>	15.32	75.71
<i>Lasius niger</i>	55.76	37.62
<i>Linepithema humile</i>	37.26	-122.02
<i>Ooceraea biroi</i>	26.21	127.68
<i>Pogonomyrmex barbatus</i>	20.59	-100.39
<i>Pseudomyrmex gracilis</i>	-11.77	-70.81
<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	33.95	-83.36
<i>Trachymyrmex cornetzi</i>	9.12	-79.70
<i>Trachymyrmex septentrionalis</i>	30.44	-84.28
<i>Trachymyrmex zeteki</i>	9.12	-79.70
<i>Vollenhovia emeryi</i>	20.59	-100.39

Table 1: Coordinates obtained from the literature published for the ant genome sequences used in the biogeographic analyses.