

After Cain's list from the 1944

1. Location of greatest number of species (taxa)
2. Location of greatest concentration of individuals (dominance)
3. Location of primitive and closely-related forms
4. Location of largest and most robust individuals
5. Location of greatest productivity and stability
6. Center of lines of migration radiating from a location
7. Location of greatest breadth of habitats (least dependence on rare habitat)
8. Center of lines of clinal variation radiating from location
9. Geographical affinity (all southern hemisphere)
10. Annual migration of birds (all species winter in Mexico)
11. Seasonal appearance (conserved phenology)
12. Location of greatest number of dominant alleles
13. Greatest number of overlapping distributions

-these sort of criteria were very actively used up to the early 1980s and still persist at least implicitly

-centers of origin and dispersal is very often used to make sweeping statements about innovation and causes of "success"