



Fig. 1. — Map of southern Quebec. Collecting sites of *Leptothorax species A* and *B* are indicated. In all sites both species were collected.

Abb. 1. — Karte des südlichen Quebec. Die Fundorte für *Species A* und *B* sind angegeben. An allen angegebenen Punkten kamen beide Arten nebeneinander vor.

structures were classified following BUSCHINGER & WINTER (1975, for *Harpagoxenus sublaevis*), but adapted to the particular situation in *L. sp. A*. Skeletal elements of the thorax were named according to WHEELER (1910). The following discriminations were made (fig. 2, 3) :

- 0: Ergatomorph, thorax of normal "worker", promesonotal suture only slightly depressed, if at all.
- 1: Intermorph, promesonotal suture strongly depressed.
- 2: Intermorph, scutum separated from pro- and metanotum, the transscutal suture not clearly visible in the light microscope.
- 3: Intermorph, scutum and scutellum separated by a deep suture. Traces of paraptera sometimes present.
- 4: Gynomorph, thorax of ordinary alate female.

Due to the dark coloration of the head in *L. sp. A*, ocellar structure could not be classified by its pigmentation. Only the relative size of the ocelli was recorded with the following ranks : no ocelli at all - minute depressions in the cuticle - small ocelli - large ocelli. The position of wing vestiges, if present, was also recorded.

Gynomorphic females of *L. sp. A* had to be told apart from the gynomorphs of another, sympatrical species, in which queen polymorphism apparently does not exist, by