

Table II. — Correlation between the development of thorax and ocelli in intermorphic females of *Leptothorax species A*.

Tabelle II. — Korrelation zwischen der Ausprägung von Thorax und Ocellen bei intermorphen Weibchen von *Leptothorax species A*.

n and size of ocelli	Thorax class		
	1	2	3
2 minute	4 %	—	—
3 minute	12.5 %	10.5 %	—
2 minute, 1 medium	37.5 %	13.0 %	6.0 %
3 medium	46.0 %	76.5 %	94.0 %
n intermorphs checked	48	85	17

thorax width (TW) is even more like that of ergatomorphs (erg. 0.30, int. 0.31-0.35, gyn. 0.46 mm). Thus, the lower intermorphs of class 2 and 1 have quite a narrow thorax with an index TL/TW of 2.87 and 2.98 respectively, close to that of ergatomorphs (3.00). Intermorphs of class 3 are intermediate with a TL/TW index of 2.58 as compared to gynomorphs with 2.19.

In *table II* we tried to evaluate whether a correlation exists between the development of thorax and ocelli in intermorphic queens. Ergatomorphs in this species group usually have no traces of ocelli on their heads, whereas in gynomorphs three well developed, fullsized ocelli are present. Clearly the number and size of ocelli are growing in correlation with the thoracic class of the specimens. Wing vestiges of different size also may be present in intermorphic queens, and, like the ocelli, they are preferably found in higher class intermorphs (*table III*).

Table III. — Size and localization of wing vestiges in intermorphic females of *Leptothorax species A*.

	Thorax class		
	1	2	3
Wing vestiges			
none	58.0 %	36.0 %	5.5 %
front	19.0 %	45.0 %	50.0 %
hind	17.0 %	6.0 %	—
2 pairs	6.0 %	9.0 %	11.0 %
Wing stumps			
front	—	3.0 %	28.0 %
hind	—	—	—
2 pairs	—	1.0 %	5.5 %
n intermorphs checked	52	98	18