

Within this tribe, queen polymorphism occurs regularly in most (perhaps all ?) species of the guest ant genus *Formicoxenus* (FRANCŒUR *et al.*, 1985), including the former *Leptothorax diversipilosus* and *L. provancheri* (BUSCHINGER, 1979 ; BUSCHINGER *et al.*, 1980), and in the European slavemaker ant, *Harpagoxenus sublaevis* (BUSCHINGER, 1978 ; WINTER & BUSCHINGER, 1986). The frequency of gynomorphic queens in the latter is very low, with about 1 % of field colonies having a dealate queen, whereas all others have ergatomorphic or slightly intermorphic ones. In *Formicoxenus* the frequency of gynomorphic queens varies, dependent upon the species, but is usually higher than in *Harpagoxenus*. In *F. nitidulus*, e.g., about 20 % of the colonies have a gynomorphic queen.

In *Leptothorax sp. A*, gynomorphic queens apparently are even more frequent (table IV), but highly dependent upon the collecting sites. Thus, in a large population near Tadoussac only 14 of 94 colonies studied (= 15 %), did contain a dealate female, and only 10 of them were the colony queens, the remaining 4 colonies having intermorphic queens and a dealate gynomorph each in addition. In the Laurentides Park, on the contrary, there were

Table IV. — Frequency (%) of *Leptothorax species A* colonies with gynomorphic females in different collecting sites.

Tabelle IV. — Häufigkeit (%) von Völkern von *Leptothorax species A* mit gynomorphen Weibchen an verschiedenen Fundorten.

No in map (fig. 1)	Situated near to	N colonies checked	Colonies with gynomorphic females	
			n	%
1	Bagotville / La Baie	35	14	40
2	Laurentides Nat. Park	11	9	82
3	St. Siméon	7	3	43
4	Baie Ste. Catherine	3	1	—
5	Sacré Cœur du Saguenay	3	1	—
6	Tadoussac	94	14	15
7	Grandes Bergeronnes	6	2	33
8	Les Escoumins	3	1	—
9	Baie Comeau	4	0	—
10	Sept-îles	3	0	—
11	Magpie	1	0	—
12	Rivière Romaine	9	3	33
13	Ste. Monique du Lac St. Jean	2	1	—
14	Cacouna	2	0	—
15	Cap-à-l'-Original	4	1	25
16	Bic	1	1	—