

of *L. wilsoni*, and ten host workers. Since no queen and brood were present it was probably a declining colony.

4: Same as before, about 20 m from # 3. No *wilsoni* and no host queen, but nine alate gynomorphs, twenty-four brachypterous intermorphs (including pupae), five *wilsoni* males, and about forty host workers

5: 6 August 1993, USA, Montana, south of Glacier National Park, Pike Creek Road # 820 at Marias Pass, 1600 m, about 500 m uproad, in an open, logged pine forest. One gynomorphic queen, eleven males and four male pupae of *L. wilsoni*, and seventeen host workers. The colony was completely collected.

6: Same as before, about five m from # 5, in a rotting log of 4–5 m length. One *L. wilsoni* gynomorph and a few gynomorph and male pupae. Unfortunately the *wilsoni* colony was aspirated together with a large neighboring host colony nesting in the same crevice of the log. The *wilsoni* queen and her offspring were quickly dismembered and destroyed by workers of this queenright colony.

Our new records are remarkable and deserve discussion for several reasons:

(I) The new sites are located more than 3000 km west of the previously known range of *L. wilsoni*. It may be suspected that the range extends throughout the belt of subarctic to arctic coniferous forest from eastern US and Canada, at least to the newly detected sites in the Rocky Mountains.

(II) In at least two of our colonies (# 2 and # 4) brachypterous intermorphs and gynomorphs co-occurred. In colony # 2 a gynomorph most probably had produced both gynomorphic and intermorphic offspring. This strongly corroborates the assumption of Heinze (1989) that the two queen forms do not represent separate taxa. Both morphs were present in the two sites in Alberta, whereas only gynomorphs could be found in the two colonies from