

species previously reported on from the subgenus *Myrajan* (*L. congruus*, *L. spinosior*, *L. longispinosus*, *L. interruptus*, *L. tuberum*, *L. schaumii*, *L. nylanderi*, *L. unifasciatus* and *L. corticalis*), the diploid numbers are 18, 22, 24 and 24 plus B-chromosomes. The  $2n = 26$ , 27 of *L. rugatulus* is thus the highest known for the subgenus. In *L. spinosior*, 1-12 B-chromosomes were observed primarily in male germ cells. They were always small M, with the appearance of isochromosomes, and were clearly distinguishable from A-chromosomes:  $K = 11\bar{M} + 1\bar{A}$ . In *L. rugatulus*,  $2K = 18\bar{M} + 8\bar{A}$  with an additional  $\bar{M}$  appearing in many plates (Fig. 3b).

André FRANCOEUR (pers. comm.) has informed us that he also karyotyped *L. rugatulus*. His specimens were from Boulder, Colorado, U.S.A. From two worker prepupae and five male pupae, counts were obtained that were essentially identical to ours. In all cases with  $2n = 27$  or  $n = 14$ , the odd or extra chromosome was SM.

*Tribe Tetramorini*: A single species, *Tetramorium spinosum*, of the tribe was examined during this study.

Members of the genus *Tetramorium* have been moved back and forth to *Xiphomyrmex*, until BOLTON (1976) synonymized the two genera. Our samples of *Tetramorium spinosum* were collected from the Huachuca Mountains in southern Arizona (Tables 1, 2). The karyotype (Fig. 3c) is  $2K = 26\bar{M}$ . A single karyotyped male revealed one cell countable as  $n = 13$ . Until now, 16 identified and seven unidentified species of *Tetramorium* [some were reported in combination with *Triglyphothrix* now considered a junior synonym of *Tetramorium* (BOLTON 1985)] have been karyotyped (CROZIER 1975; IMAI, BARONI URBANI *et al.* 1984; IMAI, BROWN *et al.* 1984; IMAI *et al.* 1985; TJAN *et al.* 1986). The identified species karyotyped are divided into eight species groups. The species reported on herein belongs to the *tortuosum* group. IMAI, BROWN *et al.* (1984) reported on the Malaysian *T. eleates*, the only other species karyotyped from this group. The karyotypes of *T. eleates* reveal  $2n = 28$ . Other reported karyotypes for species of *Tetramorium* range from  $2n = 14$  to  $2n = 36$ .

### 3. Subfamily Dolichoderinae.

Only a single species of the Tribe Tapinomini was examined in the present study. Until now, six species of *Tapinoma* have been karyotyped (CROZIER 1970; HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN and JUNGEN 1983; IMAI, BARONI URBANI *et al.* 1984). The diploid numbers range from  $2K = 8\bar{M}$ ,  $14\bar{M}$  or  $16\bar{M}$  with  $2\bar{A}$  each, to  $2K = 16\bar{M}$ . Two *Tapinoma* species, *T. sessile* from the U.S.A. and *T. erraticum* from Switzerland, have  $2n = 16$ . Both species have  $2K = 14\bar{M} + 2\bar{A}$  populations, and CROZIER (1970) reported a  $2K = 16\bar{M}$  for *T. sessile*. Both samples of *T. sessile* were collected in the state of New York. Examination of