



Fig. 3 and 4. — *Pogonomyrmex* karyotypes: 3, *P. barbatus* ♂. 4, *P. desertorum* ♀. Scale line = 5 μ m.

Fig. 3 et 4. — Caryotypes de *Pogonomyrmex*: 3, *P. barbatus* ♂. 4, *P. desertorum* ♀. Echelle = 5 μ m.

bicolored population can be accurately determined. KNUDTSON (1978) found no significant electrophoretic differences between the two color morphs. *Pogonomyrmex comanche* was originally described as a subspecies of *P. occidentalis*, a member of another species complex, by WHEELER (1902), who also noted its morphological similarity to *P. subnitidus*. Pairs 1-9 of the karyotype of *P. comanche* are metacentric but the centromere positions of the remaining pairs are not clearly visible (fig. 8). Although COLE (1968) placed this species in the *maricopa* complex, its karyotype is similar in appearance to those of *P. occidentalis* and *P. subnitidus*. Only one colony of *P. magnacanthus* was examined and its karyotype reveals metacentrics in pairs 1-10, 13, and 15 (fig. 9). The haploid karyotype of a male *P. maricopa* reveals metacentric chromosomes 1-9 (fig. 10) and chromosome 10 is either submetacentric or subtelo-centric.

The *occidentalis* complex

Only one colony of *P. brevispinosus* was collected. The first 10 pairs of chromosomes are metacentric, as is pair 15 (fig. 11). Pairs 1-10 and pair 15