

Sample	No. ind.	Alit L	Alit W/L	Pet H/Alit L	Ppet H/Alit L	Head L/Alit L	Pet W/H	Ppet W/H	Head W/L
Blue Lake (N)	2	0.94±0.01	0.51±0.01	0.25±0.01	0.26±0.00	0.54±0.02	0.64±0.04	0.98±0.06	1.03±0.01
S Greece	8	1.02±0.03	0.59±0.02	0.28±0.01	0.26±0.01	0.53±0.01	0.62±0.03	0.96±0.05	1.06±0.03
N Greece	5	1.08±0.02	0.55±0.01	0.25±0.01	0.24±0.01	0.51±0.01	0.65±0.02	1.01±0.03	1.09±0.01

Table 1. *Epimyrma adlerzi* sp. n. Body measurements of males (mean ± 1 standard deviation). Alitrunk length is given in mm. Individuals from S Greece are from Bassai, Blue Lake and Kaza, from N Greece from Klidion. Alit = alitrunk, Pet = petiolus, Ppet = postpetiolus, H = height, L = length, W = width, N = individuals collected in the field.

morning raise in temperature from 17°C to 28°C at 6.00, continuous mounting attempts of the male were seen. At 11.00, as one of the alate females shed off her wings, the male was trying to mate with the remaining alate female. Half an hour later the male was still sitting on top of the female, vigorously palpating her head and neck with the antennae and keeping her wings between his legs. Once the extruded genitalia of the male were licked by a host worker. The male grasped the female's thorax with his forelegs, and continuously dabbed the female's gaster with his genitalia, mostly from below. At 11.45, after at least 45 minutes of "courtship", the male suddenly inserted his genitalia into the female's cloaca. The mating itself lasted only 10 seconds. During this time the male bent backwards releasing his grip around the female's thorax and wings. The female, in this position, had her stinger extruded and kept upright in nearly a right angle to her body. We have observed this behaviour also in *Epimyrma*

kraussei, *Chalepoxenus* spp. and *Harpagoxenus sublaevis* (Nylander, 1849).

Only one minute after copulation the female began breaking off her wings, and after 5 min, only one hind wing was still left in place. The male tried to mount the female again, but she crouched and retracted all appendages until the male gave up.

Colony foundation behavior

In *Epimyrma kraussei* and *E. corsica*, the mated and dealate females remain in their mother nests over winter. In early spring they leave on foot in search for new host colonies, into which they then penetrate in attempts to found their own colonies after killing and replacing the host's queen (Buschinger & Winter 1985, Buschinger et al. 1986). *Epimyrma adlerzi* females can apparently exhibit a similar behavior, since all the four colonies collected at Loutraki in October 1984 and 1985 still contained several dealate females. In the remaining three colonies (Table 2), only the queen was present when the nests were found. Any offspring of young females either had already left these nests, or the colonies were newly founded. In either case, colony foundation must have occurred prior to hibernation in the populations from

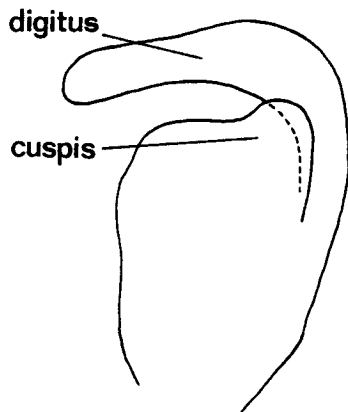


Fig. 5. Volsella and lacinia of *Epimyrma adlerzi* sp. n.

Table 2. The original composition of the 5 *Epimyrma adlerzi* sp. n. colonies collected in October 1985.

Locality	<i>E. adlerzi</i>		<i>L. exilis</i>		Eggs ²	Larvae ²
	♀ ♀ ¹	♂ ♂	♀ ♀	♀ ♀		
Blue Lake 3	—	—	10	1	4	
Blue Lake 9	8	—	38	6	2	
Bassai	1	—	104	7	5	
Kaza	1	—	31	—	5	
Klidion	1	—	48	—	2	

¹ dealate ² presumably of *E. adlerzi*.