



Figure 5. *D. pocahontas* male from field colony # 3, Scale bar 1 mm

Chromosome numbers and allozyme patterns

The chromosome number of *D. pocahontas* ($n = 18$) clearly differs from that of *L. acervorum* and *L. sphagnicolus* ($n = 13$), *L. sp. A*, and the workerless parasites *L. paraxenus* and *L. faberi* ($n = 15$), but is similar to that of *L. retractus*, *Leptothorax* C and D, and palaeartic *L. muscorum* ($n = 17, 18$; Fischer 1987, Loisellet al., 1990)

In three of four enzyme systems which are of diagnostic value, *D. pocahontas* is indistinguishable from *Leptothorax* C, but differs from large *Leptothorax* D and *L. retractus* (Heinze 1989).

Discussion

The results of this study strongly suggest that *Doronomyrmex pocahontas* is not a workerless parasite. Instead, it produced own workers and pure *D. pocahontas* laboratory colonies were well capable of surviving without any host workers from other ant species. However, the striking variability in size, pilosity, sculpture and coloration of *D. pocahontas* gynes remains to be explained. As mentioned above, some reared gynes were long-haired, black and shiny, while others had shorter hairs, were brownish and roughly sculptured ("dull"), and in these respects resembled the *D. pocahontas* workers and *Leptothorax* C queens. Progeny of the field-collected colony # 3 (1977) were so similar to *Leptothorax* C queens that they were mistaken as gynes of the "host" species. Occasionally individuals were reared which were morphologically intermediate between workers and queens ("intermorphs" sensu