

Tab 2: *Epimyrma corsica* (Emery 1895) [Hymenoptera: Formicidae] – Field collected colonies from Yugoslavia (1983-09-26/10-03). The number of ♀♀ should usually include one old queen per colony, this, however, was not checked by dissection.

Col. no.	♀♀ (♀ pupae)	♂♂ (♂ pupae)	host species ♀♀
1	1	–	11
2	3	1	52
3	7	(1)	57
4	9	–	56
5	12 + (1)	–	22
6	13	–	56
7	14	–	17
8	16	–	19
9	17	2	4
10	21 + (2)	–	152
11	23 + (2)	–	2
12	42 + (1)	–	21
13	44	13	37
14	46	1	12
Σ 14	274	18	518

We suppose that part of the ♂♂ may already have died after having inseminated most of the ♀♀ in these colonies.

A sample of 6 colonies, which were collected in 1981-09-23/26, in Krk, contained a total of 81 ♀♀ and 10 ♂♂. At least one ♂ was present in each colony except for one which did not contain any young ♂♀. In a following breeding period in the laboratory, after an artificial hibernation of 6 months in a constant 10 °C, the six colonies produced a total of at least 41 ♀♀ and 4 ♂♂. A similar sample of 10 colonies from Corsica (collected in 1982-03-21/31, after a natural hibernation), with a much higher number of host species ♀♀, yielded a total of 347 ♀♀ and 29 ♂♂ in laboratory culture. In both samples several ♂♂ and ♀♀ may have died or have been devoured before censuses were made, the actual production therefore might have been somewhat higher.

However, what we surely may conclude from these results is the fact that in *E. corsica*, both from the type area and from Yugoslavia, only very few ♂♂ are produced. The relations are presented in Tab 3 for comparison.

Tab 3: *Epimyrma corsica* (Emery 1895) [Hymenoptera: Formicidae] – Production of ♂♂ and ♀♀ in colonies from different localities, field and laboratory data.

Locality	Field/Lab	n col.	Production of		n♂/♀
			♀♀	♂♂	
Corsica	lab	10	347	29	0.083
Krk	field	6	81	10	0.123
Krk	lab (Faber)	1	88	8	0.091
Krk	lab	6	41	4	0.097
Zadar	field	14	274	18	0.073
Σ		37	831	69	0.083