

HOST SPECIFICITY IN COLONY-FOUNDING  
BY *POLYERGUS LUCIDUS* QUEENS  
(HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE)

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INTRODUCTION

The pine barrens of eastern Long Island in Suffolk County, New York, provide a unique habitat for the obligatory slave-making species *Polyergus lucidus* Mayr. Here, four species of *Formica*, belonging to the *pallidefulva* species group, are used by *Polyergus* as slaves, although only one slave species is usually found in a single *Polyergus* nest. This is in contrast to related facultative slave-makers of the genus *Formica* belonging to the *sanguinea* species group, found in the same habitat, whose nests commonly contain two or more species serving as slaves. Choice of a host species can occur both through the colony-founding behavior of queens and through the choice of target nests for slave raids. The parasitic *Polyergus* queens found colonies either by adoption, where a queen invades the nest of a slave species, killing the resident queen and appropriating workers and brood present (Wheeler, 1910), or by "budding", in which a queen invades or is accepted into a host species nest accompanied by workers from her nest of origin (Marlin, 1968).

This experiment reports the results of a study designed to determine whether the choice of host species by a parasitic queen is influenced by her past experience. It was hypothesized that a newly-mated *Polyergus* queen would choose and/or be chosen by a colony of the same host species found in her nest of origin.

METHOD

The site for the experiment was a two acre lot in Suffolk County, N.Y., on which vegetation is kept closely cropped and where an unusually high density of colonies of potential slave species of

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*Polyergus* has been maintained. Also on this site are several artificially implanted in-ground *Polyergus* colonies that use two of the available slave species present. In addition, one portable colony of *Polyergus*, encased in a plywood box with a removable cover, was used. This colony was kept indoors except during afternoon hours, when it was occasionally placed in a fixed location on the site to allow raids to occur, and during mating flights, so the activity of the reproductives could be monitored. Only colonies using the slave species *F. schaufussi* or *F. pallidefulva nitidiventris* were used since these are the most common in the area.

In late August, when mating flights of *Polyergus* were expected to begin, female alates were retrieved and labelled as to their colony of origin. Those from in-ground colonies were recovered in the morning under sun-warmed rocks placed over the nest entrances. Those in the portable colony were either removed from inside the nest or recovered when they first emerged from the nest after it was placed outside. Each was briefly immobilized by cooling, labelled with a streak of enamel paint on her gaster, and immediately returned to her home nest. There were no observable behavioral effects of the labeling process once the subjects were returned to the ambient temperature.

On days when conditions were favorable for mating flights, the in-ground colonies were periodically inspected for activity, the portable colony was placed outside and constantly monitored, and the site was searched for labelled and mated *Polyergus* dealates on the prowl for appropriate host colonies. Recovered dealates were each placed in a 16 × 150mm test tube containing approximately 4cm of water held in place with a cotton plug, and were restrained with an additional cotton plug. They were then transferred to the laboratory and within 24 hours presented with a choice of two host species. In an 21.6cm × 29.2cm plastic box were two potential host "colonies", one of *F. schaufussi* and one of *F. pallidefulva nitidiventris*. Each colony consisted of 20 or 30 pupae, two or three callows, and two adult workers, in 16 × 150mm test tube with 4cm of water plugged with cotton. The test tubes were a preferred nesting place and once established inside, the small group always chose to remain there except for foraging, "exploratory" activity, and occasional aggressive encounters with workers of the alternate species or a *Polyergus* queen. Food of honey-water and *Tenebrio* larvae were provided.

Callows were included in the host groups because experience had shown that queens in laboratory "adoptions" experience a high death rate due to attacks by the adult slave-species workers, while callows appear to be more accepting and less hostile. The number of adults chosen was considered the absolute minimum required for an interaction, while the number of callows and pupae, equalized between the two species in each test box, was the result of the number available in laboratory colonies of the appropriate species during the course of the experiment.

Each queen, in her own test tube to avoid dehydration, was placed in a box between the parallel test tubes containing the two potential hosts, and the restraining plug was removed. Checks were made daily to see if an adoption had occurred. An adoption was considered complete when the queen was found living in a test tube with workers and brood, and being tended (groomed, fed, or provided with other frequent, non-hostile contact) by the workers, for at least 24 hours.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table I summarizes the labelling, recovery, and survival of *Polyergus* queens. Recovery of the mated queens was facilitated by the fact that all labelled dealates were found within one meter of the nest of origin and all appeared to be attempting to return to their nest, except for two queens who were recovered from under the rock covering the entrance to the home nest itself.

Overall mortality in the adoption test was 59%, but was disproportionately high for queens from Colony II. Of the 13 surviving queens from colonies containing *F. schaufussi* slaves and the one surviving queen from the nest containing *F. pallidefulva nitidiventris* slaves, all were adopted into "colonies" of the slave species found in their nest of origin (binomial test,  $p < .001$ ,  $n = 14$ ). Over 70% of the adoptions occurred within the first 72 hours. The most prolonged interval preceding a successful adoption was 17 days.

In this experiment, it is not possible to know whether the ultimate residence of the queens was determined by their "choice" or by the selective action of the slave species workers. Clearly queens and potential hosts must be accepting of each other for an adoption to occur. Observations of the interactions between the queens and their potential hosts suggested that the initial response to a queen by

Table 1. Summary of labelling, recovery, and adoption of *Polyergus* queens.

COLONY OF ORIGIN	II	IV	V	X	TOTAL
Host species*	FN	FS	FS	FS	
Labelled	21	12	26	61	120
Recovered	12	1	5	16	34
Laboratory adoptions	1	1	1	11	14

\*FN - *Formica pallidiflava nitidiventris*

FS - *Formica schaufussi*

adult workers of both slave species present is aggression or withdrawal. For a queen to succeed in becoming adopted, she must persist in her attempts to contact the workers and become acceptable over time. Laboratory interactions between individual conspecific slave species workers from different colonies usually result in the death of one or both workers, and the introduction of an alien conspecific into a slave species nest always results in the death of the newcomer. These findings suggest that a queen's association, in her home nest, with slave species workers of the same species as a potential host, probably does not give her any useful identifiable odor to diminish the initial aggression of this host.

The observation of large numbers of dealates returning to their home nest is consistent with findings of Marlin (1968). In the two recoveries of dealates found in the nest entrances of their original nest, queens were being attacked by resident slaves. We excavated a large colony of *Polyergus* in late August, 1984, and found five dealate and numerous alate queens. Since polygyny is not characteristic of *Polyergus*, and since mating flights had been occurring, we assumed that at least four of these had recently mated and returned to the nest. In the laboratory, the colony was divided into five parts. Each part contained one of the dealate queens and a mixture of slaves and raiders, and was placed in a plastic petri dish nest within a plastic arena with a sand floor. Four of the queens were usually

found outside the nest dish, running along the sides of the arena, apparently attempting to escape. Only one queen was consistently found within the nest dish and tended by slaves. She was darker than the others and was assumed to be the founding queen. Other queens, both alate and dealate, were observed being attacked by slaves. All the dealates and most of the alates died within two months. However the corpse of the putative founding queen was retained in the nest dish for several days after death while the bodies of the other four were all found far removed from the nest. These observations suggest that it is unlikely that female reproductives are able to spend their first winter in their home colony.

Two matings of labelled alates from Colony X were observed. Both occurred within one meter of the nest entrance and took place with the queens clinging to blades of grass. The first occurred with a male from the same colony while the second occurred with a male, from a *Polyergus* colony using the same slave species, who had been introduced by the experimenters.

The adoption results indicate that at least one constraint exists on the interaction of *Polyergus lucidus* and potential slave species. The slave species found in a queen's nest of origin appears to determine the host species she will successfully invade, although the exact mechanism through which this occurs is unknown. Jaisson (1975) has demonstrated that callows imprint to brood, of their own or different species, present during a critical period following eclosion. Possibly the queens imprint to the host species they encounter upon eclosing. Other potential constraints to be explored include the possibility that the raiders' choice of species to raid, and a queen's choice of males, may be similarly determined by the slave species in their colony of origin.

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