

TABLE 2. List of species.

<i>Hypoponera punctatissima</i> (Roger)	<i>Lasius niger</i> (Linnaeus)
<i>Ponera coarctata</i> (Latreille)	<i>Lasius emarginatus</i> (Olivier)
<i>Stenamma westwoodii</i> (Westwood)	<i>Lasius alienus</i> (Förster)
<i>Myrmica rubra</i> (Linnaeus)	<i>Lasius brunneus</i> (Latreille)
<i>Myrmica ruginodis</i> (Nylander)	<i>Lasius flavus</i> (Fabricius)
<i>Myrmica sulcinodis</i> (Nylander)	<i>Lasius mixtus</i> (Nylander)
<i>Myrmica rugulosa</i> Nylander	<i>Lasius umbratus</i> (Nylander)
<i>Myrmica gallieni</i> Bondroit	<i>Lasius rabaudi</i> (Bondroit)
<i>Myrmica speciosoides</i> Bondroit	<i>Lasius bicornis</i> (Förster)
<i>Myrmica sabuleti</i> Meinert	<i>Lasius carnolicus</i> Mayr
<i>Myrmica scabrinodis</i> Nylander	<i>Lasius fuliginosus</i> (Latreille)
<i>Myrmica schencki</i> Emery	<i>Formica exsecta</i> Nylander
<i>Myrmica lobicornis</i> Nylander	<i>Formica pressilabris</i> Nylander
<i>Sifolinia karavajevi</i> (Arnol'di)	<i>Formica foreli</i> Emery
<i>Diplorhoptum fugax</i> (Latreille)	<i>Formica forsslundi</i> Lohmander
<i>Formicoxenus nitidulus</i> (Nylander)	<i>Formica suecica</i> Adlerz
<i>Harpagoxenus sublaevis</i> (Nylander)	<i>Formica truncorum</i> Fabricius
<i>Leptothorax acervorum</i> (Fabricius)	<i>Formica rufa</i> Linnaeus
<i>Leptothorax muscorum</i> (Nylander)	<i>Formica polycтена</i> Förster
<i>Leptothorax nylanderi</i> (Förster)	<i>Formica aquilonia</i> Yarrow
<i>Leptothorax corticalis</i> (Schenck)	<i>Formica lugubris</i> Zetterstedt
<i>Leptothorax tuberum</i> (Fabricius)	<i>Formica pratensis</i> Retzius
<i>Leptothorax interruptus</i> (Schenck)	<i>Formica nigricans</i> Emery
<i>Leptothorax unifasciatus</i> (Latreille)	<i>Formica sanguinea</i> Latreille
<i>Myrmecina graminicola</i> (Latreille)	<i>Formica uralensis</i> Ruzsky
<i>Anergates atratulus</i> (Schenck)	<i>Formica fusca</i> Linnaeus
<i>Tetramorium caespitum</i> (Linnaeus)	<i>Formica lemani</i> Bondroit
<i>Strongylognathus testaceus</i> (Schenck)	<i>Formica gagatoides</i> Ruzsky
<i>Tapinoma erraticum</i> (Latreille)	<i>Formica transcaucasica</i> Nasonow
<i>Camponotus herculeanus</i> (Linnaeus)	<i>Formica cunicularia</i> Latreille
<i>Camponotus ligniperda</i> (Latreille)	<i>Formica rufibarbis</i> Fabricius
<i>Camponotus vagus</i> (Scopoli)	<i>Formica cinerea</i> Mayr
<i>Camponotus fallax</i> Nylander	<i>Polyergus rufescens</i> (Latreille)
<i>Plagiolepis vindobonensis</i> Lomnicki	

to most North European naturalists. Indeed the area units for Denmark and Fennoscandia are precisely those used in the current series of volumes of the Fauna Entomologica Scandinavica.

A large part of the information on the ant distribution used here is already published and a few papers dealing with individual countries (FORSSLUND 1957; COLLINGWOOD & BARRETT 1964; COLLINGWOOD 1974) but in addition many records for the other territories have been assembled through the help of local naturalists including in particular C. Bisgaard and C. Skøtt for Denmark and H. Wuorenrinne for Finland and from various scattered publications. All the species and their records have been carefully checked from museum and private collections during recent years.

A list of all the species included in the analysis is given in table 2 and their distributions are detailed in a sequence of maps. These maps represent the data input for our analyses and provide an easily understandable presentation of our updated

information on the distribution of the indigenous species known to occur in Northern Europe. Papers by GÖSSWALD et al. (1965) and by GASPÀR (1971) also show general distribution maps of some of the species but in a few cases give a very different picture from that presented here, mainly through the non critical reproduction of old literature references. Some records however in these papers appear biogeographically acceptable but where their sources are unknown they have been excluded from our data input. A justification for the classification adopted here and of previously unpublished but verified locality records is given in COLLINGWOOD (in press).

Data consist of a small mxn matrix in which the species are entered as rows and the area units as columns. The presence of a species in the given area unit is coded as "1" and its absence as "0". The comparison between species (rows) is termed the R analysis and the comparison between biogeographical units (columns), Q analysis. According to the type of analysis performed, each row