

sawdust heaps, mines in addition to heated premises. For the purposes of this paper its distribution relates only to recorded locations away from buildings. *S. karavajevi* is parasitic on *Myrmica*. *M. specioides* and *L. interruptus* are widely but sparsely distributed through Central Europe and in the north are found on coastal sand or dry lowland heath.

### Distribution Type C

This distribution type (Figure 8) includes a group of species with a wide range in Central and Southern Europe: *Formica cunicularia* Latr., *Lasius rabaudi* Bondroit, *L. brunneus* (Latr.), *Tapinoma erraticum* (Latr.), *Myrmecina graminicola* (Latr.), *Stenamma westwoodii* Westwood, *Diplorhoptrum fugax* (Latr.), *Strongylognathus testaceus* (Schenck), *Anergates atratulus* (Schenck), *Leptothorax nylanderi* (Foerster) and *Ponera coarctata* (Latr.) (Figures 9—19). *Lasius brunneus*, *Leptothorax nylanderi* *Stenamma westwoodii* and *Myrmecina graminicola* are species usually associated with deciduous woodland mainly *Quercus robur*. This reaches its northern distribution in Central Sweden; there are no records for these species from Finland where pedunculate oak is restricted to the southwest extremity of the country. In England

remnants of this type of woodland occur in the south up to a broad band extending across the English Midlands to the Eastern Counties and in several localities there is a characteristic association of *Lasius brunneus* and *Leptothorax nylanderi* in old oaks throughout this area, with *S. westwoodii* also usually present on the woodland floor. Such associations occur throughout Belgium and the oakwoods of Northern and Central France. However, in Norway *L. brunneus* occurs in similar remnants of old oak woodland in restricted areas round Oslofjord without *L. nylanderi* while in Central Sweden *L. brunneus* is also not uncommon in old oaks but not apparently associated with *L. nylanderi* which is found more frequently in the southwest of the country. Similarly in Zealand *L. brunneus* occurs locally in oak without *L. nylanderi*.

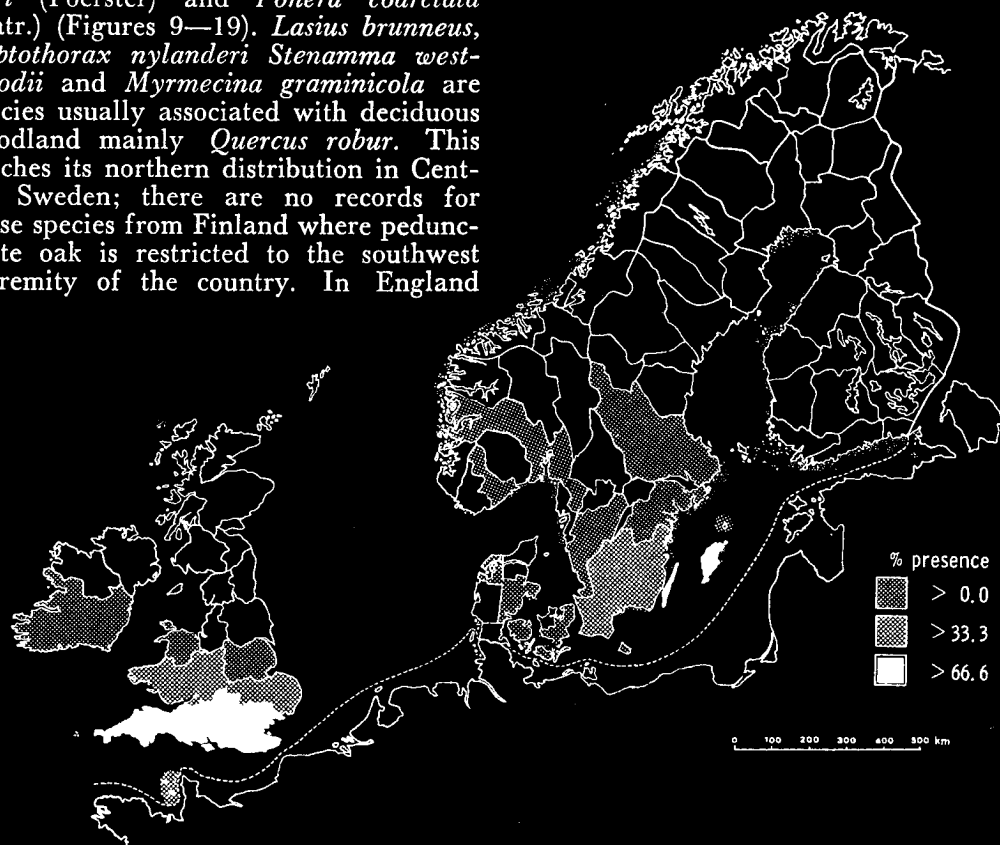


FIG. 8. Distribution Type C.