



FIG. 9. *Formica cunicularia* Latreille, FIG. 10. *Lasius rabaudi* (Bondroit), FIG. 11. *Lasius brunneus* (Latreille), FIG. 12. *Tapinoma erraticum* (Latreille), FIG. 13. *Myrmecina graminicola* (Latreille), FIG. 14. *Stenamma westwoodii* (Westwood), FIG. 15. *Diplorhoptrum fugax* (Latreille), FIG. 16. *Strongylognathus testaceus* (Schenck), FIG. 17. *Anergates atratulus* (Schenck), FIG. 18. *Leptothorax nylanderii* (Förster), FIG. 19. *Ponera coarctata* (Latreille).

The most influential environmental variable according to the regression (Table 4) for this distribution type is latitude. The other species in this group are not at all related to the distribution of oak but are largely thermophilous normally associated with lowland sandy heath. Except for *L. rabaudi* they have

in common their total absence of records from Finland where apparently suitable climatic conditions are present at least in the South. This pattern may be explained by the regression where length of growing season and July mean temperature are negatively correlated with these species within the set of variables considered,