



FIG. 64. *Formica aquilonia* Yarrow

F. suecica is endemic to Fennoscandia only recorded outside this area from Estonia in the Baltic States. *H. sublaevis* is a widely distributed but rather uncommon species associated with *Leptothorax acervorum* and *L. muscorum* not restricted to



FIG. 65. *Formica lemani* Bondroit.

Scandinavia but found in the higher mountain areas of Central Europe.

Distribution Type I

This includes the northern boreal species *Formica lugubris* Zetterstedt, *F. aquilonia* Yarrow, *F. lemani* Bondroit and *F. gagatoides* Ruzsky (Figures 62—66). *F. gagatoides* is an arctic species restricted



FIG. 66. *Formica gagatoides* Ruzsky.

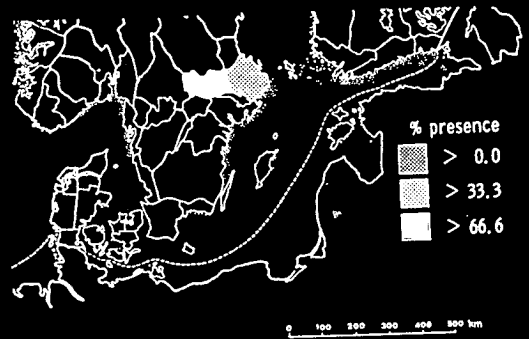


FIG. 67. Distribution Type J: *Leptothorax corticalis* (Schenck) and *Camponotus fallax* (Nylander).

TABLE 8. Step-wise multiple regression between distribution type I and 11 environmental variables.

Variable entered	Cumulative proportion of sum of squares reduced	Regression coefficient	t
Mean altitude	0.396	0.7332	3.314
Latitude	0.541	0.6719	4.021
Bright sunshine hours	0.617	-0.1707	-1.398
Inland versus island clima	0.648	0.5088	3.296
Longitude	0.664	-0.3979	-2.138

Intercept -1.173. Multiple correlation coefficient 0.806 ($p < < 0.01$).