

lack several species found in East Jutland including *M. rugulosa*, *F. nitidulus*, *L. mixtus*, *C. ligniperda*, *F. cunicularia*, *F. polyctena* and *F. aquilonia*.

6. South Fennoscandia and E. Jutland — this area includes a large part of South Sweden including Blekinge, Skåne, Södermanland, Upland, Östergötland, Närke, Västergötland, Småland, Bohuslän and South Finland including Alandia, Regio aboensis, Nylandia, Tavastia australis, Savonia australis and Karelia australis. This area has a rich fauna with most of the less common species found in Scandinavia including *F. cinerea*.

7. Bornholm — this island group has a poor fauna which has probably not been fully investigated. There are no records for *Myrmica* species other than *M. schencki* but the uncommon *Anergates atratulus* is present with its host *T. caespitum* (BISGAARD 1942). Other species recorded include *L. tuberculatum*, *F. truncorum*, *F. rufibarbis*, *L. fuliginosus*, *L. rabaudi*, *L. flavus* and *L. niger*.

8. Northwest Zealand — *Formica* and *Lasius* species are well represented but only *M. rugulosa* of the genus *Myrmica* has been recorded.

9. Funen and Northeast Zealand — these have in common the presence of *H. punctatissima* from outdoor locations and *F. nitidulus*, a rather local species in Denmark.

10. Lolland, Falster, Møn — these islands have no representatives of the *F. rufa* group apart from *F. truncorum* but are well represented by *Lasius* and *Myrmica* species including the local *M. gallieni* and *M. specioides*. These two species have also occurred at Tåktom in Nylandia but are not normally found together in their main areas of distribution.

11. South Zealand — this has a rather poor fauna but includes the uncommon *Stenamma westwoodii* (SKOTT 1973).

12. Öland and Gotland — these have several rare species including *C. vagus*, *D. fugax* and *T. erraticum*. Each island has in addition a number

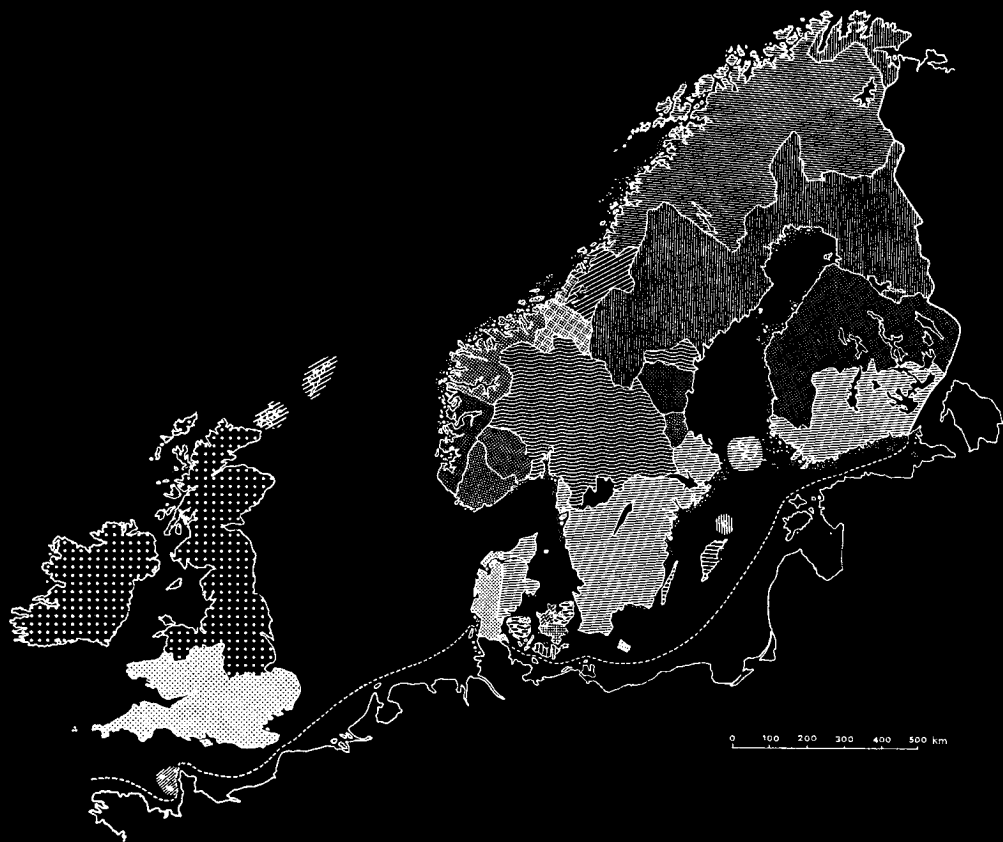


FIG. 72. Map of area units. Partitioned at 75 % Similarity Level.