

Berwickshire — and on Ailsa Craig. Haddow (1939) recorded a small colony on Canna. A single male was found among a number of males of *Myrmica ruginodis* taken near Scourie in West Sutherland in July, 1949.

*Formicoxenus nitidulus* Nyl.

This interesting little inquiline is never found outside nests of one or other species of wood ant. Donisthorpe (1913) first discovered it in the Highlands at Nethy Bridge, Easternness, after much search. J. F. X. King found it at Bridge of Gairn, South Aberdeen (Donisthorpe 1927), and I found it in some numbers in a nest of *F.aquilonia* at Invercauld in the same area in July 1952. The only other known Scottish locality is Ellory in Cantire where I found it also in nests of *F.aquilonia* in June 1956.

*Myrmica rubra* L. (= *laevinodis* Nyl.)

This ant tends to occur rather locally on the coast in Scotland but has also been found inland in sheltered river valleys. I have found it as far north as the Oykeil river and at Brora in East Sutherland. It is very local in West and East Ross, Moray and South Aberdeen but not uncommon on the coast in Fife and Angus and inland in Argyll and the three Perthshire vice-counties.

*Myrmica ruginodis* Nyl.

This ant occurs in two forms (Brian & Brian 1949). The form *macrogyna*, which has colonies with single large queens, is the most eurytopic of all North European ants. It is widespread in Scotland from Shetland and St. Kilda southward. The other, *microgyna*, with many small queens, is often abundant on the western seaboard but also occurs throughout the Highlands. The status of these two forms is discussed elsewhere (Collingwood 1958). Their separate behaviour patterns entitle them in some respects to be regarded as distinct species, but they do not differ morphologically and anomalous colonies belonging neither to the one nor the other occur in some areas. *Microgyna* is common in Ireland and West Britain but rare or absent from much of south-east England whereas *macrogyna* is abundant throughout.

*Myrmica sulcinodis* Nyl.

This distinctive species is characteristic of well drained moorland in the Eastern Highlands. It is common in North, Mid and South Perth, North and South Aberdeen, Easternness, Banff and Moray. It is local in the North Highlands where it has been taken