

to *Leptothorax (Myrafant) unifasciatus*, was collected in 640 m elevation at Kazkiran Gecidi Pass, 20 km east of the town of Tarakli (Sakarya province). Here the nest was found in a dry stick in a dense forest of black pine, wallonian oak, *Arbutus andrachne* and *Rhus coriaria*. *Chalepoxenus muellerianus* has been reported from a number of mediterranean countries (EHRHARD, 1986). Recently several nests were collected on the island of Thassos in northeast Greece (WINTER, pers. comm.).

***Epimyrma kraussei* EMERY, 1915**

A single female within a nest of *Temnothorax recedens* was found in 1 000 m elevation at Güllükdagi near the ancient site of Termessos (Antalya province). The ants nested in the moss cover of a rock in a light oak and pistachio wood.

The genus *Epimyrma* is common to most mediterranean countries and to Central Europe. *E. kraussei* itself is a degenerate slavemaker, meaning that colonies produce very few *Epimyrma* workers, so that slave raids in the field must be extremely rare or may even be non-existent (BUSCHINGER & WINTER, 1983). Its range extends from Spain and Northafrica as far east as Greece (BUSCHINGER *et al.*, 1986). The colony from Termessos was kept in the laboratory, where the *Epimyrma* female produced larvae and female pupae until September.

The latter two species belong to the ant tribe *Leptothoracini*, which is extremely rich in social parasites, slave-makers, inquillines, guest ants, etc.

The *Leptothoracini* have not yet been thoroughly studied in Turkey, but there is evidence for dense populations of *Leptothorax* s. str. (AKTAÇ, 1978) and *Myrafant* (own observation) in various parts of northern and western Turkey. Both subgenera typically are host species of a number of social parasitic genera. Most probably a more careful examination of suitable habitats will bring forward a number of other parasitic species from Turkey.

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