

identified as *T. caespitum* (Linnaeus). It still remains an open question whether *T. schneideri* may parasitize both host species, or whether the former identifications were erroneous because no ♂♂ were checked.

The new record of *T. schneideri* is bridging a gap in the known range of the species which has been found in only three other localities, the type locality (Saas Fee, Swiss Valley, KUTTER 1950), near Briançon (French Alps, COLLINGWOOD 1956, BUSCHINGER 1985), and in the Spanish Sierra Nevada (Tinaut, cit. in BUSCHINGER 1985).

2. *Strongylognathus testaceus* (Schenck 1852) (Myrmicinae)

One colony, 31 July 1986, Lac de Fabrèges, Vallée d'Ossau, 1270 m, about 150 m above the road on the eastern bank of the lake, at the edge of the forest, next to the hiking path to Lac d'Artouste. The colony contained numerous ♀♀ and alate ♀♀ and ♂♂ of *Strongylognathus*. The host species is either *Tetramorium caespitum* (Linnaeus) or *T. impurum* (Foerster), an exact identification was not possible due to lack of *Tetramorium* ♂♂.

S. testaceus is one of the more common *Tetramorium* parasites, with a wide range from England to Siberia, but usually not frequent (KUTTER 1977, BERNARD 1968). In the Pyrenees it has been recorded from Orédon and Fabian, Vallée d'Aure, Hautes Pyrénées (BERNARD 1968). Bernard has found it in only 3 out of 900 *Tetramorium* colonies studied.

3. *Chalepoxenus muellerianus* (Finzi 1922) (Myrmicinae)

One colony, 21 July 1986, Cabane des Québottes, 1300 m, about 1.5 km south of Lac de Fabrèges, at the eastern slope of the Gave de Brousset vally, in a rock crevice at the edge of the forest. The colony contained alate sexuals, the host species was *Leptothorax tuberum* (Fabricius 1775). *Chalepoxenus* is a genus of slavemaking ants (EHRHARDT 1982). It is widely distributed in the Mediterranean area, and *C. muellerianus* has been recorded already from the Vallée d'Ossau „au dessus du Lac de Fabrèges, 1400 m“ (L. Peru, in litt.). Other localities in the vicinity are: Bielle (Vallée d'Ossau, 300 m), Biescas (Valle de Tena, Prov. Huesca, Spain) (BUSCHINGER et al., in prep.), San Juan de la Peña, 1200 m (Prov. Huesca, leg. Buschinger 14 July 1986). For further localities in Spain see ESPADALER & RESTREPO 1983. Peru (in litt.) also has found, close to his *Chalepoxenus* site, a colony of the slavemaking ant, *Epimyrmica ravouxi* (André 1986), with *Leptothorax unifasciatus* (Latreille 1798) and *L. nigriceps* Mayr 1855 as slaves.

4. *Harpagoxenus sublaevis* (Nylander 1848) (Myrmicinae)

One colony, 31 July 1986, in a clearing of the forest above the Lac de Fabrèges, about 1600 m, next to the hiking path from the lake to Lac d'Artouste, not far from the *Teleutomyrme*s site. The nest was found in a piece of rotten pinewood, the host species was *Leptothorax acervorum* (Fabricius 1793). *H. sublaevis* is a slavemaker ant, with a wide range from northern and central Europe to Russia and perhaps Mongolia. It is frequent in northern Europe and in some areas in W-Germany (e. g. Nuremberg Reichswald). In the Pyrenees it has been rarely found, in the Hautes Pyrénées (Barèges, Orédon, BERNARD 1968, and Col de Soulor, BUSCHINGER 1966). The species is remarkable because of its genetically determined queen polymorphism (WINTER & BUSCHINGER 1986), and once in the Vallée d'Ossau (Peru, in litt.). The colony mentioned above had a wingless, ergatoid queen, and also the young females were workerlike.