Tab. 3: Morphometrical data of workers of the four *Tetramorium* morpho-species: mean of absolute values in µm (± SD).

		HL	HW	FR	SL	ML	MW	Pw	PPw	SSP	SPL
hungaricum	mean	648.02	625.30	237.63	480.52	700.77	405.10	194.22	242.33	118.01	78.44
n = 92	SD	26.67	28.48	13.74	37.91	35.35	23.31	13.11	14.46	9.64	8.97
	min	580	555	205	420	620	350	165	210	95	60
	max	710	700	285	530	805	460	240	290	150	100
semilaeve	mean	738.39	728.39	257.14	555.00	792.50	451.07	222.68	265.18	126.25	83.04
n = 28	SD	38.37	46.95	14.75	29.28	41.29	27.43	13.44	18.33	8.35	8.64
	min	670	650	230	505	710	400	195	230	105	70
	max	810	810	290	600	870	510	245	310	140	100
caespitum	mean	777.99	757.50	301.69	595.27	906.09	496.58	246.14	317.99	148.21	100.71
n = 92	SD	58.57	57.94	25.07	53.40	79.76	42.61	23.77	26.28	17.04	11.612
	min	650	630	255	325	770	415	205	265	105	75
	max	930	900	360	705	1100	600	315	395	195	130
ferox	mean	665.60	648.20	252.60	491.00	747.80	429.00	196.80	254.20	116.72	94.20
n = 25	SD	73.49	72.83	32.76	63.25	118.58	91.22	27.46	39.84	16.08	13.20
	min	560	540	210	385	580	325	160	210	90	60
	max	780	745	300	575	910	780	240	320	140	115

ment of European ant fauna. Eleven *Tetramorium hungaricum* populations are known in Hungary and eight in Austria (near the Hungarian border), and two other sites were reported by RÖSZLER (1943) from Ungheni and Târgu Mureş in the central part of Transsylvania (Romania), furthermore this species is very abundant in Ukraine. The easternmost known locality is Donetsk Reg., riv. Severskiy Donets, vil. Bogorodichnoe (38º E), while its westernmost known locality is the western borderline of the Carpathian Basin.

Known co-occurrences with other ant species are as follows: *Bothriomyrmex menozzii* EMERY, 1925, *Camponotus aethiops* (LATREILLE, 1798), *C. atricolor* (NYLANDER, 1849), *C. piceus* (LEACH, 1825), *C. vagus* (SCOPOLI, 1763), *Cataglyphis aenescens* (NYLANDER, 1849), *C. nodus* (BRULLÉ, 1832), *Formica fusca* LINNAEUS, 1758, *F. pratensis* RETZIUS, 1783, *Lasius alienus* (FÖRSTER, 1850), *L. psammophilus* SEIFERT, 1992, *Leptothorax gredleri* MAYR, 1855, *Messor muticus* (NYLANDER, 1849), *M. structor* (LATREILLE, 1798), *Plagiolepis pygmaea* (LATREILLE, 1798), *Solenopsis fugax* (LATREILLE, 1798), *Tapinoma ambiguum* EMERY, 1925, *T. erraticum* (LATREILLE, 1798), *Temnothorax crassispinus* (KARAWAJEW, 1926), *T. parvulus* (SCHENCK, 1852), *Tetramorium caespitum* (LINNAEUS, 1758).

Differential diagnosis

The discriminant analysis yielded a powerful differentiation among species (Wilk's lambda 0.07 and 0.29 for the first and the second canonical variate respectively) (Fig. 1). *T. caespitum* was separated mostly by the first canonical variate, and *T. semilaeve* by the second canonical variate, whereas *T. ferox* was the least separated from *T. hungaricum*. Upon the basis of the correlation coefficients (Tab. 1) PPw, FR and ML were the best discriminators along the first and HL and HW along the second canonical variate.

T. hungaricum populations

Although the Wilk's lambda values were significant for the first two axes – 0.23 ($\chi^2 = 118.58$, $p < 0.01$, df = 60, can. corr. 0.66) and 0.42 ($\chi^2 = 69.63$, $p < 0.05$, df = 45, can corr. 0.54), respectively – the statistical analysis did not yield clear-cut results regarding the separation of *T. hungaricum* populations (cumulative values of the percentage of eigenvalues for the first two axes: 68.93 %). Thus comparison of the different morphometrical parameters did not show any significant differences among the populations with the exception of the SSP values (ANOVA, $F = 2.51$, $df_1 = 6$, $df_2 = 85$, $p = 0.028$). This parameter showed