

Dr. Gennady M. Dlussky kindly sent me the following information on Russian and former Soviet ant collections. The Zoological Museum, Moscow State University (ZMUM) has the largest ant collection of the former USSR, and in his opinion the best collection of ants of the Palearctic region. It consists of Victor Ivanovich Motschulski's collection; collections of ants from Central Asia assembled by Aleksyey Pavlovich Fedtschenko and described by Mayr; collections of ants from Austria, South America, and Australia, presented by Mayr with some syntypes of his species; Nikolai Victorovich Nasonov's collection; part of Mikhail Dmitriyevich Ruzsky's collection; the collection of Konstantin Vladimirovich Arnol'di (previously it was in the Institute for Evolution, Morphology, and Ecology of Animals [IEME] in Moscow, but at the end of his life Arnol'di presented it to the Zoological Museum); and Dlussky's own collection. Paratypes of Emery, Forel, Mayr, Santschi, Wheeler, and many other myrmecologists are also at the ZMUM. At the Institute of Zoology of the Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences (ZIKU) are housed Vladimir Affanassievich Karavaier's collection (mainly from the Ukraine and Oriental region) and Alexander G. Radchenko's collection, as well as many paratypes of Emery, Santschi, and others.

Myrmecologists have never worked in the Department of Entomology of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Science (ZMAS), and all material has been determined and described by visitors. In 1903 the collection was studied by Forel, who described some species. He also presented to the museum a collection of ants from Madagascar. In 1914 the large collection assembled by Petr Kuzmich Kozlov from Tibet and Southern Gobi was described by Ruzsky. Part of Ruzsky's personal collection was also deposited there (most of Ruzsky's types have been lost). Most material was determined by Arnol'di, Dlussky, and Radchenko.

No one knows the location of the collection of N. N. Kuznetsov-Ugamsky. It may be in the Museum of Nature in Tashkent; however they have no entomologists on staff at present. Some types of his species are in Kiev, Moscow, and St. Petersburg. Types of *Alina Kupianskaja* are in the Biologo-Pocvennyj Institute in Vladivostok.

Currently several regional ant collections are under construction that will certainly be instrumental in the determination of distributional patterns and in studies of distributional variation within taxa.

Major collections holding type specimens, especially those described in the last century or at the beginning of this one, are listed in Table 12.1. This list, favoring extant fauna, is in alphabetical order and is taken mainly from Arnett et al. (1993), but it has been combined with information from recent papers by several researchers): Agosti, Alayo, Alpert, Baroni Urbani, Benson, Bolton, Brandão, Brown, Cagniant, Casewitz-Weulersse, Cerdá, Collingwood, Delabie, Deyrup, Diniz, Dlussky, Dubois, Espadaler, Fernandez, Fowler, Francoeur, Harada, Ipinza-Regla, Kohout, C. Kugler, Lattke, Longino, MacKay, Moffett, Nunez, Ogata, Pisarski, Radchenko, Shattuck, Snelling, Taylor, Thompson, Tinaut, Trager, Umphrey, Ward, Watkins, and Wilson. The references used have been carefully listed in Ward et al. (1996) under the cited names and are not reproduced here. The list favors extant fauna. This information has been kindly checked and amended by colleagues from several institutions, listed in the Acknowledgments.

Collectors and curators may not necessarily wait for a specialist to request material for study. Instead they often write to systematists and ask them to identify specimens. As with the borrowing of specimens, certain rules should be followed in making such requests for identification; these are outlined in Arnett and Samuelson (1986).