



Fig. 6. Map of Asia showing

\\ \\ \\ \\	Range of <i>Camponotus herculeanus</i> L.
/ / / /	East. Range of <i>C. japonicus</i> Mayr
\\ / / /	West. Range of <i>C. vagus</i> Scop.
- - - -	East. Range of <i>C. obscuripes</i> Mayr
. . . .	West. Range of <i>C. ligniperdus</i> Latr.

is only found in tree stumps in the more southern part of its range. *C. herculeanus*, on the other hand, typically nests in fir stumps and probably tolerates damper and more shaded conditions than the other two species. Holgersen (1942) records *C. herculeanus* as far north as latitude 70° in Norway whereas *C. ligniperdus* ranges no further than about latitude 62° in Sweden and Finland although Holgersen (*op. cit.*) has one isolated record from west Norway at latitude $66^{\circ} 20'$. *C. ligniperdus* ranges from the Pyrenees to the Caucasus but not apparently further into Russia (Ruzsky, 1905). See Map (Fig. 6).

This European species is very similar to *C. obscuripes* which according to the records summarised by Yasumatsu and Brown (1951) is restricted to north Japan, the Kuril Islands and Sakhalin. The ♀♀ in the present collection differ from European *C. ligniperdus* only in the slightly coarser microsculpture when seen under high magnification and in the greater extent of yellowish red on the first gaster segment. The leg colour from which the specific name is derived is no darker than that of several *C. ligniperdus* examples I have from the Alps and only the vast area between eastern Europe and north-east Asia enforces the assumption that they are separate