

tion of numbers of queens and workers in the present study has shown that there are indeed a few such anomalies but they are in the great minority with about 95% of all series falling into one of two definite groups.

I have been able to examine some 80 nest series of workers and/or queens of *L. umbratus/mixtus* from Britain and about 20 from Europe including Finland, Norway, Spain, France, Jugoslavia and the Alps. Fig. 1 shows the results of individual measurements of 1, 2 or 3 individuals per nest series with respect

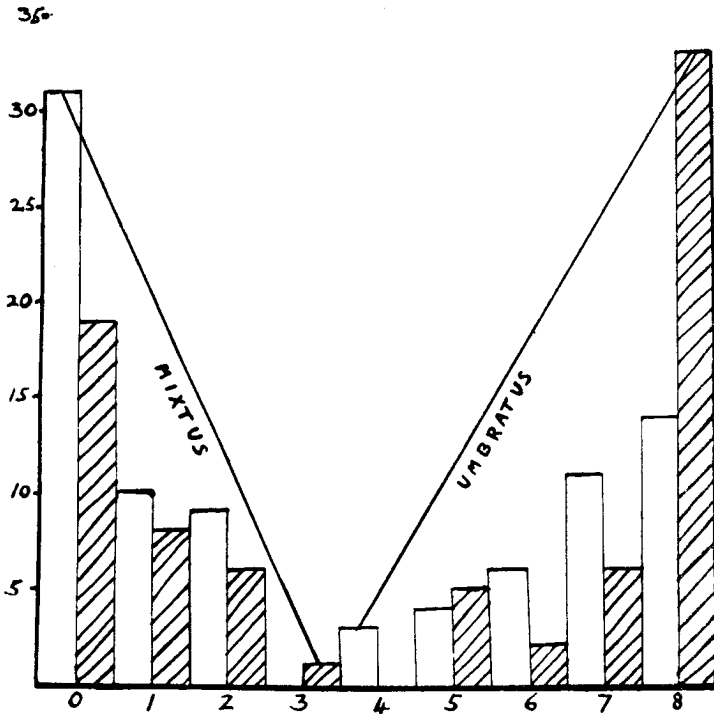


Fig. 2.—Compound character diagram: shaded columns, ♀♀; white columns, ♂♂.

Scoring:—	0	1	2
funiculus segment 8:	wider than long =0	as wide as long=1	longer than wide=2
gaster hair length:	shorter than 0.055 mm.	0.055-0.06 mm.	longer than 0.06 mm.
genal hairs one side:	less than 6	6-9	10 or more
hind tibial hairs:	nil	1-3	4 or more