

hairs extend round head to the mandibular insertions. Suberect hairs present on scapes and all tibiae. Eyes small, ommatidia 25 or less. Funiculus segments 2–5 broader than long. HW 0.74–0.79 mm, SI 79.

Female (after Wilson, 1955). Uniformly light brown. Head small, HW 1.33–1.35 mm, distinctly narrower than alitrunk. Scapes with numerous standing hairs.

Male (after Wilson, 1955). Brown; appendage hairs sparse. Dentition of *flavus* type with a sharply angular basal corner and a smooth concave masticatory border with a pronounced pre-apical cleft. Head width smaller than alitrunk width. Subgenital plate subquadrate with a prominent setiferous lobe; postero-lateral flanges very thin and acute.

Himalayan distribution. PAKISTAN: Sunni Murree, Bara Gall, Chopal, Khangha, Mandam, 1800–2800 m (NHMB).

Discussion. This species has hitherto only been recorded from China, Japan and Korea. In China a series of workers was taken at 2000 m in a small rotting stump (Wilson, 1955). In Pakistan it occurred in soil and leaf litter.

Ecological information is too sparse to indicate whether or not *talpa* has similar habitat requirements to *flavus*. *L. flavus* itself does occur sympatrically with *talpa* in China, Japan and Korea. Eidmann (1941) recorded *flavus* var. *myops* from Tibet, but the specimens in NHMB are actually referable to the genus *Pseudolasius*.

***Lasius carnolicus* Mayr, 1861** (Figs. 7 and 14)

Diagnosis. Worker. Small yellow species, HW 0.75–0.85 mm with small eyes and shortened palps, having a node-like petiole forming a rounded conical peak both in profile and in front view. Body and appendage pubescence rather long and thick with occasional subdecumbent longer hairs projecting from tibiae and scapes (the similar *L. reginae* Faber, 1967, has short adherent pubescence with no hairs standing out from tibiae or scapes). Head cordate, genae curving inwards to close-set mandibular insertions.

Female. Brownish yellow, no larger than worker, HW 0.75–0.8 mm but developing

extreme physogastry in the egg-laying mature female. Petiole shape and pilosity as in worker. Eyes strongly haired. Mandibles with prominent apical tooth and concave masticatory border.

Male. Brown, as small as worker. HW 0.83 mm. Petiole conical in profile. Eyes strongly haired. Mandibles denticulate.

Himalayan distribution. Karakoram (Bingham, 1903) PAKISTAN: Naran, 2400 m, ♂♂ (NHMB).

General distribution. Spain to Central Asia, Italy to South Sweden. Recorded from Afghanistan and from the Karakoram mountains (Faber, 1967).

Discussion. The sample of workers taken in Pakistan appear to be typical *carnolicus* in pilosity and other characters. In Europe, the colony-founding queen forces adoption in nests of either *flavus* or *alienus*. Colonies are found under stones in sheltered valleys or on south facing slopes with free draining light soil.

***Lasius fuliginosus* Latreille, 1798** (Figs. 4 and 15)

Diagnosis. Worker. Shining black; head large, deeply concave posteriorly with broadly rounded occipital lobes. No appendage hairs; gaster hairs short, pronotal hairs longer: 0.1–0.12 mm. Petiole in side view thick with bluntly rounded dorsal crest.

Female. Shining black with abundant pubescence only partly obscuring cuticular shine. Body hairs numerous, short not sinuate. Head wider than relatively slender alitrunk, cordate as in worker. Scutum overhanging pronotum in side view. Antennal scapes short-elliptical in cross section.

Male. Black. Head broad, about as wide as alitrunk, emarginate posteriorly, curving moderately to mandibular insertions. Mandibles edentate or with irregular minute denticulae. Petiole with blunt convex dorsal crest.

Himalayan distribution. Not recorded from the Himalayas but with an old record from Thana, Bombay (Bingham, 1903); also two workers labelled Dharwan, Mysore, H. Swale 1913 (CC).

Discussion. This widely distributed Eurasian species, found from Portugal and West Ireland