

112. *Camponotus (Tanaemyrmex) massiliensis* Forel.

Gerona: Cassá de la Selva (F). Murcia: Sierra de Espuña (F).

113. *Camponotus (Tanaemyrmex) sylvaticus* (Ol.).

Albacete*: Alpera (F). Alicante*: Altea (F), Benidorm (Y). Almería: Sierra Alhamilla (F). Barcelona: Montesquiu (Y). Gerona: Cadaqués (F). Granada*: Sierra Nevada (Y). Huesca*: Ordesa (F). Murcia: Sierra de Carrascoy, Sierra de Espuña (F). Pontevedra*: Bayona, La Guardia, Ría de Vigo, Sierra de Porriño (F). Sevilla: Sevilla (Y). Valencia: Jaraco, Saler (G). Zaragoza*: Lecínena, Sierra de Alcubierre, Zuera (F).

Portugal.—Alto Alentejo: Elvora (Y). Estremadura: Arrabida (W).

114. *Camponotus (Tanaemyrmex) catalana* Emery.

Portugal.—Alto Alentejo*: Arrabida (W).

This species resembles *C. sylvaticus* but has the microsculpture denser rendering the body matt. The hind tibial bristles are also stouter; although described by Emery as a variety of *C. sylvaticus*, it appears to be a good species. This form is listed by Ceballos from several provinces in S. Spain and is recorded by Schmitz from Portugal.

115. *Camponotus (Tanaemyrmex) barbaricus* Emery.

Cádiz: Guadiaro (S). Málaga*: Fuengirola (S).

The form of *C. barbaricus* occurring in Spain is referred to the variety *baetica* Emery said to be smaller and more slender than the typical species from North Africa but no structural differences are suggested that would support a taxonomic distinction.

The species in this subgenus in Europe are all ground dwellers. Despite their robust form they are fugitive and non-aggressive, disappearing below ground quickly when a nest is disturbed.

116. *Camponotus foreli* Emery.

Cádiz: Guadiaro (S). Madrid: Vaciamadrid (F). Málaga: Marbella (F). Zaragoza*: Jualín (F).

This species is widely distributed in Spain and also occurs locally in France. It combines characteristics of both the subgenera *Tanaemyr-*