

differ so distinctly from the other samples mentioned that I have no doubt that they belong to a distinct species. I give them the name of *Formica kontuniemii* nov. spec. The holotype and the paratypes, all workers, are in my collection. Some particulars are mentioned in table VI. I give the following diagnosis :

♂. Colour like *F. exsecta*. The exterior of the hind corners of the head, just as the occiput and upper part of the vertex often brown or redbrown, not dark brown. The specimens of *F. exsecta* from Finland, I possess, do not differ in colour, the specimens, however, from the Netherlands are much darker on these parts. Scapus without hairs except on the extreme apex. Distinct erect hairs on the underside of the head; pronotum with rather many hairs, especially on the sides; prosternum with many distinct hairs; procoxae with many distinct hairs on the foreside; mesoscutum, mesopleura and metapleura without hairs; median segment with long hairs (5—8) between the spiracula and the insertion of the hind coxae; scale very often with hairs on the margin; incision of the upper margin deep but variable in form; femora only on the underside with outstanding hairs; tibiae on the exterior without erect hairs. Tergites dull.

The tempora behind the eyes and above the eyes very often with long, mostly entirely white, not quite adherent pubescence, which is partly very coarse, almost hairlike. Hairs on the eyes mostly distinct. The form of the head varies, so that in this respect no constant differences can be found between this species and *F. exsecta*.

Holotype and 12 paratypes: Inari, Akshujärvi (on the Dutch Bos-atlas Enari), $\pm 69^{\circ}$ N. Lat., Finland, faunistical province In. L., leg. Dr. T. KONTUNIEMI, F.I. At the moment the holotype and the paratypes are in the author's collection. The specimens are probably collected from the same nest.

The Swedish specimens are very like those of sample F. 4, only the prosternum bears more hairs. The Finnish specimens and the Swedish differ from the Dutch ones in this respect that the former have more hairs on the propodeum. The Dutch specimens from the borders of the fens (Ommen, Dwingelo) have less hairs on the prosternum and on the pronotum than those from the dry sandy heather (Crailoo). The material examined so far is not sufficient at the moment to conclude whether we have here oecological or geographical subspecies or real species.

Deventer, Duymaer van Twiststraat 2.
