

= *E. goesswaldi*, *E. kraussei*, *E. vandeli*, *E. foreli*, *E. stumperi*, *E. bernardi*), and it is also lacking in the description of *E. algeriana* [Cagniant 1968].

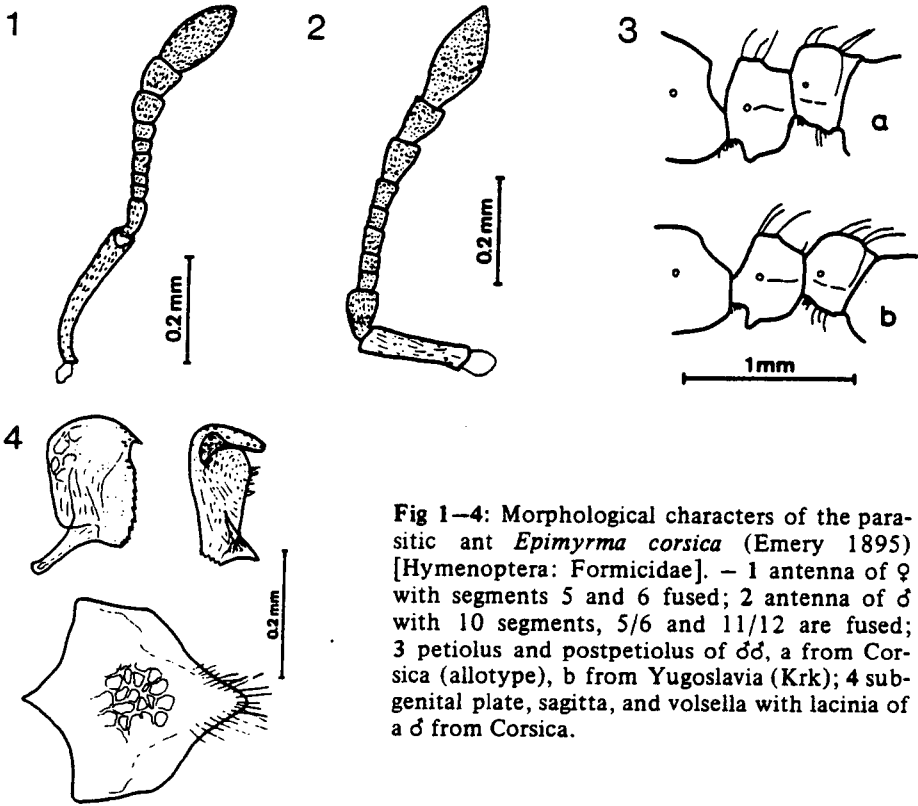


Fig 1—4: Morphological characters of the parasitic ant *Epimyrma corsica* (Emery 1895) [Hymenoptera: Formicidae]. — 1 antenna of ♀ with segments 5 and 6 fused; 2 antenna of ♂ with 10 segments, 5/6 and 11/12 are fused; 3 petiolus and postpetiolus of ♂♂, a from Corsica (allotype), b from Yugoslavia (Krk); 4 subgenital plate, sagitta, and volsella with lacinia of a ♂ from Corsica.

5 Discussion

The direct comparison of the new material from Corsica with the holotype specimen has clearly shown that we really have rediscovered *Epimyrma corsica*. We are also convinced that the material from Yugoslavia belongs to this species, despite some differences which mainly refer to the size of the ♀♀. Specimens from both areas share the particularly flat thorax (♀), the ventral projections in the petiolus (♂), and the frequent reductions of antennal segmentation (both sexes). The *Epimyrma* ♀ caste is lacking completely in both areas, and the common host species is *Leptothorax exilis*.

Epimyrma corsica, thus, is distributed in 2 geographically widely separated areas, in the type area in Corsica, and in several places along the Dalmatian coast. We do not know whether or not there exist any linking populations between these areas, however, we are sure that gene flow between the populations must have been interrupted for a very long time. Also taking into account the slight differences in shape and size of specimens of the two populations we would have good reasons to regard them as different subspecies.

With respect to the particular reproductive system of *E. corsica*, however, with a permanent inbreeding, we may expect that further populations will be detected in the future,