

P. epinotalis as slave) is distributed in south-east Kazakhstan (Arnoldi, 1928; Marikovskiy, 1974), and *minuchae* (*P. longiseta*) in the Sierra Nevada, Spain (Tinaut, 1981). *R. proformicarum* is living in the transitional zone from the steppe to the desert, and *minuchae* is living in subalpine and alpine meadows.

Both the species are slave makers with small colonies with 20–200 ants and are monogynous. The slave raids differ from those of *Polyergus*. The recruited workers are carried to the nest to be raided, and not only pupae but larvae and eggs are taken. The description of a raid by Marikovskiy (1974) indicates the use of polarized light in orientation. A detailed description and discussion of the biology, nest size and structure, foraging, diurnal and annual activity are given by Arnoldi (1932), Marikovskiy (1974) and Tinaut (1981), and a comparison with other species is provided by Hölldobler & Wilson (1990).

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