

Two colonies were discovered in a typical Mediterranean lowland habitat similar to that recorded before. One sample also contained the *Strongylognathus* queen which had only one antenna and four legs left and died after about four weeks of maintenance in an artificial nest. In both colonies *T. semilaeve* served as host species, though *T. diomedaeum* was common at this site.

#### Locality 5 - Calabria, Savelli

This is the first record of *Strongylognathus* in Calabria since the collection of the single *S. emeryi* female more than 70 years ago. The host species at Savelli was *T. semilaeve*, while *T. diomedaeum* was also common there. Despite the comparatively high elevation, this site on the east slope of the Sila Grande showed strong Mediterranean influence with typical vegetation and fauna.

#### Locality 6 - Calabria, Monte Pollino

Many workers of *S. destefanii* were found in a mixed colony together with *T. semilaeve*. In addition, a dealate *Strongylognathus* female was collected which was most probably the functional queen.

#### Locality 7 - Apulia, Gargano

*S. destefanii* was recorded here at a locality where *S. huberi* had been discovered some years earlier. Workers show some morphological peculiarities in comparison with samples from farther south, which, however, are also observed in specimens from the Tremiti Islands. The host species has been classified as *T. impurum*.

*Strongylognathus testaceus* (Schenck, 1852) [Fig. 28]

#### COLLECTING DATA:

**Sardinia** - Prov. Sassari, Monte Limbara, 1000-1100m, 3.V.1994, M. Sanetra leg.; Prov. Nuoro, road N. 125 Dorgali-Baunei, ca. 13 km NW Punta Genna Coggina, 800-900m, 4.V.1994, M. Sanetra leg.;

**Calabria** - Prov. Cosenza, Sila Grande, S shore Lago Arvo, ca. 1200m, 18.V.1994; Prov. Cosenza, Monte Pollino, 4 km NW Morano Calabro, 1000-1100m, 21.V.1994;

**Abruzzi** - Prov. L'Aquila, Gran Sasso. a: Campo Imperatore, ca. 1900m, 4.X.1990, A. Buschinger, P. Douwes & R. Schumann leg. b: ca. 2 km W Vado di Sole, ca. 1800m, 4.X.1990, A. Buschinger, P. Douwes & R. Schumann leg.

Characteristic features of this species are the strongly protruding occipital corners in the female castes, low numbers of workers in the infested *Tetramorium* colonies and the absence of dulotic behaviour. The species is thus set apart from the others in the genus, and Bolton (1976) placed it together with the doubtfully distinct *S. karawajewi* Pisarski, 1966 in a species group of its own.

There are quite a number of records of this parasite from mainland Italy coming mostly from north of the Po river (summarized in Baroni Urbani, 1971). In southern Italy, the species has already been known from Apulia and Sardinia (Fig. 28). We are able to present further findings, including some from southern areas (Fig. 28), and a new