

host record here.

Locality 1 - Sardinia, Monte Limbara

The existence of *S. testaceus* in Sardinia was first reported by Poldi (1974) and Casewitz-Weulersse (1974). At Monte Limbara, where the species was found again by one of the authors, very few workers of *Strongylognathus* were detected besides the newly recorded host species *T. brevicorne*. Sexual brood of *S. testaceus* could be reared in the laboratory and eclosed in the middle of August.

Locality 2 - Sardinia, Genna Coggina

The nest sample contained a female of *T. brevicorne* and one of *Strongylognathus*. When transferred into an artificial nest, both lived together without visible aggression and often in close association. This situation persists four years after collection. Because both females were confirmed to be functional queens, this observation provides first unequivocal evidence that *S. testaceus* indeed represents the often presumed status of a queen-tolerant inquiline.

Locality 3 - Calabria, Lago Arvo

The colony was found at the southern lake shore close to the edge of a montane pine forest. As revealed by electrophoresis, host workers are assignable to *T. caespitum*. Since *S. testaceus* has already been recorded from Apulia (Baroni Urbani, 1962), its presence in Calabria is not unexpected. However, this record provides further support for the species' extensive range in Europe which is an uncommon feature in permanently socially parasitic ants.

Locality 4 - Calabria, Monte Pollino

Two nests were found together with *T. impurum* as host species within a short time span, suggesting that *S. testaceus* is common at certain heights in the M. Pollino area. This is of interest as we also detected another *T. impurum* colony infested by the slave-maker *S. huberi* in close vicinity.

Localities 5a, b - Abruzzi, Gran Sasso

Two colonies were collected at site 'a' and another one at site 'b', one of the former containing *S. alpinus* in addition. These new records show that *S. testaceus* can occur up to about 2000m in the Mediterranean basin. We know of findings at similar elevations from the French Pyrenees and southern Spain. In the Alps the species has never been recorded from above 1500m as yet. Further, the new sites in the Gran Sasso give reason to believe that there is no distributional gap between the southern and northern Italian populations (Fig. 28).

Anergates atratulus (Schenck, 1852) [Fig. 29]

COLLECTING DATA:

Sicily - Prov. Siracusa, 5 km NE Canicattini Bagni, ca. 300m, 17.V.1993, M. Sanetra leg.;

Lucania - Prov. Potenza, Monte Pollino, near Rifugio De Gasperi, ca. 8 km SE Rotonda, ca. 1600m, 21.V.1994.