far as can be deduced from the given descriptions, these further species are likely to be based on intraspecific variants of the taxa herewithin confirmed for the Tyrrhenian. We suggest that the species composition of Corsica and Sardinia is probably the same.

Sicily and Calabria show great similarities to each other with regard to their *Tetramorium* fauna. Up to about 1000m, the circummediterranean *T. semilaeve* abounds in various types of habitats primarily consisting of xerophilous garrigue and pseudo-steppe formations. *T. diomedeum* often shares these habitats, but generally occurs at much lower population densities. In a few places, however, *T. diomedeum* predominates over *T. semilaeve*. A further species, *T. punctatum*, which is confined to similar ecological surroundings, occurs irregularly in Calabria and Sicily. In southern Italy, the well known *T. caespitum* shows differential preference to either anthropogenically influenced habitats near the coast or alpine meadows in the mountains. Omitting the doubtful records of *T. bicorne* and *T. jugurtha* from the Sicilian species list, we get a total of four *Tetramorium* species distributed on that island with certainty.

Calabria as the southernmost region of the Italian mainland harbours three additional species that have not yet been found in Sicily. A hitherto undetected species, provisionally named *T.* sp. "Gargano", appears to be very scarce. Only two colonies could be obtained from different sites during appreciable collecting efforts in Calabria. Concerning *T. meridionale*, there exists a single citation from Sambiase di Calabria by Menozzi (1921), and the species can therefore be presumed to be very local in mainland southern Italy. Our new record of *T. impurum* at M. Pollino may be situated at the species' southern limit of distribution. Further south, it seems to be replaced by *T. caespitum* in the mountains. We do not expect *T. impurum* to be discovered in Sicily in the future, whereas the two formerly mentioned species may be present in Sicily, but probably local and rare.

In Apulia we have studied only the Gargano Peninsula more thoroughly and could report two species from there, namely *T.* sp. "Gargano" and a form probably belonging to *T. impurum*. It seems also possible that the latter variant constitutes a separate species specifically adapted to submediterranean environments contrasting with those typically inhabited by *T. impurum*. Amazingly enough, in this relatively well explored small area we collected, within a short time span, more problematic taxa than in Sardinia, Sicily and Calabria combined. There are indications from enzyme studies that *T.* sp. "Gargano" may have affinities to the eastern European and Asian fauna, which seems conceivable since the Gargano Peninsula was formerly linked to the Balkan region by a land bridge in the middle Miocene (Azzaroli & Guazzone, 1980). After compilation of the published records, at least five *Tetramorium* species can be reliably ascribed to the Apulian fauna. *T. diomedeum* and *T. semilaeve* are reported from the Tremiti Islands and a few localities along the coast (Baroni Urbani, 1971). Various records listed by Baroni Urbani (1971), some possibly dubious, pertain to *T. caespitum*.

In the region Abruzzi, *T. impurum* could be ascertained for the first time to occur in the Gran Sasso massif. This species seems to be restricted to elevations above 1000m in the Appennine mountains, probably reflecting a climatically induced retreat after the last glaciation, as is known from other cold-adapted species in southern Europe. Two further species, *T. caespitum* and *T. semilaeve*, have been reported from Abruzzi (Baroni Urbani,