Western Beskidy Mts (Beskidy Zachodnie):
- Cieszyn, Zamkowe Hills (Wzgórza Zamkowe), 2 VIII 1953 (♀), leg. B. PISARSKI;
- Zawoja ad Maków Podhalański, 5 VII 1955 (♀), leg. A. RIEDEL.

Nowotarska Valley (Kotlina Nowotarska: a subregion of the Western Beskidy Mts):
- Gubałówka Mt ad Zakopane, 2 IX 1965 (♀♀; no collector's name).

Eastern Beskidy Mts (Beskidy Wschodnie):
- Tuława Krzyżówki ad Krosno, 14 VI 1954 (♀), leg. B. PISARSKI;
- Międzygrodzie ad Karpacz, 18 VI 1954 (♀♀), leg. B. PISARSKI.

Bieszczady Mts
- Wetlina, 19–23 VI 1960 (♀♀), leg. B. PISARSKI;
- Smolnik, 30 VIII 1961 (♀♀), leg. B. PISARSKI;
- Dwernik, 22 V 1963 (♀), leg. B. PISARSKI;
- Ustrzyki Górne, 27 VII 1966 (♀), leg. B. PISARSKI;
- Widełki ad Ustrzyki Dolne, 1 VII 1969 (♀), leg. E. KIERYCH.

Pieniny Mts:
- Pieniny Mts, 1949 (♂,♀,♀), leg. W. KOEHLER.

So far, *L. niger* (lato sensu) has been recorded from all regions of Poland. The above list confirms the presence of *L. niger* (sensu SEIFERT) over most of the territory of Poland (except Lower and Upper Silesia, the Eastern Beskidy Mts and the Tatra Mts, but its absence is probably simply because of an absence of material in the collection). Similarly, *L. platythorax* as a species new to Poland, also is recorded from most regions (except the Masurian Lake District, Upper and Lower Silesia and the Tatra Mts, but like *L. niger* its absence in the collection probably does not mean that this species does not occur there).

In the light of the German data (above) *L. niger* and *L. platythorax* in Central Europe appear to be polytopic competitive species, with the former better adapted to open habitats when the latter to wooded habitats. Some of the museum specimens of these species had notes about their occurrence and mode of nesting, but unfortunately, these were too fragmentary to serve as a basis for establishing the biological-ecological differentiation of these forms in Poland. This question would require special field research.

For myrmecological practitioners, the consequences of the division of a well-known and commonly occurring taxon into two species are twofold. On the one hand, it obviously renders previous faunistic and zoocoeonological studies out of date in the least expected manner. On the other hand, such a pair of equally common and widespread sibling species may (and should) become a convenient indicator group for monitoring the state of the environment; especially in a cases where human impact directly favours *L. niger* and simultaneously has the opposite effect on *L. platythorax*. We suggest that the