



Fig. 5. Details of structure of *Myrmica rhytida* (1-4 — worker, holotype, 5, 6 — female, paratype, 7-10 — male, paratype) and *M. petita* (11-15 — female, holotype): 1, 5, 7, 11 — head, frontal view; 2, 8, 12 — antennal scape; 3, 6, 9, 13 — alitrunk and waist in profile; 4, 10, 15 — hind tibia.; 14 — alitrunk and waist from above.

Рис. 5. Детали строения *Myrmica rhytida* (1-4 — рабочий, голотип, 5, 6 — самка, паратип, 7-10 — самец, паратип) и *M. petita* (11-15 — самка, голотип): 1, 5, 7, 11 — голова спереди; 2, 8, 12 — скапус антенн; 3, 6, 9, 13 — грудь и стебелек в профиль; 4, 10, 15 — задняя голень; 14 — грудь и стебелек сверху.

*pers. comm.*) it was found in the same regions as *M. wardi* but at a higher altitude (mean 3600 m v 2700 m) where it nested in the soil (often under stones) and in birch logs, in alpine meadows often containing juniper species, and at the edges of birch forests at an altitude where rhododendrons begin to appear. Ward found it tending root aphids in several of its nests and its foraging behaviour is quite cryptic, it stays close to the soil surface and was never found foraging on plants. In this respect its behaviour is reminiscent of that of the northern European forms of *Myrmica lobicornis* Nylander.