

those of *L. teranishii* Wheeler (see Yamauchi and Hayashida 1968; Yamauchi 1978; Kupyanskaya 1989, 1990), what let me consider *L. orientalis* Karawajew, 1912 as the senior synonym of *L. teranishii* Wheeler, 1928.

Distribution. Southern part of Russian Far East (Amursky and Primorsky Regions, Islands Shikotan and Kunashir), Korean Peninsula, Japan (Hokkaido, northern and central Honshu).

Lasius spathepus Wheeler, 1910 (Figs 38–51)

Lasius spathepus Wheeler 1910: 130, q, Japan; 1928: 121, w, m; Wilson 1955: 147; Yamauchi and Hayashida 1968: 401; Yamauchi 1978: 172; Kupyanskaya 1989: 787; 1990: 231; Bolton 1995: 225; Imai et al. 2003: 59.

Material examined. Holotype queen: "Japan, Kuwana coll., 1910", "Type", "Holotype *Lasius spathepus* Wheeler", "M.C.Z. type 71691" (MCZ). Non-type material: about 30 workers, 1 queen from the Russian Far East, North Korea and Japan (MCZ, IZK, MIZ, ZMMU, BPI, JUK).

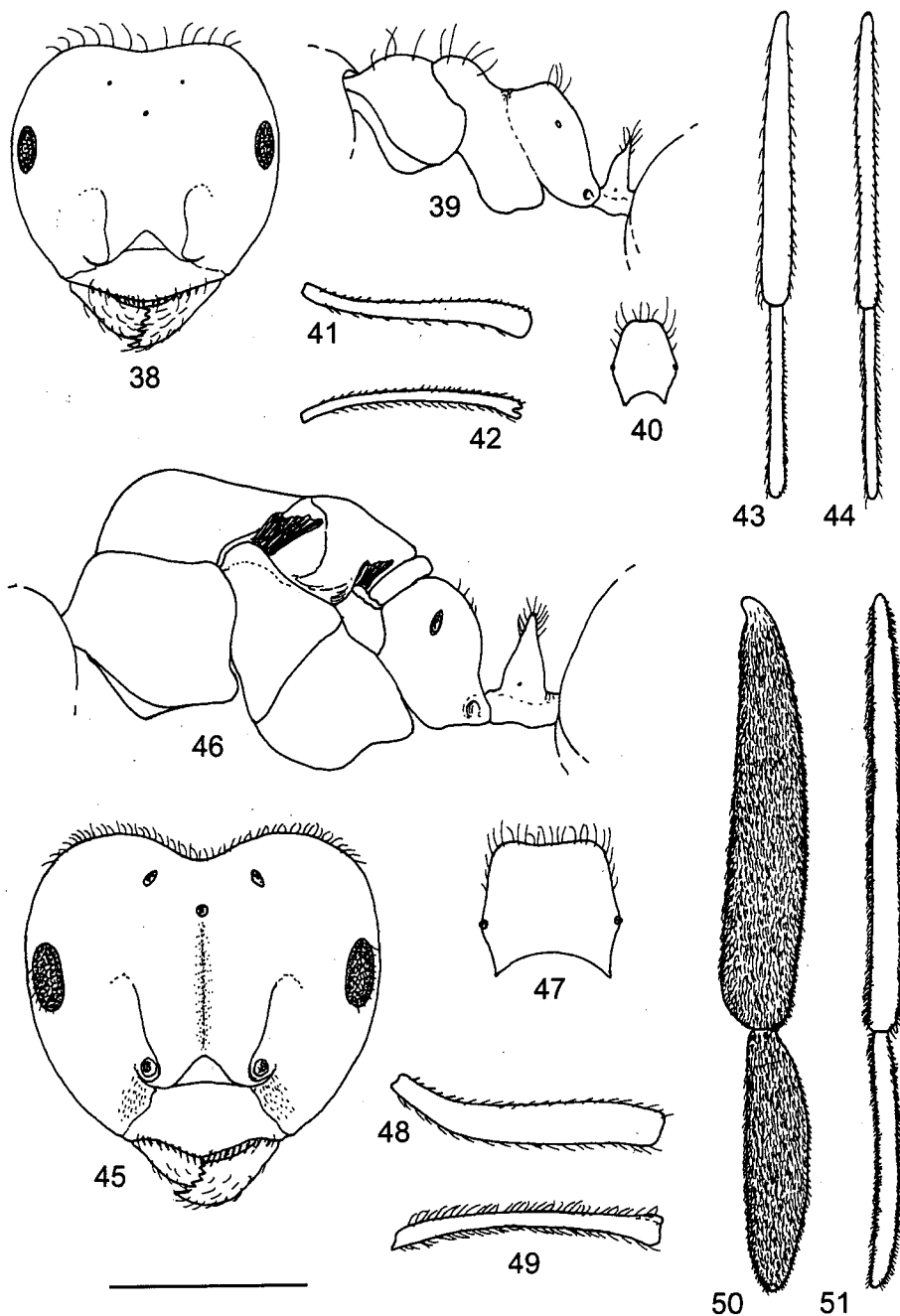
Measurements and indices of the holotype queen: $HL_1 = 1.66$, $HL_2 = 1.85$, $HW_1 = 2.03$, $HW_2 = 1.28$, $SL = 1.55$, $OL = 0.43$, $AL = 2.53$ mm;

$CI = 1.22$, $CLI = 1.11$, $CWI = 1.59$, $SI_1 = 0.93$, $SI_2 = 0.76$, $OI = 0.21$.

Diagnosis of workers and queens. Workers: petiolar scale

(seen in profile) thin, distinctly narrowing to the top, asymmetrical; when seen in front or from behind it gradually narrowing to the top, with straight or slightly notched dorsal crest; scape distinctly flattened, ratio of min/max diameters of the scape ≤ 0.5 ; head with convex sides, gradually and slightly narrowing anteriorly, with emarginate occipital margin; scape and legs with numerous short subdecumbent hairs; promesonotal dorsum and occipital margin of the head with relatively sparse and long standing hairs;

Queens: petiolar scale (seen in profile) thin, distinctly narrowing to the top, asymmetrical; head with deeply emarginate occipital margin, cordiform, distinctly wider



Figures 38–51. *Lasius spathepus* Wheeler, 1910 (38–44, worker; 45–51, queen, holotype); (38, 45) head, frontal view; (39, 46) alitrunk and petiole, in profile; (40, 47) petiolar scale, frontal view; (41, 48) scape, dorsal view; (42, 49) same, lateral view; (43, 50) hind tibia and first tarsal joint, lateral view; (44, 51) same, dorsal view. Scale bar = 1 mm.

than long; scape and legs, including the first tarsal joint, remarkably flattened, ratio of min/max diameters of scape and hind tibiae ≤ 0.4 ; legs with dense decumbent to subdecumbent pubescence; antennal scape with abundant subdecumbent to suberect hairs; head, alitrunk and gaster with very short and sparse decumbent pubescence, alitrunk dorsum without standing hairs.