

Workers

1. Scape strongly dorso-ventrally flattened, ratio of its min/max diameters ≤ 0.5 (Figs 32, 33, 41, 42) 2
- Scape not dorso-ventrally flattened, elliptical in cross-section, ratio of its min/max diameters > 0.7 (Figs 4, 5, 25, 26, 55, 56, 69, 70) 3
- 2(1). Petiolar scale (seen in profile) thick, low, not narrowing to the top, with widely rounded dorsal crest, symmetrical; seen in front or from behind, it is the widest at the dorsal crest (Figs 30, 31) ...
..... *L. (D.) orientalis* Karawajew
- Petiolar scale (seen in profile) thin, quite high, asymmetrical, narrowing to the top, with flattened dorsal crest; seen in front or from behind, it is the widest at the level of spiracles, then gradually narrowing to the dorsal crest (Figs 39, 40)
..... *L. (D.) spathopus* Wheeler
- 3(1). Petiolar scale, seen in front or from behind, distinctly tapering to the top, with very narrowly rounded dorsal crest; seen in profile, it is thin, with flattened dorsal crest (Figs 2, 3). Occipital margin shallowly emarginate (Fig. 1)
..... *L. (D.) nipponensis* Forel
- Petiolar scale, seen in front or from behind, only slightly narrowing to the top, with widely rounded, straight or slightly emarginate dorsal crest; seen in profile, it is relatively thick, its dorsal crest never flattened (Figs 23, 24, 53, 54, 67, 68). Occipital margin of different shape (Figs 22, 52, 66) 4
- 4(3). Petiolar scale (seen in profile) thicker, very slightly narrowing to the top, approximately inversely U-shaped (Fig. 53). Occipital margin distinctly emarginated (Fig. 52) *L. (D.) fuji* sp. nov.
- Petiolar scale (seen in profile) somewhat thinner, distinctly narrowing to the top, approximately inversely V-shaped (Figs 23, 67). Occipital margin of different shape (Figs 22, 66) 5
- 5(4). Scape with short, but distinct subdecumbent hairs (Figs 25, 26). Occipital margin shallowly emarginate (Fig. 22). Head somewhat longer than broad, at most as long as wide ($CI \leq 1.00$)
..... *L. (D.) capitatus* Kusnetzov-Ugamsky
- Scape with dense decumbent pubescence only (Figs 69, 70). Occipital margin distinctly emarginate (Fig. 66). Head somewhat wider than long ($CI \geq 1.04$) *L. (D.) morisitai* Yamauchi
- 0.6, same of hind tibia > 0.7 (Figs 11–14, 62–65, 76–79) 3
- 2(1). Body and appendages with very dense decumbent pubescence, alitrunk dorsum with relatively sparse, short standing hairs; petiolar scale (seen in profile) low, thick, not narrowing to the top, with widely rounded dorsum (Fig. 37). Head with emarginate occipital margin, but not cordiform and at most slightly wider than its length (Fig. 36)
..... *L. (D.) orientalis* Karawajew
- Body (except the appendages) with very short and sparse decumbent pubescence, alitrunk dorsum without standing hairs; petiolar scale (seen in profile) quite high, narrowing to the top, with a very thin dorsal crest (Fig. 46). Head with strongly emarginate occipital margin, cordiform, distinctly wider than long (Fig. 45) *L. (D.) spathopus* Wheeler
- 3(1). Body appears shiny, with very sparse short standing hairs, and with extremely short and sparse decumbent pubescence (Fig. 74)
..... *L. (D.) morisitai* Yamauchi
- Body appears dull, with numerous, long standing hairs; decumbent pubescence abundant or sparse (Figs 16, 60) 4
- 4(3). Head in full face view distinctly narrowing anteriorly, its lateral margins in front of the eyes almost straight; occipital margin very shallowly concave or almost straight; head outline with very abundant, long, often curved, protruding standing hairs (Fig. 15). Petiolar scale (seen in profile) thin, distinctly narrowing to the top, with a somewhat flattened dorsal crest (Fig. 16). Hind tibiae and scape with dense decumbent pubescence and numerous subdecumbent hairs (Figs 18–21)
..... *L. (D.) nipponensis* Forel
- Head in full-face view weakly narrowed anteriorly, with regularly convex sides; occipital margin distinctly emarginate; head outline with less abundant, relatively short, straight standing hairs (Fig. 59). Petiolar scale (seen in profile) thick, at most slightly narrowing to the top, with a rounded dorsal crest (Fig. 60). Hind tibiae and scape with dense decumbent pubescence only (Figs 62–65)
..... *L. (D.) fuji* sp. nov.

Stärcke (1942) described *L. buccatus* from Bosnia, based on the queens and male. I have never seen neither the type specimens of this species, nor any other materials referred to it, and have not definitive opinion on the taxonomic status of this form. However, Wilson (1955) supposed *L. buccatus* to be a good species on the basis of several somewhat unusual characters of the queens, especially for their head narrower than the alitrunk. If Stärcke's description and drawings were correct, this feature would be unique for *Dendrolasius* species. This question may be clarified after obtaining the type specimens and additional material from the type locality or any adjacent regions.

Queens (queens of *L. capitatus* are unknown)

1. Scape and legs, including the first tarsal joint, remarkably flattened, ratio of min/max diameters of scape and hind tibiae ≤ 0.4 (Figs 36, 37, 48–51) 2
- Scape and legs not flattened, elliptical in cross-section, ratio of min/max diameters of scape $>$