

concave posterior margin; eyes 0.17 mm in diameter; ocelli forming obtuse triangle.

Alitrunk 0.53 mm in maximum dorsal width; mesonotal dorsum weakly shagreened and moderately punctated, without unsculptured longitudinal band medially; posterodorsal corner of propodeum with distinct tooth in profile.

Petiole higher than long, with convex dorsal outline in profile. Subpetiolar process large and high, with relatively strongly convex ventral margin. Postpetiole highest at midlength, with convex dorsal outline in profile; posterodorsal margin convex.

Color: yellowish brown; ocellar triangle blackish brown; frons without large brown spot.

Variation. Five paratype workers with the following measurements and indices: HL 0.50–0.53 mm; HW 0.46–0.48 mm; SL 0.31–0.33 mm; CI 88–93; SI 67–68; WL 0.68–0.70 mm; PL 0.24–0.25 mm; PH 0.28–0.30 mm; DPW 0.15–0.16 mm; TL 2.0–2.1 mm.

The subpetiolar process of the Ogasawara and Yonaguni specimens are somewhat smaller than that of the Iriomote and Ishigaki specimens. In some paratype specimens the basalmost tooth of the mandibles is obscure and the propodeal tooth is much shorter than that of the holotype.

Holotype. Worker, Iriomote-jima, Okinawa Pref., 28.III.1991, M. Terayama leg.

Paratypes. 8 workers, same data as holotype; 1 female, 1 worker, Ohtomi, Iriomote-jima, Okinawa Pref., 6.VIII.1985, K. Yamauchi leg., 1 female, 3 workers, Yoshino, Ishigaki-jima, Okinawa Pref., 16.VIII.1985, K. Yamauchi leg.

Other material examined. 5 workers, Haha-jima, Ogasawara Is., Tokyo, 7.II.1980, K. Masuko leg.; 2 workers, Yonaguni-jima, Okinawa Pref., VIII.1989, H. Takamine leg.

Type depository. The holotype and some paratypes are deposited in the Museum of Nature and Human Activities, Hyogo, and the other paratypes are in the National Institute of Agro-Environmental Sciences, Tsukuba, and National Science Museum, Tokyo.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

Remarks. This species closely resembles *V. emeryi* Wheeler, 1906, but differs from the latter by the absence of a large brown spot on frons, having subparallel clypeal carinae, yellowish body color, and smaller body size (HL 0.52–0.55 mm and HW 0.43–0.45 mm in *sakishimana* workers; HL 0.55–0.59 mm and HW 0.50–0.54 mm in *emeryi* workers).

This new species corresponds to *Vollenhovia* sp. 5 ("Sakishima-umematsuari" in Japanese name) in Terayama and Yamauchi (1992) and *V.* sp. B in Onoyama (1976).

A tentative key to the Japanese species of *Vollenhovia* (worker).

A workerless social parasitic species, *V. nipponica* Kinomura and Yamauchi, is excluded in the following key. It should be noted *V. okinawana* sp. nov. (see the remarks of this species).

1. Subpetiolar process developed; its thin lamellar wall higher than long (Figs. 7, 9) 2
- Subpetiolar process low; its thin lamellar wall distinctly longer than high (Figs. 6, 8) 4
2. Frons with a large brown spot; larger species (HL > 0.55 mm, HW > 0.50 mm); clypeal carinae diverging anteriorly; body reddish brown 3
- Frons without large brown spot; smaller species (HL < 0.54 mm, HW < 0.48 mm); clypeal carinae almost parallel; body yellowish brown *sakishimana* sp. nov.
3. Propodeal teeth present; posterodorsal corner of petiolar node convex, not forming angle in profile *emeryi* Wheeler
- Propodeal teeth absent (Fig. 1); posterodorsal corner of petiolar node forming angle in profile (Fig. 1) *amamiana* sp. nov.
4. Dorsum of promesonotum with an unsculptural longitudinal band medially; postpetiole highest at posterior 1/3 in profile; posterodorsal margin of postpetiole concave in profile (Fig. 8) *okinawana* sp. nov.
- Dorsum of promesonotum coarsely punctated in most part and without unsculptured longitudinal band medially; postpetiole highest at midlength in profile; posterodorsal margin of postpetiole broadly convex in profile (Fig. 6) *benzai* sp. nov.

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