



Fig. 2. Head width-head length relationship of *Camponotus (Paramyrmamblys) amamianus* sp. nov. worker. Relationship is defined as follow: $\text{Log}Y = 1.42 \log X - 0.62$ ($r = 0.995^{**}$), where Y is the head width, and X is the head length.

oshima Is., Kagoshima Pref., Japan, 16. VII. 1963, Y. Kurosawa leg.

Type depository. The holotype and some paratypes are deposited in the National Institute of Agro-Environmental Sciences, Tsukuba, and the other paratypes in the National Science Museum, Tokyo, and the Osaka Museum of Natural History.

Distribution. Japan (Amami-oshima Is.)

Remarks. This new species resembles *Camponotus (Paramyrmamblys) kiusiuensis* Santschi, but differs from it by rounded posterolateral corner of propodeum, more steeply inclined propodeal dorsum, and jet-black color of body.

The workers of the species indicate a polymorphism, the size-frequency curve shows weakly

bimodal (Fig. 2). The colony was nesting in the hollow of a trunk of *Quercus glauca*.

Camponotus (Paramyrmamblys) kiusiuensis
Santschi

[Japanese name: Mikado-ôari]
(Figs. 1G-I)

Camponotus (Paramyrmamblys[!]) kiusiuensis Santschi, 1937, Bull. Ann. Ent. Belg., 77: 379.

Material examined. 50 colonies from the following localities in Japan:—Tochigi Pref.: Utsunomiya-shi, Tochigi-shi.—Chiba Pref.: Abiko-shi, Futtu-shi, Mt. Kiyosumi-yama.—Saitama Pref.: Kumagaya-shi, Higashi-matsuyama-shi, Mt. Bukô-zan.—Tokyo Pref.: Okutama-machi, Hino-