



Figs. 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 and 22, *Camponotus yamaokai* sp. nov.; 14, 16, 18 and 20, *Camponotus nawai* Ito. — 13 and 14, Minor worker, compound eye; 15 and 16, major worker, *ditto*; 17 and 18, female, *ditto*; 19 and 20; male, genitalia, lateral view; 21, *ditto*, dorsal view; 22, male, subgenital plate.

*Distribution.* Japan.

*Remarks.* This species is closely related to *Camponotus nawai* Ito, but it differs from the latter in many characters as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Differences between *C. yamaokai* sp. nov. and *C. nawai* Ito.

	<i>Camponotus yamaokai</i> sp. nov.	<i>C. nawai</i> Ito
Minor worker	Eyes much prominent (Fig. 13). Petiolar scale thin laterally (SCI 46–50).	Eyes weakly prominent (Fig. 14). Petiolar scale broad laterally (SCI 54–64).
Major worker	Eyes prominent (Fig. 15). Petiolar scale proportionately broad dorsally (SWI 55–61). Head smaller, HW usually less than 1.40 mm.	Eyes rather flat (Fig. 16). Petiolar scale proportionately narrow dorsally (SWI 44–50). Head larger, HW usually more than 1.43 mm.
Female	Head smaller, HW less than 1.45 mm. Eyes convex and prominent (Fig. 17).	Head larger, HW more than 1.50 mm. Eyes rather flat (Fig. 18).
Male	Parameres of genitalia gradually tapering to the apex, almost reaching the tip of aedeagus laterally (Fig. 19).	Anterior half of parameres of genitalia with parallel sides, exceeding the tip of aedeagus laterally (Fig. 20).