

and transparent structures would thus be obscured. We consider this a minor advantage since so much is gained through portrayal of other characters by the SEM, and colour can be objectively described using comparator charts."

DESCRIPTION

Camponotus jejuensis n. sp.

Body length up to 3.3mm. Head black and frons, gena, clypeus, mandible, scape and flagellum brownish yellow. Pronotum and legs brownish yellow also. Mesonotum, metanotum, propodeum and petiole dark brown. Abdomen brownish black. The whole body extremely lustrous.

Head more or less longer than width, antennal scape overreaching neck. (fig. 1, 2, 3, 4)

Vertex with minute netformed sculptures which are horizontally striated, a pair of pubescence sparsely distributed and thin long hairs symmetrically located. (fig. 5)

Frons with minute netformed sculptures which are met together at the frontal furrow running toward the frontal triangle, pubescence sparsely distributed and three pairs of long hairs symmetrically located on the both sides of the frontal carinae. (fig. 6)

Frontal triangle indistinct, but seems to be tied netform rugosities like a glomerule. (fig. 7)

Clypeus with netformed sculptures, pubescence sparsely distributed, a pair of long hairs at the posterior border overreaching the anterior border and two or three pairs of more shorter one than those distributed also. (fig. 7)

Mandible with 5 teeth, thin long hairs bending toward the teeth and numerous rugosities facing from the basal area to the teeth. (fig. 8)

Compound eyes oval and more or less protruded, with hexagonal ommatidia which are longer than width and short dull hairs sparsely distributed between ommatidia. (fig. 2, 3, 9)

Pronotum with netformed sculptures which are striated more or less longitudinally horizontal rugosities on the posterior border, pubescence sparsely distributed all in rows. Width of pronotum as long as one half of propodeum width. (fig. 11, 12)

Mesonotum, metanotum and propodeum with nu-

merous rugosities which are striated horizontally, pubescence sparsely distributed. Sutures between them indistinct, a pair of long erect spines on the mesonotum, 2 pairs distributed symmetrically on the ridge of propodeum and 2 pairs on the slope of the propodeum also. (fig. 11, 12)

Mesonotal spiracle very small and oval, circumference of it wide with large sparse striations. (fig. 16)

Propodeal spiracle circularform with narrow circumference. (fig. 15)

Petiole rodform in profile, 4 pairs of long erect spines on the posterior surface tending toward the abdomen. (fig. 11, 12, 13)

Abdomen oval, gaster of the 1st and 2nd abdominal segment with striations running horizontally, pubescence very sparsely distributed. Three long erect spines tending back distributed on the middle area and six on the posterior border of the gaster of the 1st abdominal segment. Spines on the gaster of the 2nd more abundant than those of the 1st. (fig. 13, 16)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: Holotype, worker, Sanbanggalsa, Cheju-do province, 26. VIII, 1985. (B.J. Kim)

Paratypes, 3 workers, Sanbanggalsa, Cheju-do province, 26. VIII, 1985(B.J. Kim); 3 workers, Is. Hŭksando, Chŏllanam-do province, 27. VII, 1985(B.J. Kim), preserved in Dept. of Molecular Biology, Won Kwang University, Iri City, Korea.

DISTRIBUTION. Korea.

REMARKS. Though the present species resembles *Camponotus gestroi* Emery, 1878 recorded from Europe, they can be separated from the following characters. Spines on the posterior surface of *Camponotus jejuensis* are more longer than those of *Camponotus gestroi*. In contrast to *gestroi* sutures between mesonotum, metanotum and propodeum are indistinct and gaster of the 1st and 2nd abdominal segments has long spines which are tending back.

SUMMARY

One new species of genus *Camponotus* was found from "Sanbanggalsa" of the province Cheju-do.

It was named as *Camponotus jejuensis* n. sp. and