

# *Lasiomyrma*, a New Stenammine Ant Genus from Southeast Asia (Hymenoptera: Formicidae)

Mamoru TERAYAMA<sup>1</sup> and Seiki YAMANE<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>2-12-29-3, Naka-cho, Iwatsuki, 339-0054 Japan

<sup>2</sup>Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Faculty of Science, Kagoshima University, Kagoshima, 890-0065 Japan

**Abstract.** A new stenammine ant genus, *Lasiomyrma*, is described from Indonesia and Malaysia. This genus is characterized by the 11-segmented antennae with a 3-segmented club, the obtusely angulate anterior margin of clypeus, the absence of antennal scrobes, and the propodeal spiracles located at almost midlength of the sclerite. Three species are recognized: *L. gedensis* sp. nov. from Java, Indonesia, and *L. gracilinoda* sp. nov. and *L. maryatia* sp. nov. both from Borneo, Malaysia.

**Key words:** Formicidae, Myrmicinae, Stenammini, new genus, new species, Indonesia, Malaysia.

## Introduction

In the moist tropical forest zone of the Oriental region the diversity of ants has yet been well understood (Ogata, 1992; Yamane *et al.*, 1996). In recent years, collecting efforts by several myrmecologists have produced a wealth of interesting and taxonomically important ants from Southeast Asia. In the course of our study on the ant fauna of Southeast Asia, we have examined several specimens of a new genus, which belongs to the tribe Stenammini (*sense* Bolton, 1994) of the subfamily Myrmicinae. Bolton (1994) tentatively retained tribe Stenammini and included 19 genera including an extinct genus. Although classification at tribe rank within Myrmicinae is nebulous and awaits detailed phylogenetic researches, and the tribe Stenammini also seems rather vague and not sharply defined (Bolton, 1994; DuBois, 1998), we describe the new distinctive geuns following Bolton's view (1994).

The following abbreviations are used in this paper for descriptions.

HL, head length: maximum full face view length from the anteriormost margin of clypeus to the occipital margin of the head (when the occipital margin is concave, to a transverse line connecting its posteriormost extensions).

HW, head width: maximum dorsal view distance across head excluding eyes in full face view.

SL, scape length: length of scape excluding radicle.

CI, cephalic index:  $HW/HL \times 100$ .

SI, scape index:  $SL/HW \times 100$ .

WL, Weber's length of alitrunk: maximum diagonal distance from the base of anterior slope of pronotum to the propodeal lobe.

PW, pronotal width: maximum width of pronotum in dorsal view.

PL, petiole length: maximum length of petiole in lateral view, measured from ventral juncture with propodeum to juncture with postpetiole.

PH, petiole height: maximum height of petiole in lateral view, measured perpendicularly from apex of petiolar node to venter of petiole.

DPW, petiole width: maximum width of petiole in dorsal view.

PPL, postpetiole length: maximum length of postpetiole in lateral view, measured from ventral juncture with petiole to juncture with gaster.

PPH, postpetiole height: maximum height of postpetiole in lateral view, measured perpendicularly from apex of postpetiolar node to venter of postpetiole. Vertical to the longitudinal axis of petiole.

PPW, postpetiole width: maximum width of petiole in dorsal view.

TL, total body length: outstretched length from the mandibular apex to the gastral apex.

## *Lasiomyrma* gen. nov.

Type species: *Lasiomyrma gedensis* sp. nov.

Gender: feminine.

*Diagnosis of worker.* Monomorphic terrestrial myrmicine ants with the following combination of characters.

1. Palp formula 2, 2 (one paratype specimen dis-