

sected).

2. Mandible elongate-triangular, with 7 teeth which decrease in size from apex to base.
3. Anterior clypeal margin forming an obtuse angle, lacking an isolated median seta.
4. Median portion of clypeus narrowly inserted between the frontal lobes.
5. Median portion of clypeus with a pair of weak longitudinal carinae.
6. Frontal lobes narrow, each lobe almost as wide as the median portion of clypeus that is inserted between them.
7. Frontal carinae and antennal scrobes absent.
8. Eye moderate in size, positioned in front of the midlength of the sides of the head.
9. Antenna 11-segmented; scape short (SI 60–70), 4th to 8th segments each wider than long; apical 3 segments forming a distinct club.
10. Alitrunk low in profile; promesonotal dorsum flat or slightly convex, with dully angulate anterior humeri, and widest at anterolateral angles.
11. Metanotal groove present.
12. Propodeum with a pair of short teeth.
13. Propodeal spiracle located at or just behind of the midlength of the sclerite, and high on side.
14. Propodeal lobe present, small to moderately long; posteriormost portion forming an angle.
15. Metasternal process absent.
16. Tibial spurs absent on middle and hind legs.
17. Petiole pedunculate; subpetiolar process absent.
18. Cuticle thick and densely sculptured; pilosity fine and dense over the dorsal surface of body.

*Queen.* Similar to the worker but larger in body size. Ocelli present. Alitrunk with full complement of flight sclerites and certainly winged when virgin.

*Male.* Unknown.

*Remarks.* Although the definition of the tribe Stenammini is insufficient and phylogenetic analysis among the genera within this tribe have not been made, *Lasiomyrma* is positioned Stenammini following Bolton's view (1994), which is a current understanding of the tribe based on the triangular mandible with serrate teeth (character 2), the bicarinate clypeus without median seta (characters 3 and 5), and the flat or slightly convex promesonotal dorsum (character 10).

Within the 18 genera of Stenammini excluding an extinct genus, *Lasiomyrma* most resembles the genera *Indomyrma* from India (Brown, 1985) and *Tetheamyрма* from Malaysia (Bolton, 1991) in sharing the 11-segmented antennae (character 9) and the virtual absence of antennal scrobes (character 7; weakly

defined in *Indomyrma*) (Bolton, pers. comm.). It is distinguished from *Indomyrma* by the position of propodeal spiracle (character 13; spiracle situated close to the margin of propodeal declivity in *Indomyrma*) and the absence of antennal scrobes (character 7), and from *Tetheamyрма* by the 3-segmented antennal club (character 9; 2-segmented in *Tetheamyрма*) and the absence of spongiform appendages on ventral surfaces of petiole and postpetiole. This new genus is separated from the other stenammine genera by the combination of 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. Character 3, the obtusely angulate anterior clypeal margin, is possibly autapomorphic within this tribe.

*Etymology:* Lasio, Gr., hairy + myrma, Gr., ant.

***Lasiomyrma gedensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1–8)

*Worker.* HL 0.61 mm (holotype), 0.60–0.65 mm (paratypes); HW 0.54 mm, 0.53–0.54 mm; SL 0.35 mm, 0.35–0.36 mm; CI 88, 86–89; SI 65, 65–67; WL 0.83 mm, 0.80–0.85 mm; PW 0.41 mm, 0.41–0.44 mm; PL 0.28 mm, 0.28–0.29 mm; PH 0.24 mm, 0.24–0.25 mm; DPW 0.18 mm, 0.17–0.18 mm; PPL 0.16 mm, 0.15–0.16 mm; PPH 0.20 mm, 0.20–0.22 mm; PPW 0.20 mm, 0.20–0.21 mm; TL 2.4 mm, 2.3–2.4 mm. (Holotype and 5 paratype workers were measured and separately mentioned.)

Head 1.12–1.15 times as long as wide, with convex sides and straight occipital margin in full face view; surface densely punctate. Eye 0.13–0.14 mm in maximum diameter.

Alitrunk densely punctate, with slightly convex promesonotal dorsum and convex propodeal dorsum; anterior margin of promesonotum convex in dorsal view; metanotal groove relatively deeply incised dorsally. Mesopleuron rather short, its maximum length slightly longer than its length of ventral margin. Propodeal spine longer than wide at base, with an acute tip; propodeal declivity steep; propodeal lobe weakly produced posteriorly.

Petiole longer than high; node thick; anterior face much more steeply sloping than posterior face in profile; anterior margin of node forming an obtuse angle. Postpetiole higher than long in profile, highest at posterior 1/3.

Gaster oval in dorsal view, largely smooth, scattered with small shallow punctures and 0.54 mm in maximum dorsal width.