



Figs. 1-8. *Lasiomyrma gedensis* sp. nov. — 1-5, worker; 6-8, queen. 1, 6, Head in full face view; 2, body in profile; 3, right mandible; 4, anterior margin of clypeus; 5, 8, alitrunk in dorsal view; 7, alitrunk, petiole and postpetiole in profile. Scale bars: a, 0.5 mm for 1-3, 5-8; b, 0.5 mm for 4.

Body blackish brown; mandible and antenna yellowish brown; legs brown.

Queen. HL 0.68 mm; HW 0.60 mm; SL 0.38 mm; CI 89 mm; SI 63; WL 0.83 mm; PW 0.53 mm; PL 0.35 mm; PH 0.29 mm; DPW 0.25 mm; PPL 0.18 mm; PPH 0.18 mm; PPW 0.24 mm; TL 2.8 mm.

Head slightly longer than wide, with very weakly convex sides and almost straight occipital margin in full face view; surface densely punctate. Compound eye 0.20 mm in maximum diameter. Ocelli forming an obtuse triangle.

Alitrunk high, densely punctate, with slightly convex dorsum. Pronotum wide, with convex anterior margin and obtusely angulate humeri in dorsal view; mesoscutum 0.80 times as long as wide, with convex anterior margin in dorsal view; posterior margin of metanotum broadly rounded in dorsal view; propodeal spine short and obtusely angulate.

General shape of petiole and postpetiole largely as in the worker.

Gaster oval in dorsal view; anterior 1/3 of 1st tergite microreticulate; and the rest shallowly and weakly punctate.

Holotype. Worker, Mt. Gede, West Java, Indone-

sia, Jan. 1991, F. Ito leg.

Paratypes. 9 workers, same data as in holotype; 1 queen, 4 workers, Gede-Pangrango National Park, Java, Indonesia, 6. VI. 1997, K. Ohkawara leg.

Type depository. Holotype and some paratypes are deposited in the Zoological Museum (Bogor) (Indonesian Institute of Science, LIPI), and the other paratypes in the National Institute of Agro-Environmental Sciences (Tsukuba), Museum of Nature and Human Activities (Hyogo), Faculty of Science, Kagoshima University (Kagoshima), and the Natural History Museum (London).

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

Remarks. The type series includes specimens from two colonies, which were taken from rotten wood on the forest floor. This species is distinguished from the other congeners by the convex propodeal dorsum in profile, the obtuse angle of the anterior slope of petiolar node, and the straight occipital margin of head in full face view.