Median clypeal tooth distinctly longer than other 4 teeth. Head distinctly longer than wide. Mesosomal dorsum in profile convex
.....*A. caliginosa* sp. nov.

The palp formulae (maxillary, labial) so far reported for workers of *Amblyopone* are 5, 3; 4, 3; 4, 2; 3, 2; 3, 1; 2, 2; and 1, 2 (Brown, 1960; Baroni Urbani, 1978; Taylor, 1965; Taylor, 1978). That of *A. caliginosa* (2, 3) is a new formula for *Amblyopone*, and it is rare that the number of segments of labial palp is greater than that of maxillary palp, the only other case being observed for *A. besucheti* (1, 2) (Baroni Urbani, 1978).

Amblyopone sakaii Terayama

[Japanese name: Yaiba-nokogiri-hariari]

Amblyopone sakaii Terayama, 1989: 344–345, figs. 1–2. Worker. Type locality: Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, Taiwan (1 worker, 21. viii. 1987, H. Sakai leg.). [Holotype worker in NIAES examined.]

Amblyopone sp. B: Onoyama, 1976: 127. [Specimen examined.]

Amblyopone sp. 4: Onoyama, 1989: 12, fig. 3.19a. [Specimen examined.]

Material examined. 1 worker, Ryuutan Park, Mawashi-cho, Naha, Okinawa Island, Okinawa Pref., 110 m above the sea level, 30. iii. 1975, K. Onoyama leg.

Measurements (worker). HL 0.59 (0.55 excluding clypeal denticles), 0.52 (0.49); HW 0.45, 0.40; CI 76, 77; SL 0.34 (left)–0.35 (right), 0.26 (left)–0.27 (right); SI 62–64, 50–52; ML 0.40 (left)–0.41 (right), 0.33 (right; the apex of left mandible of the Naha specimen was broken off); PW 0.31, 0.28; WL 0.72, 0.62; PtNL 0.26, 0.19; PtW 0.29, 0.24; G1L 0.26, 0.18; G1W 0.35, 0.28; G2L 0.29, 0.20; G2W 0.38, 0.31; apical width of antennal segment 0.09, 0.07; maximum width of antennal segment X0.08, 0.06. (Holotype and the Naha specimen were measured.)

Distribution. Ryukyus (Okinawa I.), Taiwan.

Remarks. My measurements of the holotype are different in several points from Terayama's (1989). Perhaps he measured the head length excluding clypeal denticles, and the scape length including the radicle, which caused great differences in the figures of cephalic and scape indices between mine and his. Ordinary and additional measurements of the holotype have been therefore added as above. Anterior clypeal margin of the holotype is not so convex as drawn in Fig. 1 of Terayama (1989), and the straight portion of ventral margin of subpetiolar process is not so extended posteriorly as in Terayama's (1989) Fig. 2.

The Naha specimen is different from the holotype in having smaller size, relatively shorter antennal scapes, the more developed and yellow (vs. brown) subpetiolar process, and the relatively wider gastral tergite I and gastral tergite II. Mandibles have a small tooth between the apical and the largest one, whereas the holotype has a very small tooth (although the original description did not mention). However, I consider that these differences are within the intraspecific variation of *A. sakaii*.

I collected the single specimen under a tile on an almost bare land with trees sparsely planted at the park, near the Shurei-no-mon.

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