

the Malaysian rainforests and also indicate our scanty knowledge of this richness.

During March 1992 three silk nest weaving species of *Camponotus* were collected by K. Rościszewski in the Pasoh Forest Reserve, a lowland rain forest in Negeri Sembilan, Peninsular Malaysia. Two of them turned out to be new species of the subgenus *Karavaievia*. They are described as *Camponotus (Karavaievia) striatipes* and *C. (K.) melanus*. The third one was a colony of the already described *C. (K.) asli* Dumpert 1989, including males. Since the identification of this species could only be based on the worker ants and the females, the identification of the males could now be made because of the new finding of this species. About two months later (May 1992) *Camponotus (Karavaievia) striatipes* was found by A. Floren in the Kinabalu area (Borneo, Sabah) at an elevation of about 650 m. This finding brought us a dealate queen which has not been found by K. Rościszewski. *Camponotus (Karavaievia) melanus* has already been found in Borneo about a month before by A. Buschinger. In contrast to the finding of Rościszewski which contained workers and males, the finding of Buschinger contained 6 alate females in addition. Also in February 1992 a colony of a silk nest weaving *Camponotus* was found by U. Maschwitz in a rain forest in the Gombak Valley near the Ulu Gombak Field Studies Centre of the University of Malaya, about 25 km north of Kuala Lumpur which also turned out to be an undescribed species of the subgenus *Karavaievia*. In the following it is given the name *Camponotus (K.) gentingensis*. Finally A. Weissflog collected in Belum (region in the northern part of Peninsular Malaysia) three new *Karavaievia* species during the Belum expedition of the Malaysian Nature Society. They were given the names *C. (K.) belumensis*, *C. (K.) nigripes* and *C. (K.) micragyne*.

TAXONOMY (K. Dumpert)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In February 1992 A. Buschinger found in a disturbed forest at Lambir near Miri, Sarawak, a silk pavilion containing workers, males and some females of a hitherto undescribed *Camponotus (Karavaievia)* species on a branch fallen to the ground. Four females were taken for the description under the name *C. (K.)*

melanus. Another finding of this new species and another undescribed *Karavaievia* species (*C. (K.) striatipes* sp. n.) were found by K. Rościszewski in a lowland rain forest in Negeri Sembilan in the Pasoh Forest Reserve in March 1992. Seventeen workers and eight males of *C. (K.) striatipes* and nineteen workers and four males of *C. (K.) melanus*, respectively, were used for the descriptions. For the description of the *striatipes* females the only female was used; this was found by A. Floren in the Kinabalu region (Borneo/Sabah) on *Aporusa subcaudata* at a height of about 6 m from the ground. A colony with males of *C. (K.) gombaki* and a colony of *C. (K.) gentingensis* were found by U. Maschwitz near the Ulu Gombak Field Studies Centre of the University of Malaya about 25 km north of Kuala Lumpur. One male of *C. (K.) gombaki* and eighteen workers, seven males and five females of *C. (K.) gentingensis* were used for the descriptions. *C. (K.) belumensis*, *C. (K.) nigripes*, and *C. (K.) micragyne* were found by A. Weissflog in a primary rain forest in northern Peninsular Malaysia, called Belum. Belum is a region in northern Perak, bounded by the Thailand and the Perak-Kelantan border. The area has been proposed as a national park by the Department of Wildlife and National Parks in 1988. Fourteen workers and one dealate female were used for the description of *C. (K.) belumensis*. No males of this species were detected. One completely censused colony of *C. (K.) belumensis* contained 323 workers, 282 pupae, 39 larvae and one dealate queen. The colony extended over 18 pavilions with a max. length of 10.5 cm and a max. width of 2 cm. Normally situated at the midrib only one pavilion was constructed between 2 leaves. *C. (K.) nigripes* was found in no more than four pavilions 3 m above ground. These pavilions contained only workers but no queen or other females and no males; twenty-two workers were used for the description. No more than three pavilions contained all specimens from *C. (K.) micragyne* including two alate females and two males. One of the females and males was used for the description, the other for the scanning electron micrographs.

The examination of the investigated specimens was made with the aid of a binocular. The measurements of the animals were made using a microscope at a magnification of 65 x. Scanning electron micrographs were taken by means of a Hitachi S 500. Thanks are due to M. Ruppel, Frankfurt.