

Camponotus melanus sp. n.

Derivatio nominis: The name is derived from the colour of the females and some of the worker ants which are especially dark.

Diagnosis: *Camponotus melanus* is the darkest of all *Karavaievia* species except *C. orinus* which is significantly larger and much more sculptured than *C. melanus*. The colour of the *melanus*-workers varies from a uniformly dark brown (specimens from Peninsular Malaysia) to others with reddish brown head and alitrunk and dark brown gaster (*melanus*-workers from Borneo). With respect to sexuals there are two other *Karavaievia* species with uniformly dark brown females: *C. orinus* (*C. montanus* Dumpert 1989) and *C. texens*. The females of *C. orinus* are significantly larger and - in contrast to *C. melanus* - completely dull. The females of *C. texens* are much more shining than those of *C. melanus*. Compared with *C. asli* the worker ants of *C. melanus* are larger. The differences of TL, HL, and HW are highly significant ($P < 0.01$). Compared with *C. gombaki*, the occipital margin of the *melanus*-workers is straight contrasting to a conspicuous concave occipital margin in the workers of *C. gombaki*. In addition, the colour and the cuticular surface are quite different in both species.

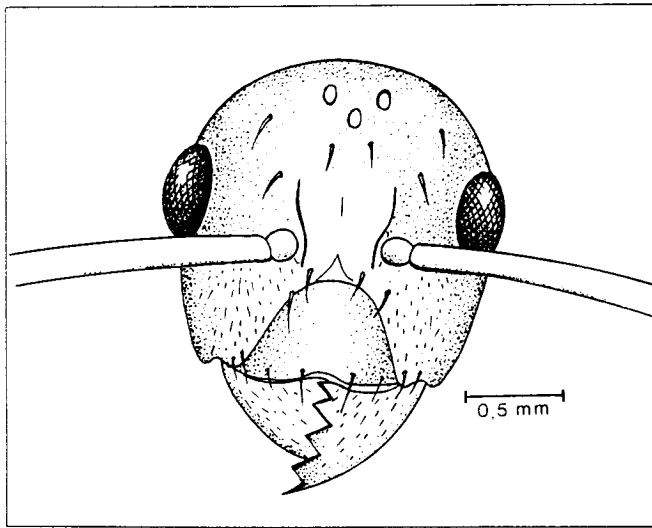


Figure 3. Head of *Camponotus (Karavaievia) striatipes* ♀.

to about midlength of the head. Apart from a lateral projection beyond the scapal insertion, they are almost straight and only slightly divergent. Clypeus similar in shape than that of the workers with the exception that its anterior margin shows a slight median semicircular excision. In contrast to all other known *Karavaievia* females this is by far the slightest median clypeal excision and shows no indented edges (Fig. 3). Mandibles strong, distinctly rounded on outside and with 5 subequal teeth on inside. Frontal area weakly delimited and as much shining as surroundings.

Alitrunk slender and more narrow than in all other known *Karavaievia* females (PW 1.15 as against 1.68 - 2.26). Petiole with a broad base, tapering toward the apex into a narrow ridge, seen from the side.

Body in most of its parts uniformly reddish brown, gaster black, antennal flagellum yellowish, legs with three whitish rings, two on the tibiae and one on trochanter and the upper most part of the femur. The body as a whole shining, gaster not as much as the rest of the body. Decumbent pubescence scarcely on the mandibles and the front parts of the head, longer erect and suberect hairs on the whole body including scapes, legs, and gaster.

Gynetype ♀: Borneo/Sabah: Poring Hot Springs on *Aporosa subcaudata*, Lower Montane > 650 m, mixed dipterocarp forest, May/9/1992, A. Floren leg. (Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel)

A. Holotype ♀: TL 5.5, HL 1.41, HW 1.54, CI 108.4, SL 1.54, SI 99.2, PW 0.89, OD 0.4.

Head nearly as long as broad (CI 108.4). Head sides convex, occipital corners strongly rounded, occipital margin concave (Fig. 1b). Frontal carinae slightly sinuate, reaching back to midlength of the head, with maximum diameter of 0.45 mm or about 0.29 HW. Anterior clypeal margin almost straight except a slight broad protrusion. Eyes are situated behind the midlength of the sides of the head; their maximum diameter is 0.4 mm or about 0.25 HW. Mandibles short, with lateral borders strongly curved and five subequal teeth on each masticatory border. Antennal scapes projecting beyond the occipital margin by about one third of their length. Pedicel longer than the following flagellar segments; apical flagellar segments slightly thickened.

Alitrunk with a deep impression between promesonotum and propodeum, and two raised stigmata