



Figure 7. Head of *Camponotus (Karavaievia) belumensis* ♀.

the head convex, occipital corners rounded, occipital margin slightly convex. Eyes are situated behind the midlength of the sides of the head. Frontal carinae extend about to midlength of head. Apart from a lateral projection behind the scapal insertion, they are almost straight and slightly divergent. Anterior clypeal margin - as in all known *Karavaievia*- ♀♀ - with semicircular excision (Fig. 7). Frontal area - as in *C. gombaki* and *C. orinus (montanus)* Dumpert 1989 - clearly delimited and as much shining as the surrounding head parts. Mandibles strong, distinctly rounded on outside, and with 5 subequal teeth on inside. Petiolar scale tapering to a ridge when seen in profile; ridge strongly rounded when seen from front or behind.

Body dark brown with reddish brown segment borders; also the front parts and the occipital corner of the head and parts of the legs (tarsi, trochanter and half of the femur) are reddish brown, coxae yellowish. All body parts shining, especially alitrunk, frontal area, and gaster. Head covered with weak but dense punctures, seen under the binocular; alitrunk

with strongly sculptured cuticle showing stripe-like structures on pro- and mesonotum. Yellowish white decumbent pubescence on the whole body, erect and suberect longer hairs occur mainly on gaster, less dense on alitrunk and head.

Gynotype ♀, Peninsular Malaysia, Belum/Perak, primary rain forest 320 m above sea level, 3 m above ground, March/3/1994, A. Weissflog leg. (Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel).

Camponotus micragyne sp. n.

Derivatio nominis: The name is derived from the fact that the females of this species are considerably smaller than those of all other yet known *Karavaievia*-species.

Diagnosis: *C. (K.) micragyne* workers are similar to *C. (K.) gentingensis*, *C. (K.) asli* and *C. (K.) belumensis* because of their similar light (yellowish) colour. *C. (K.) gentingensis* is the darkest and largest of these species and can easily be distinguished from the remaining three species because of their opaque cuticle of all body parts. The cuticles of *C. (K.) micragyne*, *C. (K.) asli* and *C. (K.) belumensis* are considerably shining. Compared with *C. (K.) belumensis*, the workers of *C. (K.) micragyne* are significantly larger. Compared with *C. (K.) asli*, the heads of *C. (K.) micragyne* are significantly wider. The females of *C. (K.) micragyne* can easily be distinguished from all other *Karavaievia* females by the considerably smaller length of their bodies (TL 7.9). TL of all other *Karavaievia* females ranges between 9.6 and 11.5.

A. Holotype ♂: TL 4.3, HL 1.1, HW 1.2, CI 112, SL 1.28, SI 97, PW 0.73, OD 0.3.

Head trapezoidal and wider than long (CI 112); occipital corners strongly rounded, occipital margin slightly concave, head sides strongly convex, more than in most other *Karavaievia* species and similar to *C. (K.) gombaki* [6] (Fig. 6b). Eyes are situated behind the midlength of the sides of the head; their maximum diameter is 0.3 mm. or about 0.25 HW. Frontal carinae are slightly divergent, and extend to about midlength of head. Anterior clypeal margin straight. Mandibles shorter than in most other *Karavaievia* species as *C. (K.) nigripes*, *C. (K.) asli*, *C. (K.)*