Allotype ♂, Peninsular Malaysia, Negeri Sembilan, Pasoh Forest Reserve, March/31/1992, K. Rościszewski leg. (Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel).

Paratype: 1 ♂ with the same data as allotype (used for the scanning electron micrograph).

Correction

In 1989 a new *Karavaievia* species was described as *Camponotus (Karavaievia) montanus* by Dumpert. In the meantime it turned out that the name *"montanus"* is occupied. The replacement name of the *Camponotus (Karavaievia)* species, described by [6], is *Camponotus (Karavaievia) orinus*.

BEHAVIOUR

(K. Dumpert, U. Maschwitz, A. Weissflog, K. Rościszewski, I. Hj. Azarae)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The subgenus *Karavaievia* is a very well defined taxonomic unit containing not only morphological but also behavioural characteristics. The common morphological traits include the subuniform size of workers, females and males, the shape of the head, the position of the eyes, the characteristic shape of frontal carinae, clypeus, mandibles, antennae and alitrunk. From these common morphological characteristics of *Karavaievia* which are defined by [7] and [6], *Camponotus (Karavaievia) orinus* showed deviations by the slight polymorphism of the worker caste [6]. Though the six presently described species fit quite well in this subgenus, there are some minor differences in a species to the rest of the *Karavaievia* species. This contains the relatively small length of the *C. (K.) micragyne* females and the shape of the workers and females of *C. (K.) striatipes*. Heads, gaster and especially alitrunks of these species are much thinner and distinctly more slender than found in all other *Karavaievia* species. Also the excision of the anterior clypeal margin of the *C. (K.) striatipes* females differs in shape and extension from the very uniform clypeal shapes of the females in all other *Karavaievia* species.

On the other hand, there is no doubt that these species all belong to the *Camponotus* subgenus *Karavaievia*. All the other characteristics of *Karavaievia* fit quite well including a lacking of worker polymorphism to a large extent. The main characteristic of *Karavaievia*, however, seems to be the weaving of silk nests with the aid of their larvae (Fig. 9). This was shown for *C. (K.) texens* and *C. (K.) gombaki* by [8] and revealed by [6] for *C. (K.) asli* and *C. (K.) orinus*. It could be shown for all the newly described species that they build silk nests too. Most of these nests are built at the undersides of leaves, forming free-hanging pockets (Fig. 10). This holds for the vast majority of the pavilions of *C. (K.) melanus*, *C. (K.) gentingensis*, *C. (K.) belumensis*, *C. (K.) nigripes*, and *C. (K.) asli*. In all these cases, the silken material at the outside of the pavi-

Figure 9. *Camponotus (Karavaievia) texens* ♀ holds a larva between her mandibles.

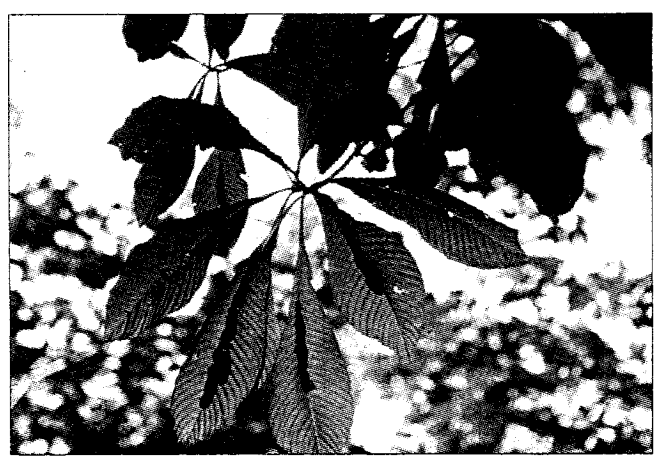

Figure 10. Pavilions of *Camponotus (Karavaievia) belumensis* attached at the underside of leaves.