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A NEW ANT OF THE GENUS DOLICHODERUS
FROM JAPAN

by

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Ants of the genus *Dolichoderus*, so far, have not been recorded nor described from Japan except Formosa. In the summer of 1930 I collected ants of this genus twice in the mountains of Gumma-ken, at Uenohara and at Nebasawa near Oze-pass. Both specimens have closely resemblance, the former being somewhat smaller than the latter. I sent them to the late Professor WHEELER and he informed me that both are the same and are a new variety of the common European *quadripunctatus*, and that although they resemble subsp. *sibirica* EMERY in colour but that form has the posterior border of the epinotal projection concave and his specimens from Turkistan are smaller than the Japanese, and further that his *D. sinensis* also has a concave border to the epinotal ridge and is different in colour, while my specimens have the posterior border of epinotal elevation straight. A description of this new form from specimens taken at Nebasawa is given below:—

***Dolichoderus quadripunctatus* subsp. japonicus** subsp. nov.

Worker. Length 4—4.5 mm.

Head oval, with straight posterior border, and in profile, excluding mandibles, elliptical. Eyes large and rather convex, situated near the middle of the sides of the head. Ocelli absent. Frontal groove rather prominent. Frontal area depressed, small and triangular. Frontal carinae sharp but low. Clypeus convex, and anterior border nearly straight. Mandibles broad, triangular and terminal border 9-10-toothed, anterior edge of it sharply pointed and almost at right angles to the terminal border. Antennal scapes

reaching to or a little beyond the posterior border of the head, funiculus 12-jointed. Thorax somewhat slender, pronotum, seen from above, broad in front but distinctly narrower than the head, but broader than mesonotum; mesoëpinotal sides compressed, mesoëpinotal constriction pronounced; mesonotum round but little longer than broad and broader than epinotum, basal surface of epinotum also convex and as long as mesonotum. Epinotal declivity strongly concave and nearly as long as base of epinotum. Posterior border of epinotal projection almost straight or central portion of the border slightly concave, while that of subsp. *sibirica* EMERY and *D. sinensis* WHEELER both concave. Petiolar scale very thick and inclined forward, seen from behind broader upward with straight border and round corners. Gaster relatively large and elliptical. Legs slender.

Head, dorsal surface of thorax and petiolar scale strongly foveolate, inter-foveola region finely reticulate. Mandibles reticulate with sparse punctures. Gaster rather smooth and shining but very finely reticulate.

Hairs whitish, rather delicate, sparse, present on the mandibles and very sparsely on the gaster, almost absent on the head and on the thorax. Fine, oblique, rather sparse on the legs.

Dark brown; head blackish, epinotum, petiolar scale, gaster, coxae and femora very dark. Pro- and mesonotum somewhat lighter. Mandibles, antennae, trochanters, tibiae and tarsi yellowish brown. First and second gastric segments both provided with a pair of yellowish patches. Central portion of the eye darker.

Type, in the author's collection.

In finishing I wish to express my hearty thanks to the late Professor WHEELER for his kind encouragement.

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