

overhanging antennal scrobe. The close relationship between *P. aristotelis* and *P. hortensis* Forel and its possible relatives is inferred by their exceptional characteristics, i.e., distinctly reticulate ventral faces of midcoxa and hindcoxa in the major.

Distribution Southern Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Sumatra, Java and Lombok (Figs. 59).

Bionomics This species inhabits well-developed forests from lowlands to hill areas (probably not exceeding 1000 m alt.). It nests in rotting twigs and wood blocks on the forest floor, and stores up a number of tiny seeds in the nest (Eg96-BOR-142, 144, 197, 205, 221, 235, 273, 317). I have never encountered colonies which include more than one dealate queen.

6. *Pheidole bugi* Wheeler (Fig. 8)

Pheidole bugi Wheeler, 1919: 66, major and minor (MCZ, Type 8947). Type locality: Sarawak, Borneo. Three syntypes (1 major and 2 minors) were examined, and the major was designated as the **lectotype**. Careful examination of the type material of *P. bugi* and Wheeler's original description suggest that the two minors belong to a species of the genus *Monomorium*.

Specimens examined BORNEO. Sabah, Malaysia: Tawau Hills Park, 2 minors (GC), KE, 1996. Brunei: Merimbun Heritage Park, 3 majors and 5 minors (Eg99-BOR-004). NANSEI IS., Japan. Shuri, Okinawajima, 1 major and 3 minors (Colony: A-7), K. Kishima leg., 1999. SOUTHERN CHINA. Hongkong: Tai Lung Farm, Sheung Shui, New Territory, 1 minor (GC), KE, 1999. Macau: Hac-Sa, Coloane I., 1 minor (GC), KE, 1999. MYEIK'S ARCHIPELAGO, Myanmar. Cat & Kitten I., 4 majors and 18 minors, Ecoswiss coll., 1999 (MZLS). SUMATRA, Indonesia. Maninjau, W. Sumatra, 10 minors, SNS; 27 km from Tapau to Painau, W. Sumatra, 1 minor, SNS; Padang, W. Sumatra, 1 minor, SNS; Teluk Bayur, nr. Padang, W. Sumatra, 2 majors, SNS. MENTAWAI IS., Indonesia. Pulau Sipora, 5 minors, SNS. LOMBOK, Indonesia. Selong, 11 majors and 12 minors (Eg98-LMB-1020, 1021).

Major Measurements and indices (n=4): TL 2.5 mm, HL 1.10-1.11 mm, HW 0.91-0.95 mm, SL 0.43-0.45 mm, FL 0.62 mm, CI 83-86, SI 47-49, FI 66-68. Head broadest at 3/5-2/3 distance of head (as measured from the mid-point of a transverse line spanning the anteriormost and posteriormost projecting points, respectively (cf. Fig. 2A)) (Fig. 8A), in profile slightly impressed on vertex (Fig. 8B). Hypostoma bearing three median processes (Fig. 8C). Clypeus without a median longitudinal carina, with anterior margin weakly concave medially. Eye situated at about 1/3 distance of head; distance between mandibular insertion and anterior margin of eye ca. 1.4 times as long as maximal diameter of eye. Frontal carina and antennal scrobe present only around antennal insertion. Masticatory margin of mandible with apical and preapical teeth, and a distinct denticle in front of basal angle. Antenna with 3-segmented club; scape slightly extending beyond midlength of head; terminal segment 1.1-1.2 times as long as preceding two segments together. Promesonotum forming a high dome, with an inconspicuous prominence on its posterior declivity (Fig. 8E); each dorsolateral portion of the dome produced outward (Fig. 8D). Mesopleuron without a distinct transverse impression. Propodeal spine triangular, 2.5-3 times as long as diameter of propodeal spiracle. Petiole 1.5-1.6 times as long as postpetiole (excluding helcium); petiolar node high, in posterior view slightly emarginate at apex. Postpetiole 1.4-1.5 times as broad as petiolar node, angulate laterally.

Frons longitudinally rugose; vertex, and dorsal and dorsolateral faces of occipital lobe reticulate, with enclosures punctured and dull or inconspicuously punctured; lateral face of occipital lobe covered with interrupted rugulae; dorsum of promesonotum reticulate, with punctured enclosures; lateral face of promesonotum weakly rugoso-punctured; lower part of mesopleuron smooth and shining in part; remainder of alitrunk, petiole and postpetiole punctured and dull; first gastral tergite