

Recognition This small species is recognised among Indo-Chinese and Indo-Malayan congeners by a combination of the following characteristics: hypostoma of the major bearing three median processes; frontal carina and antennal scrobe of the major present only around antennal insertion; posterior declivity of promesonotal dome only with an inconspicuous prominence in the major; alitrunk of the major largely sculptured, and head above subocular level and alitrunk of the minor punctured. In general habitus this species is very similar to *P. rabo* among Bornean congeners, but easily distinguished from the latter where lateral two of the three median processes on hypostoma of the major are much larger than medianmost one, and head below subocular level of the minor is punctured. The major of this species is also similar to that of *P. simoni* Emery (for redescription of the lectotype of *P. simoni*, see Eguchi, 2001), but in the latter eye of the major smaller, and posterior declivity of promesonotum of the major with a conspicuous prominence.

I borrowed from MHNG six syntypes of *P. rinae* var. *mala* which was described from Java by Forel (1911b: 205) (of the 3 majors and 3 minors examined, a major is designated here as the **lectotype**). This form and *P. bugi* are very similar to each other, and probably conspecific. But I refrain here from concluding their status since no true minors of *P. bugi* are included in the type material and the direct comparison of the minor of the two forms is impossible (body sculpture is occasionally very important in the minors of small-sized species). Colony-based specimens from various localities within the Indo-Malayan subregion should be examined prior to final decision.

Distribution Japan (Okinawa I.), S. China, Borneo, Sumatra, Mentawai Is. and Lombok. This is the first record of the species from Japan (Japanese name: Nanyô-tenkoku-oozuari).

Bionomics This species seems to inhabit open lands and forest edges. Thus it has probably widened its range at least partly through human commerces.

7. *Pheidole butteli* Forel (Fig. 9)

Pheidole butteli Forel, 1913: 36, major, minor, queen and male (MHNG). Type locality: Tandjong Slamet, Sumatra. Lectotype designation and redescription of type material: Eguchi, 2001.

Specimens examined BORNEO. Sabah, Malaysia: Gunong Rara, 4 majors, 14 minors, 2 queens and 1 male (Eg97-BOR-524); nr. Kota Kinabalu, 7 majors and 16 minors (Eg96-BOR-104); Mahua Waterfall area, 1 major and 1 minor (MA00-HO-034); Pulau Gaya (Tunku Abdul Rahman Park, off the coast of Kota Kinabalu), 5 majors and 11 minors (GC), SKY, 1995. Sarawak, Malaysia: Lambir Hills N. P., 5 majors, 9 minors and 1 queen (Eg98-BOR-830). Brunei: Merimbun Heritage Park, 4 majors, 10 minors and 2 queens (Eg99-BOR-085). MALAY PENINSULA. Malaysia: Ulu Gombak, 2 majors, 3 minors and 1 male (FI92MG-542). SUMATRA, Indonesia. Lubuk Gadang, W. Sumatra, 1 major and 9 minors, SNS; Ulu Gadut, nr. Padang, W. Sumatra, 4 majors, 7 minors and 2 queens (FI97-343, 411, 415). JAVA, Indonesia. Kebun Raya, Bogor, 2 majors, 7 minors and 1 queen (31, 10/13b), MK, 1996 and 1999; Ujung Kulon, W. Java, 4 majors, 4 minors, 4 queens and 1 male (FI95-546, 732, 810).

Major Measurements and indices (n=6): TL 2.0-2.4 mm, HL 0.88-1.02 mm, HW 0.76-0.87 mm, SL 0.42-0.48 mm, FL 0.55-0.64 mm, CI 82-88, SI 53-59, FI 70-78. Head broadest about 1/2-2/3 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. 9A), in profile not or slightly impressed on vertex (Fig. 9B). Hypostoma bearing three median processes (Fig. 9C). Clypeus without a median longitudinal carina, with anterior margin weakly emarginate medially. Eye situated at about 1/3 distance of head; distance between mandibular insertion and anterior margin of eye 1.4-1.6 times as long as maximal diameter of eye. Frontal carina almost absent, or inconspicuous and extending