

SL 0.81-0.97 mm, AL 0.88-1.10 mm, FL 0.84-1.08 mm, CI 73-77, SI 170-186, FI 183-200. Head in full-face view oval; occipital carina forming a well-developed flange (Fig. 10D, E). Clypeus without a median longitudinal carina, with anterior margin in full-face view truncate medially. Eyes situated just in front of midlength of head; distance between mandibular insertion and anterior margin of eye 0.9-1.0 times as long as maximal diameter of eye. Frontal carina and antennal scrobe present only around antennal insertion. Antenna with 3-segmented club; scape extending beyond posterior border of head by more than its 1/3 length; terminal segment 0.8-0.9 times as long as preceding two segments together. Promesonotal dome with a gentle prominence on its posterior declivity (Fig. 10F). Mesopleuron without a transverse impression. Propodeal spine elongate-triangular, ca. 1.5 times as long as diameter of propodeal spiracle. Petiole cuneiform, 1.2-1.3 times as long as postpetiole (excluding helcium); petiolar node low, in posterior view not emarginate at apex. Postpetiole in dorsal view subpentagonal, 1.8-2.2 times as broad as petiolar node.

Head including clypeus and promesonotum smooth and shining; remainder of alitrunk punctured; lateral faces of petiole and postpetiole weakly punctured; dorsa of petiole and postpetiole, and gaster almost smooth and shining. Prominence on posterior declivity of promesonotum, and dorsum of propodeum each bearing a pair of standing hairs (Fig. 10F). Body yellowish-brown with a little lighter alitrunk; legs sometimes a little lighter than alitrunk.

Recognition The closest relative of this species is the sympatric *P. aglae* Forel, but in the latter antennal scrobe of the major is not margined below by distinct carina (Fig. 4A); propodeal spine of the major has narrow base (Fig. 4D); and prominence on posterior declivity of promesonotum, and dorsum of propodeum each bear more than two pairs of erect or suberect hairs in the minor (Fig. 4G).

Distribution Southern Malay Peninsula, Borneo and Sumatra.

Bionomics This species inhabits well-developed lowland and hill forests, and nests in the soil.

9. *Pheidole cingulata* (Fr. Smith)

Atta cingulata Fr. Smith, 1857: 77, major and minor. Type locality: Borneo. Type material not examined.

Aphaenogaster cingulata: Dalla Torre, 1893: 102.

Pheidole cingulata: Emery, 1915a: 69.

According to B. Bolton (pers. com., 2000) "the types of *P. cingulata* are not here [BM], not at Oxford, and are presumed lost". Therefore I can not give any additional information on this species. The original description (Fr. Smith, 1857) is cited below.

"Worker major. Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ line [1 line=2.1 mm]. Head very large, ferruginous, the antennae paler; eyes very small, placed at the sides of the head a little before the middle. Thorax: pale ferruginous, very convex or globose anteriorly, much narrower behind, with two short acute spines on the metathorax; legs pale rufo-testaceous. Abdomen: ovate, with the base truncated, with a fuscous ring in the middle; the nodes of the peduncle globose.

Worker minor. About 1 line in length. The head much smaller and more elongate; in colour, resembling the larger worker, and equally smooth and shining; the abdomen with a fuscous ring in the middle.

Hab. Borneo (Sarawak)."