

material, collected from Gunong Rara) and Eg96-BOR-189 (Danum Valley) are relatively large in size, and their hypostoma has three median processes, of which medianmost one is much reduced

Recognition This relatively small-sized species is recognised among Indo-Chinese and Indo-Malayan congeners by a combination of the following characteristics: occipital lobe of the major smooth and shining; posterior declivity of promesonotal dome lacking a distinct prominence in both the subcastes (Fig. 13C, E); dorsal outline of propodeum almost continuous and straight in profile in both the subcastes (Fig. 13C, E); propodeal spine of the minor elongate-triangular, 3.5-4 times as long as diameter of propodeal spiracle (Fig. 13C, E).

Distribution Borneo, Sumatra, Java and Bali.

13. *Pheidole elisae* Emery (Fig. 14)

Pheidole elisae Emery, 1900: 686, major (MCSN). Type locality: Engano. One syntype was examined.

Pheidole elisae var. *nenia* Forel, 1913: 30, major and minor (MHNG). Type locality: Sumatra. Revised status as subspecies: Bolton, 1995. Lectotype designation: Eguchi, 2001. **New synonymy.**

Specimens examined BORNEO. Sabah, Malaysia: Poring, 450-500 m alt., 3 majors and 5 minors (Eg96-BOR-287) / 550 m alt., 8 majors (GC), SKY, 1995 / 600 m alt., 12 majors, 19 minors, 3 queens and 2 males (528; 6XII1006-S5-2, 6XII1006-S5-12, 6XII1006-S5-44, 6XII1206-S6-3, 6XII1206-S6-28 and 6XII1206-S6-29), TK. Brunei: Belalong Forest Section, 5 majors, 5 minors and 1 queen (Eg99-BOR-203, 213); Merimbun Heritage Park, 7 majors and 8 minors (Eg99-BOR-073, 077). MALAY PENINSULA. Malaysia: Ulu Gombak, 4 majors, 6 minors and 1 male (FI96-651, 673). SUMATRA, Indonesia. Padang, W. Sumatra, 1 major and 1 minor (4/28a), MK, 1998; Bt. Sabalah, W. Sumatra, 2 majors, 3 minors and 3 males (FI92-232); Sipisang, nr. Padang, W. Sumatra, 2 majors, 5 minors, 1 queen and 1 male (FI96-128); Sukarami, nr. Padang, W. Sumatra, 6 majors and 9 minors (FI92-58, 62, 85; FI96-175) / 2 majors and 5 minors (9/29a), MK, 1999; Ulu Gadut, nr. Padang, W. Sumatra, 6 majors, 8 minors, 1 queen and 4 males (FI96-96; FI97-362, 363). JAVA, Indonesia. Kebun Raya, Bogor, 3 majors and 10 minors (FI92-341); G. Halimun, 6 majors and 7 minors (FI96-359; FI98-312, 370, 397) / 2 majors and 5 minors (10/17d), MK, 1999.

Major Measurements and indices (n=5): TL 2.5-2.7 mm, HL 1.24-1.35 mm, HW 1.24-1.35 mm, SL 0.55-0.58 mm, FL 0.44-0.82 mm, CI 88-91, SI 48-50, FI 66-70. Head broadest at about 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. 14A), in profile not impressed on vertex (Fig. 14B). Hypostoma bearing a pair of small median processes. Clypeus without a median longitudinal carina, with anterior margin distinctly emarginate medially. Eye situated at about 1/3 distance of head; distance between mandibular insertion and anterior margin of eye 1.5-1.7 times as long as maximal diameter of eye; eight ommatidia present on longest axis of eye. Frontal carina inconspicuous, extending backward to 3/5-2/3 distance of head. Antennal scrobe present only around antennal insertion. Antenna with 3-segmented club; antennal scape slightly extending beyond midlength of head; terminal segment 1.1-1.2 times as long as preceding two segments together. Masticatory margin of mandible with apical and preapical teeth, without a conspicuous denticle in front of basal angle. Promesonotum forming a high dome, without a prominence on its posterior declivity (Fig. 14C); each dorsolateral portion of the dome not produced outward. Mesopleuron divided by a transverse impression into two parts, of which lower part is distinctly margined dorsally. Propodeal spine elongate-triangular or horn-like, 2-2.5 times as long as diameter of propodeal spiracle. Petiole 1.9-2.0 times as long as postpetiole (excluding helcium); petiolar node high (Fig. 14C), in posterior view not emarginate at apex. Postpetiole high, 1.5-1.6 times as broad as petiolar node.