

Minor Measurements and indices (n=6): TL 2.0-2.2 mm, HL 0.66-0.73 mm, HW 0.57-0.63 mm, SL 0.78-0.85 mm, AL 0.92-1.02 mm, FL 0.83-0.93 mm, CI 82-87, SI 134-141, FI 145-154. Head in full-face view oval (Fig. 16D), with conspicuous occipital carina. 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 very low prominence on its posterior declivity (Fig. 16E). Mesopleuron without a transverse impression. Propodeal spine elongate-triangular, ca. 1.5 times as long as diameter of propodeal spiracle. Petiole cuneiform, 1.3-1.4 times as long as postpetiole (excluding helcium); petiolar node low, in posterior view not emarginate at apex. Postpetiole in dorsal view subpentagonal, 1.6-1.7 times as broad as petiolar node.

Head including clypeus smooth and shining, with several rugulae between antennal insertion and eye; promesonotum smooth and shining; mesopleuron and lateral face of propodeum punctured; lateral face of petiole slightly punctured; dorsum of petiole, and postpetiole and gaster smooth and shining. Body light brown with darker head and gaster; flagella and legs a little lighter than alitrunk.

Recognition This medium-sized species with general habitus is recognised among morphologically similar Bornean congeners by the characters given in the key.

Distribution Widespread throughout subtropical and tropical Asia, from China to the Moluccas, and spottily distributed in the Pacific Region where it has apparently been spread by human commerce (Wilson & Taylor, 1967).

Bionomics This species inhabits open lands and forest edges, and nests in the soil and under stones.

16. *Pheidole ghigii* Emery (Fig. 17)

Pheidole ghigii Emery, 1900: 685, major and minor (MCSN). Type locality: Sumatra. Redescription of type material: Eguchi, 2001.

Specimens examined BORNEO. Sarawak, Malaysia: Bako N. P., 1 major and 18 minors (GC), SKY, 1993; Old Tower Region, Lambir Hills N. P., 1 major and 9 minors (GC), SKY, 1993 / 50 ha plot, 1 major and 6 minors (GC), SKY, 1993.

Major Measurements and indices (n=3): TL 2.4-3.1 mm, HL 1.30-1.47 mm, HW 1.22-1.39 mm, SL 0.60-0.65 mm, FL 0.82-0.88 mm, CI 94-95, SI 47-49, FI 63-67. Head broadest around 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. 17A), in profile not impressed on vertex (Fig. 17B). Hypostoma bearing a pair of large median processes (Fig. 17C). Clypeus without a median longitudinal carina, with anterior margin weakly concave medially. Eye situated just in front of 1/3 distance of head; distance between mandibular insertion and anterior margin of eye 1.9-2.2 times as long as maximal diameter of eye. Frontal carina inconspicuous, extending backward to 3/5 distance of head. Antennal scrobe only present around antennal insertion. Antenna with 3-segmented club; scape extending backward to 1/2-3/5 distance of head; terminal segment ca. 1.1 times as long as preceding two segments together. Masticatory margin of mandible with apical and preapical teeth, and a denticle in front of basal angle. Promesonotum forming a high dome, with a distinct prominence on