

(sometimes promesonotum also darker), or blackish-brown with lighter mandibles, waist and gaster; legs a little lighter than alitrunk.

Minor Measurements and indices (n=9): TL 1.3-1.7 mm, HL 0.41-0.50 mm, HW 0.39-0.48 mm, SL 0.35-0.47 mm, AL 0.52-0.65 mm, FL 0.36-0.48 mm, CI 93-97, SI 91-103, FI 92-101. Head in full-face view almost flat posteriorly (Fig. 20F); occipital carina almost absent dorsally on head. Clypeus without a median longitudinal carina, with anterior margin in full-face view slightly convex or truncate medially. Eye situated just in front of midlength of head; distance between mandibular insertion and anterior margin of eye 0.7-0.8 times as long as maximal diameter of eye. Frontal carina rarely present as an evanescent rugula extending beyond midlength of head. Antennal scrobe present only around antennal insertion. Antenna with 3-segmented club; scape extending beyond posterior border of head by its 1/5 length; terminal segment 1.1-1.2 times as long as preceding two segments together. Promesonotal dome without any prominence on its posterior declivity (Fig. 20G). Mesopleuron sometimes with an inconspicuous transverse impression. Propodeal spine ca. 1.5 times as long as diameter of propodeal spiracle. Petiole 1.5-1.6 times as long as postpetiole (excluding helcium); petiolar node in posterior view not emarginate at apex. Postpetiole ca. 1.7 times as broad as petiolar node.

Clypeus smooth and shining; remainder of head largely smooth and shining, or weakly rugoso-reticulate between eye and antennal insertion; promesonotum smooth and shining; remainder of alitrunk punctured at least partly; lateral face of petiole weakly punctured; dorsum of petiole, and postpetiole and gaster smooth and shining. Body light yellowish-brown, yellowish-brown or light brown, sometimes with a little darker head and gaster.

Recognition *P. hortensis* is closely related to *P. maculifrons* Wheeler, *P. tenebricosa* sp. nov., *P. clypeocornis* sp. nov., *P. kikutai* sp. nov. and *P. rugifera* sp. nov. All these are well recognisable among Indo-Chinese and Indo-Malayan congeners in having the following exceptional characteristics: masticatory margin of mandible bearing two denticles just in front of basal angle in the major (this condition is seen in only *P. fantasia* Chapman except the above six species); ventral faces of midcoxa and hindcoxa distinctly reticulate (this condition is seen in only *P. aristotelis* except the above six species). The following characteristics are also shared among the six species: frontal carina of the major horizontal, and (narrowly) overhanging antennal scrobe (Fig. 20A); hypostoma of the major bearing a median process. *P. maculifrons* Wheeler (1929b: 42) is easily distinguished from the other five species collected from Borneo by having frons very weakly rugose longitudinally, vertex almost smooth and shining, dorsum of occipital lobe weakly reticulate, and alitrunk smooth and shining (one syntype major of *P. maculifrons*, labelled as "Holotype, MCZ, 22884", was examined; close relationship between *P. hortensis* and *P. maculifrons* has already been suggested in Wheeler's original description). *P. hortensis* is distinguished from remainder of the five Bornean species as follows: in *P. tenebricosa* sp. nov. head and alitrunk of the minor punctured; in *P. clypeocornis* sp. nov. each lateral part of clypeus of the major developed into a horn (Fig. 11); in *P. kikutai* sp. nov. occipital carina of the minor complete (Fig. 23D); in *P. rugifera* sp. nov. head and alitrunk of the minor punctured, and outer face of mandible of the major with rugulae which run from its base toward masticatory margin (Fig. 43A).

Distribution Southern Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Sumatra and Java.