

Bionomics This species inhabits not only well-developed forests but also drier and shrubby vegetation. The species usually nests in rotting twigs and wood blocks on the ground, and stores up a number of tiny seeds in its nest (Eg96-BOR-062; Eg97-BOR-378, 448, 470). I have never encountered colonies containing more than one dealate queen.

20. *Pheidole huberi* Forel (Fig. 21)

Pheidole huberi Forel, 1911c: 374, major and minor (MHNG). Type locality: Sumatra. Lectotype designation and redescription of type material: Eguchi, 2001.

Pheidole huberi var. *perakensis* Forel, 1911c: 376 and 386, major, minor and queen (MHNG). Type locality: Perak, W. Malaysia. Revised status as subspecies of *P. huberi*: Bolton, 1995b. Lectotype designation and solution of synonymy (as a junior synonym of *P. huberi*): Eguchi, 2001.

Specimens examined BORNEO. Sabah, Malaysia: Tawau Hills Park, 6 majors and 14 minors (SB96-SKY-10). Sarawak, Malaysia: Bako N. P., 1 minor (GC), SKY, 1993; G. Gading N. P., 1 major and 1 minor (GC), Abd. Rahman Nona leg., 1994; Lambir Hills N. P., 5 majors and 17 minors (GC), SKY, 1993 and 1997; Mulu (lowland), 5 minors (GC), SKY, 1993; Niah N. P., 1 minor (GC), SKY, 1993. MALAY PENINSULA. Malaysia: Ulu Gombak, 2 majors and 3 minors (FI99-113).

Major Measurements and indices (n=7): TL 3.6-3.9 mm, HL 1.56-1.66 mm, HW 1.58-1.70 mm, SL 0.93-0.99 mm, FL 1.39-1.46 mm, CI 96-102, SI 54-62, FI 82-91. Head broadest at about 4/5 distance of head (as measured from the mid-point of a transverse line spanning the anteriormost and posteriormost projecting points, respectively (cf. Fig. 2A)); posterior margin of head broadly concave medially (Fig. 21A); head in profile not impressed on vertex (Fig. 21B). Hypostoma with three median processes (medianmost one of them lower) (Fig. 21C). Clypeus with a median longitudinal carina, with anterior margin emarginate medially. Eye situated at about 1/3 distance of head; distance between mandibular insertion and anterior margin of eye 1.7-1.9 times as long as maximal diameter of eye. Frontal carina weak, extending backward to about 2/3 distance of head. Antennal scrobe present only around antennal insertion. Antenna with 3-segmented club; scape reaching 2/3-3/4 distance of head; terminal segment 0.8-0.9 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. Promesonotal dome without a distinct prominence on its posterior declivity (Fig. 21D). Mesopleuron with a weak transverse impression. Propodeal spine horn-like, 4.5-5 times as long as diameter of propodeal spiracle. Petiole cuneiform, 1.4-1.5 times as long as postpetiole (excluding helcium); petiolar node in posterior view slightly emarginate at apex. Postpetiole 1.7-1.9 times as broad as petiolar node.

Frons longitudinally rugose, with smooth and shining interspaces; the longitudinal rugulae curving outward on occipital lobes (Fig. 21A); area between frontal carina and subocular level rugoso-reticulate; lateral face of head in front of eye longitudinally rugose; dorsum of promesonotum smooth and shining, sometimes with transverse rugulae; lateral face of promesonotum largely smooth and shining or with rugulae; mesopleuron and lateral face of propodeum rugoso-reticulate, with weakly punctured enclosures; dorsa of petiole and postpetiole smooth and shining, and their lateral faces weakly punctured; gaster smooth and shining. Head with few standing hairs, and scattered short appressed hairs; outer face of mandible sparsely covered with very short appressed hairs, which are 0.02-0.04 mm in length and much shorter than distance between piligerous punctures; submarginal zone of masticatory margin of mandible with a row of longer hairs; alitrunk completely lacking standing hairs, with scattered short appressed hairs. Body reddish-brown to dark reddish-brown, sometimes with a little darker occipital lobe, dorsum of alitrunk and gaster.