

maximal diameter of eye. Frontal carina and antennal scrobe present only around antennal insertion. Antenna with 3-segmented club; in full-face view scape extending beyond posterior border of head by more than its 1/3 length; terminal segment ca. 0.8 times as long as preceding two segments together. Promesonotum forming a dome with a pair of spine, with an inconspicuous prominence on its posterior declivity (Fig. 24E). Mesopleuron without a transverse impression. Propodeal spine long, 5-6 times as long as diameter of propodeal spiracle, almost straight or downcurved. Petiole in profile cuneiform, ca. 1.5 times as long as postpetiole (excluding helcium); petiolar node in posterior view weakly emarginate at apex; its posterior face usually margined dorsally and laterally. Postpetiole 2.1-2.3 times as broad as petiolar node.

Clypeus smooth and shining with several rugulae; remainder of head, and alitrunk reticulate; petiole weakly punctured laterally, smooth and shining anterodorsally, and very weakly punctured posterodorsally; postpetiole weakly punctured laterally and very weakly punctured dorsally; gaster smooth and shining. Body sparsely bearing standing hairs. Body dark reddish-brown with lighter mandibles; antennae and legs lighter than alitrunk.

Recognition *P. lokitae* is closely related to *P. quadrensis* Forel, *P. quadricuspis* Emery, *P. sperata* Forel, *P. acantha* sp. nov. and *P. spinicornis* sp. nov., and several undescribed species (see under *P. quadrensis*), and they are recognisable among Indo-Chinese and Indo-Malayan congeners by a combination of the following characteristics: promesonotum of both the subcastes armed with a pair of long and acute spines (Figs. 24C, E, 38D, E, G); hypostoma of the major bearing a pair of stout median processes (Fig. 38C). *P. lokitae*, *P. quadricuspis*, *P. quadrensis*, *P. acantha* sp. nov. and *P. spinicornis* sp. nov. are known from Borneo, and are distinguished from each other by the characters given in the key.

Distribution Borneo and Sumatra.

Bionomics This species seems to inhabit well-developed hill forests. The colony collected from Mahua Waterfall area (Eg00-BOR-102) nested inside a rotting fallen log, and stored up a number of tiny seeds in its nest.

24. *Pheidole longipes* (Fr. Smith) (Fig. 25)

Myrmica longipes Fr. Smith, 1857: 70, minor (BMNH). Type locality: Singapore. One syntype (minor) was examined.

Ischnomyrmex longipes: Mayr, 1862: 739.

Aphaenogaster longipes: Emery, 1895: 470.

Pheidole (Ischnomyrmex) longipes: Forel, 1913: 49.

Pheidole longipes: Bolton, 1995b: 324. Redescription: Eguchi, 1999: 97.

Subspecies enumerated in Bolton, 1995b: nominal plus *conicollis* Emery, 1900: 681, Sumatra; *continentis* Forel, 1911a: 24, Burma; *pseudola* Forel, 1915: 28, Sumatra (for these forms type material was not examined by me). Eguchi (1999) wrongly treated *Aphaenogaster (Ischnomyrmex) longipes* var. *laevior* Emery, 1887 as a subspecies of *P. longipes* without referring to Emery (1888) who raised the var. *laevior* to species rank. Later Emery (1915a) transferred it under *Aphaenogaster (Deromyrma)*.

Specimens examined BORNEO. Sabah, Malaysia: Poring, ca. 450-500 m alt., 2 majors and 16 minors (Eg96-BOR-265) / 600 m alt., 4 majors and 9 minors (6X2906-6-1a, 6XII2306-26-Fb), TK / 900 m alt., 4 majors and 10 minors (B14, 7IV0310-5-Ga), TK; Sepilok forest, 5 majors and 9 minors (Eg98-BOR-879). Sarawak, Malaysia: Bt. Entimau (390 m alt.), 1 major and 1 minor (GC), Mahmud leg., 1994; Lambir Hills N. P., 1 major and 1 minor (GC), SKY, 1997 / 8 majors, 10 minors and 1 queen (Eg98-BOR-815); Bt. Lanjak, Engkari, 2 majors and 2 minors (GC), K. Het leg., 1994; Sg. Segerugok, Song, 1 major and 1 minor (GC), Abd. Rahman Nona leg., 1993. Brunei: Belalong Forest Section, 11 majors, 13 minors and 3