

clypeus to occipital carina); distance between mandibular insertion and anterior margin of eye 0.9-1.0 times as long as maximal diameter of eye. Antenna without conspicuous club (Fig. 25F), but 8th segment 1.3-1.4 times as long as 7th. Promesonotal dome with a distinct prominence on its posterior declivity (Fig. 25G). Mesopleuron without distinct transverse impression. Propodeal spine 2-2.5 times as long as diameter of propodeal spiracle. Petiole in profile cuneiform, with ill-defined node, 0.9-1.0 times as long as postpetiole. Postpetiole 2.0-2.3 times as broad as petiole, in dorsal view distinctly longer than broad, gently narrowed forward in its anterior 2/3.

Clypeus smooth and shining, or slightly punctured and with several rugulae; remainder of head and promesonotal dome smooth and shining; mesopleuron and lateral face of propodeum punctured (occasionally smooth and shining partly); lateral faces of petiole and postpetiole weakly punctured; dorsa of petiole and postpetiole, and gaster smooth and shining. Body brown to dark brown (rarely light brown); legs lighter than alitrunk.

**Recognition** This species is closely related to *P. comata* Fr. Smith and *P. montana* Eguchi, and these three are peculiar among Indo-Chinese and Indo-Malayan congeners in the characteristics noted under *P. comata*. This species is distinguished from related species by the characteristics noted under *P. comata* and *P. montana*.

**Distribution** Indochina, Malay Peninsula, Borneo and Sumatra.

**Bionomics** This species inhabits well-developed forests, and nests in rotting fallen logs on the forest floor.

## 25. Pheidole lucioccipitalis sp. nov. (Fig. 26)

Holotype Major, colony: Eg96-BOR-292, Poring (500-550 m alt.), Sabah, E. Malaysia (Borneo), K. Eguchi leg., 1996, deposited in UMS.

**Paratypes** 7 majors, 11 minors and 4 males from the same colony to which the holotype belongs, deposited in BMNH, MBD, MCSN, MCZ, MHNG, MSNM, NHMW and UMS.