

central part) concentrically rugose with interspaces punctured very weakly and shining; mesopleuron and propodeum rugoso-reticulate, with weakly punctured enclosures; lateral face of petiole very weakly punctured; dorsum of petiole, and postpetiole and gaster smooth and shining. Body dark reddish-brown with lighter alitrunk; flagella and tarsi lighter than alitrunk.

Recognition This relatively large-sized species is characterised by its exceptionally long propodeal spine in both the subcastes (Fig. 30C, E).

Distribution Southern Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Sumatra and Mentawai Is. (Fig. 60).

Bionomics This species inhabits lowland rainforests. It is very rare on the ground, while I found two nests in trunks of newly logged trees in Danum Valley, and a migrating column near a newly logged tree in Gunong Rara. Thus this species is very probably arboreal.

30. *Pheidole montana* Eguchi (Fig. 31)

Pheidole montana Eguchi, 1999: 100-102, major, minor and queen (UMS, MNHA). Type locality: Mt. Kinabalu (nr. Park Headquarters, ca. 1500 m alt.), Sabah, Borneo.

Specimens examined BORNEO. Sabah, Malaysia: Poring, ca. 1200 m alt., 19 minors (123B, B137), TK / 1530 m alt. (East Ridge), 1 minor (code EW-2), CB, 1995 / 1740 m alt. (East Ridge), 1 minor (code FB-3), CB, 1995; Kinabalu Park Headquarters area, 1500 m alt., 2 majors, 71 minors and 2 queens (116Aa, 116b, 126L, 130A, 152A, 167A, 169A, 184A, 207, 212A, 297A, 592A; 7IV11147-7A4), TK / 15 minors (GC), SKY, 1995 / ca. 1800 m alt., 1 major and 19 minors (Eg97-BOR-387, 407; Eg98-BOR-846) / 2 majors and 10 minors (676A), TK.

Major Measurements and indices (n=8): TL 5.8-6.3 mm, HL 2.37-2.70 mm, HW 2.32-2.53 mm, SL 1.60-1.72 mm, FL 2.63-2.87 mm, CI 93-100, SI 64-71, FI 108-117. Head broadest at 3/5-7/10 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 in full-face view with median emargination from which an inconspicuous longitudinal impression extends to midlength of head (Fig. 31A); head in profile not impressed on vertex (Fig. 31B) Hypostoma without median processes. Clypeus with a median longitudinal carina, with anterior margin weakly emarginate medially. Eye situated around 1/3 distance of head; distance between mandibular insertion and anterior margin of eye 1.7-1.8 times as long as maximal diameter of eye. Frontal carina and antennal scrobe present only around antennal insertion. Antenna without conspicuous club; scape extending backward to 4/5 distance of head. Masticatory margin of mandible with apical and preapical teeth, and a denticle in front of basal angle. Promesonotal dome with a distinct prominence on its posterior declivity (Fig. 31C); the prominence in anterior view not or very weakly concave medially. Mesopleuron with an indistinct transverse impression. Propodeal spine corniform, 3.5-4 times as long as diameter of propodeal spiracle. Petiole in profile cuneiform, almost as long as postpetiole, with ill-defined node of which apex is in posterior view distinctly concave. Postpetiole in dorsal view subpentagonal, 2.2-2.5 times as broad as petiole.

Frons and gena longitudinally rugose; dorsum of occipital lobe with fine longitudinal rugulae curving outward, and with interspaces weakly punctured and dull; lateral face of occipital lobe finely and weakly rugose, sometimes with punctured interspaces; median portion of dorsolateral face of head rugoso-reticulate with enclosures punctured and dull; promesonotal dome smooth and shining; remainder of alitrunk largely punctured very weakly and shining; lateral faces of petiole and postpetiole very weakly punctured and shining; dorsa of petiole and postpetiole punctured very