

front of the prominence on its posterior declivity bearing 10-20 standing hairs in the major (Fig. 31C). Body yellowish-brown to brown in the minor. This species is distinguished from *P. comata* by the characters noted under *P. comata*.

Distribution Borneo.

Bionomics This species inhabits well-developed hill forests. I found its nests in the soil, and many colonies were collected from rotting logs by TK.

31. *Pheidole orophila* sp. nov. (Figs. 32, 62)

Holotype Major, colony: Eg00-WM-001, Cameron Highlands (ca. 1500 m alt.), W. Malaysia (Southern Malay Peninsula), K. Eguchi leg., 2000, deposited in FRIM.

Paratypes 14 majors and 15 minors from the same colony to which the holotype belongs, deposited in BMNH, FRIM, MBD, MCSN, MCZ, MHNG, MSNM, NHMW and UMS.

Other specimens examined BORNEO. Sabah, Malaysia: Mt. Kinabalu, ca. 1500 m alt., 8 majors, 25 minors, 3 queens and 2 males (7IV1114-5-B1; 118Ae, 126A, 211A, 230A), TK; Mahua Waterfall area, 4 majors and 4 minors (Eg00-BOR-113). MALAY PENINSULA. Malaysia: Cameron Highlands (ca. 1000 m alt.), 2 majors and 8 minors (FI92MCH-7, 19, 49) / 5 majors, 6 minors and 1 queen (Eg00-WM-002). SUMATRA, Indonesia. Sukarami, Padang, W. Sumatra, 2 majors and 5 minors (9/29b), MK, 1999. JAVA, Indonesia. G. Halimun, 3 majors, 4 minors, 1 queen and 1 male (FI96-299).

The following description and measurements are based on the holotype and paratypes.

Major Measurements and indices (n=5): TL 3.0-3.3 mm, HL 1.15-1.23 mm, HW 1.08-1.17 mm, SL 0.88-0.91 mm, FL 1.15-1.17 mm, CI 93-96; SI 77-84, FI 100-107. Head broadest about 3/5-2/3 distance of head (as measured from the mid-point of a transverse line spanning the anteriormost and posteriormost projecting points, respectively (cf. Fig. 2A)) (Fig. 32A); head in profile not impressed on vertex (Fig. 32B). Hypostoma with three low median processes, of which medianmost one is inconspicuous. Clypeus without a median longitudinal carina, with anterior margin emarginate medially. Eye situated just behind 1/3 distance of head; distance between mandibular insertion and anterior margin of eye 1.5-1.7 times as long as maximal diameter of eye. Frontal carina weak or inconspicuous, extending backward to 2/3-7/10 distance of head. Antennal scrobe inconspicuous, running along frontal carina. Antenna with 3-segmented club; scape extending backward to about 4/5-9/10 distance of head; terminal segment 0.9-1.0 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 with a distinct prominence on its posterior declivity (Fig. 32C); the prominence in anterior view not concave medially. Mesopleuron divided by a transverse impression into two parts, of which lower part is weakly margined dorsally. Propodeal spine horn-like, narrowly based, 2-2.5 times as long as diameter of propodeal spiracle. Petiole cuneiform, 1.4-1.5 times as long as postpetiole (excluding helcium); petiolar node low, in posterior view not emarginate at apex. Postpetiole 1.6-1.9 times as broad as petiolar node.

Dorsum of head longitudinally rugose, with interspaces weakly, or very weakly, punctured; lateral face of occipital lobe very weakly punctured and weakly shining; promesonotal dome smooth and shining largely; upper part of mesopleuron and lateral face of propodeum weakly punctured with several rugulae; lower part of mesopleuron smooth and shining largely; lateral faces of petiole and postpetiole very weakly punctured; dorsa of petiole and postpetiole, and gaster smooth and shining. Outer face of mandible sparsely covered with appressed to decumbent hairs, which are 0.05-0.09 mm in length and as long as, or a little longer than, distance between piligerous punctures. Body light brown with darker alitrunk.