

as diameter of propodeal spiracle. Petiole cuneiform, 1.1-1.2 times as long as postpetiole (excluding helcium); petiolar node low, in posterior view not emarginate at apex. Postpetiole 2.0-2.2 times as broad as petiolar node.

Head including clypeus smooth and shining; promesonotum smooth and shining dorsally, and weakly punctured laterally; mesopleuron and propodeum punctured; lateral face of petiole weakly punctured; dorsum of petiole, and postpetiole and gaster smooth and shining. Head with a few standing hairs (Fig. 39D); alitrunk lacking standing hairs (Fig. 39E); petiole, postpetiole and gaster very sparsely scattered with standing hairs. Body brown to dark brown (sometimes alitrunk is a little lighter than head and gaster).

Variation Two completely allopatric forms that differ in length and density of hairs on alitrunk of the major are recognised in the material examined. The minors of these two forms have no conspicuous standing hairs on alitrunk, and cannot be separated from each other. All majors from Borneo cited above uniformly bear a few very short standing hairs, while those from the southern Malay Peninsula and W. Sumatra bear longer standing hairs more densely (unfortunately my previous examination of the type material (Sumatra) did not focus on this character of the major). Further examinations of additional specimens from various localities (especially within Sumatra) and reexamination of the major in the type material are required in order to conclude their status (I tentatively treat them as conspecific). Moreover, minors which are similar to those of *P. quadricuspis* except in its hairy body have been collected from Kutai N. P., E. Kalimantan (4 minors, SKY, 1993) and Maninjau, W. Sumatra (5 minors, SNS). However, I omit them from the enumeration of specimens, because I have never examined majors coupled with the hairy minors and this did not allow me to conclude their status.

Recognition *P. quadricuspis* is most closely related to *P. lokitae* Forel, *P. quadrensis* Forel, *P. sperata* Forel, *P. acantha* sp. nov. and *P. spinicornis* sp. nov., and several undescribed species (see under *P. lokitae*), but can be distinguished from the Bornean relatives by the characters given in the key.

Distribution Southern Malay Peninsula, Borneo and Sumatra (Figs. 61).

Bionomics This species inhabits well-developed forests in lowlands. It nests in rotting twigs and wood blocks on the forest floor, and stores up a number of tiny seeds in its nest (Eg99-BOR-111). I have never encountered colonies which included more than one dealate queen. This species is sympatric with *P. quadrensis* in Deramakot, Gunong Rara, Poring and Sepilok, Sabah, and Belalong and Merimbun, Brunei; and also sympatric with *P. spinicornis* sp. nov. in Sepilok.

39. *Pheidole quinata* Eguchi (Figs. 40, 58)

Pheidole quinata Eguchi, 2000, major and minor (UMS (holotype), MCSN, MCZ, MHNG, MNHA, NHMW). Type locality: Sayap Kinabalu (ca. 1000 m alt.), Sabah, Borneo.

Specimens examined SUMATRA, Indonesia. Ulu Gadut, Padang, W. Sumatra, 6 minors, SNS. JAVA, Indonesia. Cibodas, W. Java, 2 minors, KUKE; Juanda Park (ca. 880 m alt.), Bandung, W. Java, 1 major and 5 minors (FI96-221).

Major Measurements and indices (n=1): TL 5.0 mm, HL 2.40 mm, HW 2.24 mm, SL 1.24 mm, FL 1.91 mm, CI 93; SI 55, FI 85. Head in full-face view broadest just behind midlength of head (Fig. 40A); head in profile impressed on vertex (Fig. 40B). Hypostoma with three median processes, of which medianmost one is inconspicuous. Clypeus with a median longitudinal carina, with anterior