

SL 1.06-1.13 mm, AL 1.15-1.23 mm, FL 1.16-1.25 mm, CI 86-89, SI 147-154, FI 164-168. Head in full-face view oval (Fig. 40F); occipital carina well developed. Clypeus with a weak median longitudinal carina, with anterior margin weakly emarginate medially. Eye situated at about midlength of head; distance between mandibular insertion and anterior margin of eye 1.1-1.2 times as long as maximal diameter of eye. Frontal carina and antennal scrobe present only around antennal insertion. Antenna with 5-segmented club (Fig. 40G); in full-face view scape well extending beyond posterior margin of head by more than its 1/3 length. Promesonotum forming a relatively high dome, with a pair of low tubercles, with a prominence on its posterior declivity. Mesopleuron without a transverse impression. Metanotal groove shallow and indistinct (Fig. 40H). Propodeal spine horn-like, slender, directed dorsally, at most 5 times as long as diameter of propodeal spiracle. Petiole in profile cuneiform, 0.8-0.9 times as long as postpetiole; petiolar node in posterior view not emarginate at apex. Postpetiole longer than broad, almost twice as broad as petiole, in profile hemispherical, convex dorsally and slightly convex ventrally.

Clypeus smooth and shining, sometimes with a few rugulae; remainder of head almost smooth and shining; promesonotum smooth and shining; remainder of alitrunk distinctly punctured; petiole (excluding weakly punctured lateral face) smooth and shining; postpetiole and gaster almost smooth and shining over the surface. In profile dorsum of promesonotal dome in front of the prominence on its posterior declivity bearing approximately 20 standing hairs; remainder of dorsum of alitrunk bearing approximately 10 standing hairs (Fig. 40H). Head and alitrunk brown to dark brown; petiole, postpetiole, gaster, flagellar segments and legs lighter than alitrunk.

**Recognition** This species and *P. sabahna* Eguchi are peculiar in having antenna of both the subcastes with 5-segmented club, and are well distinguished from each other by the characters given in the key.

**Distribution** Borneo, Sumatra and Java (Fig. 58).

**Bionomics** This species seems to inhabit hill forests.

#### 40. *Pheidole rabo* Forel (Fig. 41)

*Pheidole rabo* Forel, 1913: 28, major, minor and queen (MHNG). Type locality: Sumatra. Lectotype designation and redescription of type material: Eguchi, 2001.

**Specimens examined** BORNEO. Sabah, Malaysia: Gunong Rara, 1 major and 3 minors (Eg97-BOR-588). MALAY PENINSULA. Malaysia: Ulu Gombak, 10 majors and 21 minors (FI92MG-111, 203, 468, 511, 576, 577); Kota Tingi, 1 major and 2 minors (FI92MKT-5).

**Major** Measurements and indices (n=1): TL 2.8 mm, HL 1.51 mm, HW 1.42 mm, SL 0.62 mm, FL 0.85 mm, CI 94, SI 44, FI 60. Head broadest around its midlength; posterior margin of head in full-face view emarginate triangularly (Fig. 41A), in profile weakly impressed on vertex (Fig. 41B). Hypostoma bearing three median processes, of which lateral two are larger (Fig. 41C). Clypeus with an evanescent median longitudinal carina, with anterior margin weakly concave medially. Eye situated at about 1/3 distance of head (as measured from the mid-point of a transverse line spanning the anteriormost and posteriormost projecting points, respectively (cf. Fig. 2A)); distance between mandibular insertion and anterior margin of eye almost twice as long as maximal diameter of eye. Frontal carina and antennal scrobe present only around antennal insertion. Antenna with 3-segmented club; scape extending backward to about midlength of head; terminal segment almost as long as