

with 5-segmented club, and are distinguished from each other by the characters given in the key.

Distribution Borneo (Fig. 58).

Bionomics This species inhabits well-developed lowland or hill forests. I found several colonies nesting in the soil at logging fronts near Ranau, Sabah.

44. *Pheidole sarawakana* Forel (Fig. 45)

Pheidole sauberi subsp. *sarawakana* Forel, 1911a: 45, major and minor (MHNG). Type locality: Sarawak, Borneo.

Pheidole sarawakana: Eguchi, 2001, with lectotype designation and redescription of type material.

Specimens examined BORNEO. Sabah, Malaysia: Danum Valley, 30 majors, 39 minors, 2 queens and 45 males (Eg96-BOR-164, 171, 172, 231, 247) / 1 minor, CB, 1998-1999; Poring, 560 m alt. (East Ridge), 1 minor (code AW-2), CB, 1995 / ca. 600 m alt., 2 majors and 2 minors (23A), TK / 800 m alt. (East Ridge), 1 minor (code BW-1/4), CB, 1995 / ca. 900 m alt., 2 majors, 3 minors and 1 queen (483-A), TK. MALAY PENINSULA. Malaysia: Ulu Gombak, 2 majors and 3 minors (FI92MG-298). SUMATRA, Indonesia. Ulu Gadut, Padang, W. Sumatra, 1 major and 2 minors (FI96-203). JAVA, Indonesia. Kebun Raya, Bogor, 2 majors and 5 minors (10/21a), MK, 1999.

Major Measurements and indices (n=7): TL 1.9-2.2 mm, HL 0.97-1.05 mm, HW 0.88-0.92 mm, SL 0.45-0.49 mm, FL 0.58-0.63 mm, CI 87-91, SI 51-54, FI 64-70. Head broadest at 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. 45A), in profile not impressed on vertex (Fig. 45B). Hypostoma bearing a pair of median processes. Clypeus without a median longitudinal carina, with anterior margin emarginate medially. Eye situated at about 1/3 distance of head; distance between mandibular insertion and anterior margin of eye 1.8-2.3 times as long as maximal diameter of eye; 4-5 ommatidia present on longest axis of eye. Frontal carina inconspicuous, extending backward to about midlength of head. Antennal scrobe present only around antennal insertion. Antenna with 3-segmented club; scape extending backward to about 3/5 distance of head; terminal segment 1.2-1.3 times as long as preceding two segments together. Masticatory margin of mandible with apical and preapical teeth, and a distinct denticle in front of basal angle. Promesonotum forming a high dome (Fig. 45C), in profile without a prominence on its posterior declivity; each dorsolateral portion of the dome not produced outward. Mesopleuron divided by a transverse impression into two parts, of which lower part is distinctly margined dorsally. Propodeal spine elongate-triangular or horn-like, 2-2.5 times as long as diameter of propodeal spiracle. Petiole 1.9-2.0 times as long as postpetiole (excluding helcium); petiolar node high (Fig. 45C), in posterior view not emarginate at apex. Postpetiole high, 1.2-1.4 times as broad as petiolar node.

Dorsum of head excluding occipital lobe longitudinally rugose, with smooth and shining interspaces; occipital lobe smooth and shining (Fig. 45A); promesonotum smooth and shining, sometimes with several transverse rugulae dorsally; remainder of alitrunk largely smooth and shining, or mesopleuron and lateral face of propodeum weakly rugoso-reticulate; lateral face of petiole very weakly punctured; dorsum of petiole, and postpetiole and gaster smooth and shining. Outer face of mandible sparsely covered with appressed to decumbent hairs, which are 0.08-0.10 mm in length and much longer than distance between piligerous punctures. Head and alitrunk light brown; antennae, legs and gaster lighter than alitrunk.

Minor Measurements and indices (n=7): TL 1.3-1.6 mm, HL 0.48-0.52 mm, HW 0.44-0.48 mm, SL 0.43-0.46 mm, AL 0.61-0.67 mm, FL 0.46-0.50 mm, CI 90-94, SI 95-99, FI 103-108. Head in full-