



Fig. 45. *Pheidole sarawakana* Forel (23A, TK): A, major, head in full-face view; B, same, head in profile; C, same, alitrunk and waist in profile; D, minor, head in full-face view; E, same, alitrunk and waist in profile.

face view almost straight or slightly concave posteriorly (Fig. 45D); occipital carina almost absent dorsally on head. Clypeus without a median longitudinal carina, with anterior margin in full-face view truncate medially. Eye situated just in front of midlength of head; distance between mandibular insertion and anterior margin of eye 1.1-1.2 times as long as maximal diameter of eye; four ommatidia present on longest axis of eye. Frontal carina and antennal scrobe present only around antennal insertion. Antenna with 3-segmented club; scape extending beyond posterior border of head by its 1/6 length; terminal segment 1.2-1.3 times as long as preceding two segments together. Promesonotal dome without a prominence on its posterior declivity (Fig. 45E). Mesopleuron divided by a transverse impression into two parts, of which lower part is distinctly margined dorsally. Propodeal spine triangular, 1.5-2 times as long as diameter of propodeal spiracle. Petiole 1.9-2.0 times as long as postpetiole (excluding helcium); petiolar node high, in posterior view not emarginate at apex. Postpetiole high, 1.2-1.3 times as broad as petiolar node.

Head including clypeus and promesonotum smooth and shining; mesopleuron and lateral face of propodeum weakly punctured at least in part; petiole and postpetiole largely smooth and shining; gaster smooth and shining. Body light yellowish-brown to light brown; antennae and legs sometimes a little lighter than alitrunk.

Recognition *P. sarawakana* is most closely related to *P. elisae* Emery, *P. sauberi* Forel and *P. tandjongensis* Forel (see under *P. elisae*), and is sympatric with *P. elisae* and *P. sauberi* in several localities in Borneo. In *P. sauberi* dorsum of occipital lobe of the major is completely covered with longitudinal rugulae (Fig. 46A), and eye is relatively large (6-7 ommatidia on longest axis of eye in the major, and 5-6 in the minor); and in *P. elisae* eye is also relatively large (8 ommatidia on longest axis of eye in the major, and 6-7 in the minor).

Distribution Southern Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Sumatra and Java.

Bionomics This species inhabits well-developed lowland forests, and nests in rotting wood blocks.