

tandjongensis Forel (see under *P. elisae*), and is sympatric with *P. elisae* and *P. sarawakana* in several localities. In *P. elisae* and *P. sarawakana* occipital lobe of the major is smooth and shining (Figs. 14A, 45A); and in *P. sarawakana* eye of both the subcastes is relatively small (Fig. 45B).

Distribution Luzon, Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Sumatra and Java.

Bionomics This species inhabits well-developed lowland and hill forests, and usually nests in rotting wood blocks on the ground.

46. *Pheidole sayapensis* sp. nov. (Fig. 47)

Holotype Major, colony: Eg98-BOR-051, Sayap Kinabalu (1000 m alt.), Sabah, E. Malaysia (Borneo), K. Eguchi leg., 1996, deposited in UMS.

Paratypes 3 majors, 15 minors, 1 queen and 1 male from the same colony to which the holotype belongs, deposited in BMNH, MBD, MCSN, MCZ, MHNG, MSNM, NHMW and UMS.

Other specimens examined BORNEO. Sabah, Malaysia: Sayap Kinabalu, 3 minors (LS-5), SKY, 1996.

Major Measurements and indices (n=3): TL 3.2 mm, HL 1.47-1.57 mm, HW 1.32-1.41 mm, SL 0.71-0.72 mm, FL 0.78-0.82 mm, CI 89-90, SI 51-54, FI 57-59. Head with almost parallel sides; posterior margin of head in full-face view emarginate medially (Fig. 47A); head in profile distinctly convex in posterior part of frons; anterior declivity of the convexity flat, and posterior declivity slightly impressed (Fig. 47B). Hypostoma with a large median process. Clypeus without a median longitudinal carina, with anterior margin weakly emarginate 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 2.0-2.3 times as long as maximal diameter of eye. Frontal carina well developed, horizontal, extending backward to 2/3 distance of head (Fig. 47A). Antennal scrobe extensively overhung by frontal carina. Frontal lobe reduced. Antenna with 3-segmented club; scape extending backward to 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 denticle in front of basal angle. Promesonotal dome with a low prominence on its posterior declivity (Fig. 47C); the prominence in anterior view not concave medially; each dorsolateral portion of the dome weakly produced outward. Mesopleuron with a weak transverse impression. Propodeal spine horn-like, blunt apically, ca. 5 times as long as diameter of propodeal spiracle. Petiole 1.8-2.0 times as long as postpetiole (excluding helcium); petiolar node distinct, in posterior view slightly emarginate at apex. Postpetiole 1.3-1.5 times as broad as petiole, in dorsal view trapezoidal, in profile right-angled anteroventrally.

Frons longitudinally rugose; vertex, and dorsal and lateral faces of occipital lobe reticulate, with enclosures smooth and shining or very weakly punctured; area between antennal scrobe and eye weakly reticulate, with enclosures punctured and dull; alitrunk largely reticulate, with enclosures smooth and shining; petiole (excluding its smooth and shining anterior face) and postpetiole reticulate; gaster smooth and shining. Outer face of mandible covered with very short appressed hairs (≤ 0.02 mm in length), which are much shorter than distance between piligerous punctures; submarginal zone of masticatory margin of mandible with a row of much longer appressed to decumbent hairs. Body dark reddish-brown; flagella and legs lighter than alitrunk.

Minor Measurements and indices (n=5): TL 1.8-2.0 mm, HL 0.65-0.68 mm, HW 0.63-0.65 mm,