

scrobe present only around antennal insertion. Antenna with 3-segmented club; in full-face view scape extending beyond posterior border of head by about its 1/5 length; terminal segment 1.1-1.2 times as long as preceding two segments together. Promesonotal dome with a gentle posterior declivity which has no prominence (Fig. 51E). Mesopleuron without a distinct transverse impression. Propodeal spine 1-1.5 times as long as diameter of propodeal spiracle. Petiole ca. 1.6 times as long as postpetiole (excluding helcium); petiolar node in posterior view not or slightly emarginate at apex. Postpetiole 1.6-1.7 times as broad as petiolar node.

Dorsum of head above subocular level including clypeus punctured, and ventral face below the level smooth and shining; alitrunk punctured; lateral face of petiole weakly punctured; dorsum of petiole, and postpetiole and gaster smooth and shining. Body colour pattern similar to that of the major.

**Recognition** *P. tenebricosa* sp. nov. is closely related to *P. maculifrons* Wheeler (known only from Philippines), *P. rugifera* sp. nov., *P. clypeocornis* sp. nov., *P. kikutai* sp. nov. and *P. hortensis* Forel, and they are recognised among the congeners by the characteristics noted under *P. hortensis*. *P. tenebricosa* sp. nov. is very similar to *P. rugifera* sp. nov. among the species known from Borneo, and is distinguished from the latter by the characteristics noted under *P. rugifera* sp. nov.

**Distribution** Borneo.

**Bionomics** This species has so far been found from well-developed forests in Mt. Kinabalu (1500-1800 m alt.). It nests in rotting wood on the ground, and occasionally stores up a number of tiny seeds in its nest (Eg97-BOR-393, 396).

### 51. *Pheidole tjibodana* Forel (Fig. 52)

*Pheidole nodgii* var. *tjibodana* Forel, 1905: 16, major, minor and queen (MHNG). Type locality: Tjibodas [Cibodas], Java (K. Kraepelin leg.). Revised status as subspecies: Bolton, 1995.

*Pheidole tjibodana*: Eguchi, 2001 (with lectotype designation and redescription of type material).

**Specimens examined** BORNEO. Sabah, Malaysia: Danum Valley, 1 minor, CB, 1998-1999; Poring, 560 m alt. (East Ridge), 2 minors (code AW-2, AW-3), CB, 1995 / 600 m alt., 1 major, 3 minors and 1 queen (6XI0106-16-1), TK; Sayap Kinabalu, 2 majors, 2 minors and 1 queen (S-27; LS-2), SKY and KE, 1996; Sepilok forest, 2 majors (GC), SKY, 1995; Tawau Hills Park, 2 majors, 5 minors and 1 queen (Eg96-BOR-031, 039) / 1 major and 2 minors (GC; S-6), SKY, 1996; Gunong Rara, 1 major and 5 minors (Eg97-BOR-565). INDOCHINA. Thailand: Khao Yai N. P., Nakhonratchasima, 3 majors and 5 minors (TH00-SKY-15). JAVA, Indonesia. Cibodas, W. Java, 1 major and 2 minors (10/1a), K. Ohkawara leg., 1999; Mt. Halimun, 1 major, 2 minors and 1 queen (FI98-382); G. Salak, nr. Bogor, W. Java, 4 majors, 26 minors and 1 queen (JA97-SKY-12).

**Major** Measurements and indices (n=7): TL 1.9-2.4 mm, HL 0.93-1.10 mm, HW 0.92-1.08 mm, SL 0.45-0.54 mm, FL 0.53-0.64 mm, CI 93-100, SI 48-50, FI 57-60. Head with almost parallel sides, or broadest at 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. 52A); head in profile distinctly convex on upper frons; the declivity from the top toward occipital lobe at most very weakly impressed (Fig. 52B). Hypostoma with a large median process (Fig. 52C). 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 1.7-2.0 times as long as maximal diameter of eye. Frontal carina well developed, horizontal, extending backward to 2/3 distance of head (Fig. 52A). Antennal scrobe extensively overhung by frontal carina. Frontal lobe