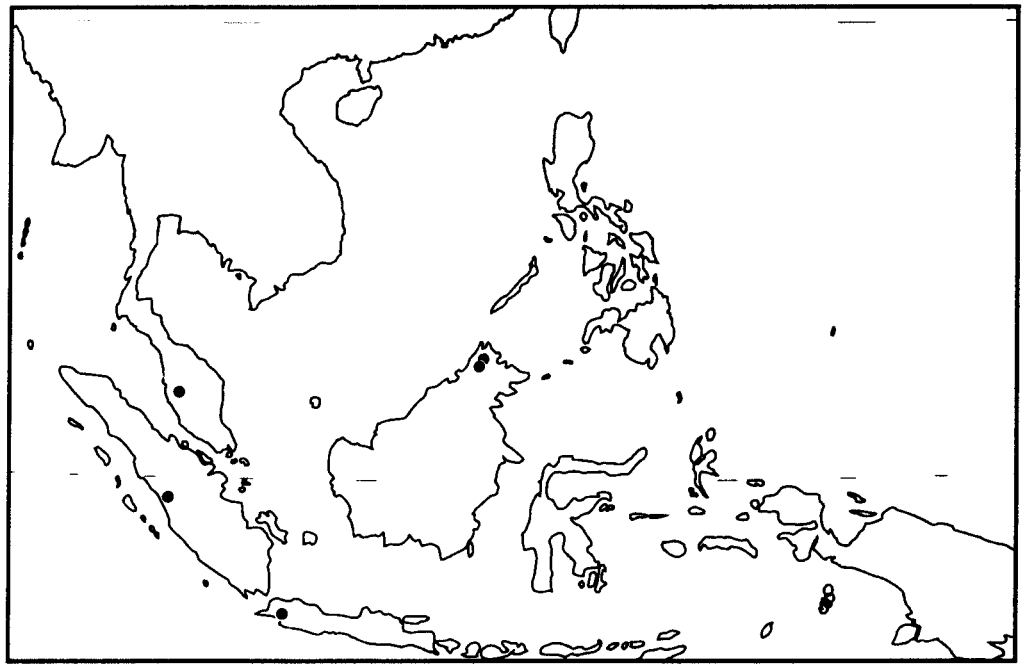

Fig. 62. Distribution of *P. orophila* sp. nov.

Java. They also inhabit well-developed forests from lowlands to hill areas. The northern limit of the species belonging to these two subsets (4.1 & 4.2) almost agrees with the line Alor Star-Singgora which is one of the three principal floristic demarcation knots defining the Malesian region (Steenis, 1950). Inger (1996) made a similar observation in Amphibia: "the sharpest relative drop in numbers of Malaysian species takes place between 10° and 12°N and the sharpest drop in Indochinese species at 12°-14°N". The larger part of western Java, the southern Malay Peninsula, Borneo and Sumatra constitute a large ever-wet belt, while the remainder of Java, the western part of the Philippines, the southern part of Sulawesi and the Lesser Sunda Islands are under a monsoon climate (Steenis, 1979). Moving eastward along Java annual rainfall decreases and the cycle of wet and dry seasons becomes more distinct, and even in the western part of Java, characterised by typical features of the humid tropics, actual monthly rainfall in particular years is often far below the dry season threshold (Nakamura *et al.*, 1994). The presence or absence of a species in Java is probably subject to the influence of climate. This partly contributes to the lower faunal similarity between lowland rainforest in W. Java and that in Borneo, and between W. Java and the southern Malay Peninsula as mentioned above. Agosti *et al.* (1999) mentioned that the genus *Cladomyrma* seems to be restricted in its distribution to the ever-wet area comprising the Malay Peninsula, Borneo and Sumatra, but no records exist from Java with its drier climate. However, each species is further restricted in a certain area within the whole range of the genus (with an exception of *C. maschwitzi* Agosti and *C. crypteroniae* Agosti *et al.*).

5) Premontane / lower montane on more than one island in the Indo-Malayan subregion
(represented by *P. comata*, *P. orophila* sp. nov. (Fig. 62) and *P. upeneci* Forel)

P. comata is disjunctively distributed in the premontane / lower montane zone in the southern Malay Peninsula and Borneo (but rarely collected in lowlands, *e.g.*, Poring Hot Spring area, ca. 600 m alt.),