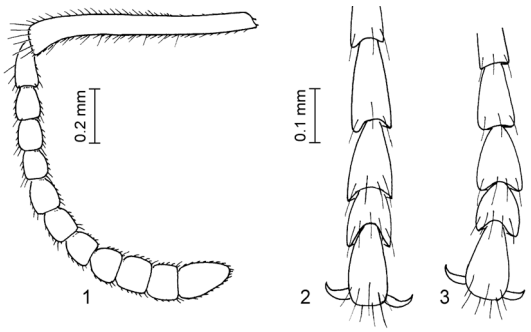
hand, and *Forelophilus* (or *Forelophilus* + *Overbeckia*?) being the adelphotaxon of *Camponotus* on the other. Only if these demands are met should *Forelophilus* be kept as a valid genus. The characteristics used by Kutter (1931) and Bolton (1994) to distinguish these three genera are treated in the discussion. It should be noted here that major workers of *Forelophilus stefanschoedli* sp. nov. would be identified as *Camponotus*, if using the key by Bolton (1994).

Within the Philippine ant fauna, workers of *Forelophilus* can be distinguished from Philippine species of *Camponotus* by the following combination of characteristics: body blackish, comparatively small (length ca. 3.0 - 5.5 mm), with erect setae on head, mesosoma, petiole, and gaster and with the appressed pilosity dense only on gaster. Eyes in full face view slightly behind mid-length of head, not entirely behind end of frontal carinae. Antenna (Fig. 1) relatively short, flagellum distally widened, segments 9 - 11 slightly shorter than wide. Metanotal furrow deep. Propodeum with transverse ridge separating dorsal and caudal surface; this ridge with some long setae. Fore femur not incrassate.

In the course of this study, three syntype specimens of *F. overbecki* were examined. A description and illustrations of this poorly known species are added, and a lectotype is designated.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

All specimens are dry mounted on card squares or card triangles. In the paragraphs "Type material," #-numbers are sample (locality) numbers and do not refer to nest series. Types of *F. overbecki* are referred by citing the original labels. Each single label is marked with ""; the backslash sign \ indicates the break of a line.



Figs. 1 - 3: (1) Antenna of *Forelophilus stefanschoedli* sp. nov.; (2) hind tarsal segments 2 - 5 of *F. stefanschoedli* sp. nov.; (3) hind tarsal segments 2 - 5 of *F. philippinensis* sp. nov.

Acronyms of repositories:

CZW Coll. H. & S.V. Zettel, Vienna, Austria

MZL Musée de Zoologie, Lausanne, Switzerland

NHMW Natural History Museum, Vienna, Austria

MTKD Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany

UPLB University of the Philippines, Los Baños, Philippines

Examination of structural characters were done mainly by a Leica Wild M10 binocular microscope. Measurements were taken with an Olympus SZH10 binocular microscope at magnifications of 20×, 70×, and 140×. Drawings (Figs. 1 - 3) were prepared with a drawing apparatus attached to a Nikon SMZ1500 binocular microscope at magnifications of 144× and 270×. Digital photographs (Figs. 4 - 20) were taken with a Leica DFC camera attached to a Leica MZ16 binocular microscope with the help of Image Manager IM50 and processed with Auto-Montage Pro and Adobe Photoshop 7.0 programmes.

The term "major worker" is used for a distinct morph with very large, squared head (Fig. 7) and with Scape Index 72 - 80; within *Forelophilus* it is only known in *F. stefanschoedli* sp. nov. "Minor workers" are distinctly smaller workers which show