

however a relatively wide size range. They have roundish heads (Figs. 4, 10, 16) and a Scape Index of 101 - 105. A single "intermediate worker" of *F. philippinensis* sp. nov. has some intermediate characteristics but is overall more similar to the minor worker (head: Fig. 13; Scape Index 97).

Descriptions of species do not repeat characteristics of the genus description or the species diagnosis.

Acronyms and definitions of measurements and indices:

TL	Total Length: Approximate length of a totally outstretched individual, from apex of closed mandibles to gastral apex.
HW	Head Width. Maximum width of head, in full-face view including eyes.
HL	Head Length, in full-face view, excluding mandibles, measured along midline.
CI	Cephalic Index. $HW / HL \times 100$.
EL	Eye Length, measured in full face (frontal) view.
OMD	Oculomandibular Distance: minimum length of malar area in lateral view, from anterior eye margin to nearest point of malar area.
SL	Scape Length. Length of antennal scape, excluding basal condyle.
SI	Scape Index. $SL / HW \times 100$.
PW	Pronotal Width. Maximum width of pronotum in dorsal view.
HFL	Hind Femur Length, along dorsal margin, from articulation with trochanter to posterior-most extremity.
HFI	Hind Femur Index: $HFL / HW \times 100$.

All measurements (except indices) are given in millimetres; for paratypes the minimum and maximum values are presented.

RESULTS

Forelophilus Kutter, 1931

DIAGNOSIS (females): Group of closely-related Camponotini with the following set of characteristics: Size small (body length of worker ca. 3.0 - 5.5 mm). Head approximately as long as wide (Cephalic Index 97 - 102), roundish in minor worker (Figs. 4, 10, 16), squared in major worker and gyne (Figs. 7, 19). Clypeus (sub-)truncate in minor worker, with short medial lobe in major worker and gyne. Antenna (Fig. 1) short, Scape Index 72 - 105; flagellum distally widened, with middle segments sub-quadrate, segments 9 - 11 shorter than wide. Pronotum, propodeum, and petiole without teeth or spines. Fore femur not incrassate. Worker (but not gyne) with deep metanotal furrow, prominent metathoracic spiracular tubercles (protruding dorsad in minor worker), and transverse setiferous ridge on propodeum (Figs. 5, 8, 17). Legs short (Figs. 5, 8, 20); Hind Femur Index 76 - 110. Petiole nodiform (Figs. 5, 11, 17, 20). Posterior margins of gastral tergites more or less whitish translucent (Figs. 6, 9). First tergite much shorter than lengths of following tergites combined.

DESCRIPTION OF MINOR WORKER: Head (Figs. 4, 10, 16) roundish, greatest width at eyes. Vertex slightly to distinctly convex. Dorsal surface with more or less developed fine rugosity. Eye relatively small, situated behind middle of head, not or slightly surpassing head sides in frontal view. No ocelli. Clypeus truncate, distinctly convex in lateral view, set with short, erect setae, with median ridge or tubercle. Gena with few short setae close to mandible base. Antennal sockets distant from clypeus. Frontal carinae with margin elevated dorsad, yellowish translucent, subparallel in front of antennal sockets, widened behind them. Antenna (Fig. 1) short, scape circa as long as head width, apically slightly widened and curved, flagellum distally distinctly widened, with middle segments subquadrate, segments 9 - 11 shorter than wide, apical segment sub-ovate. Mandible short and stout, masticatory margin with five teeth, outer surface smooth, with punctures, at most very delicately striate. Palp formula 6, 4.