

lateral view, with some setae on declivitous part. Tibiae without erect setae. Node of petiole, if seen from front or rear, distinctly widened towards dorsal margin. Gaster matt, but slightly shiny on white hind margins which occupy about one fifth of tergites 1 - 3 (narrower on tergite 4).

DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia: Java. The record from Borneo (Antweb 2006) needs confirmation.

DISCUSSION

Differences between species

The three species described in this study form a complex of closely related species. Other species, only known from illustrations on the Web (Antweb 2006, Antbase.net 2006 [sub *Camponotus* sp. 18]), seem to agree well in most structural characteristics, but partly differ distinctly in colour. The species studied here are rather uniform. Some selected measurements frequently used for *Camponotus* taxonomy did not yield reliable distinguishing characters. Differences between the three known species can be taken from the paragraphs "Diagnosis" in the species chapters, from the key (below), and also from the descriptions. However, it should be considered that these diagnoses are based on a small sample, and eventually re-definitions will be necessary after more specimens become available. This applies especially to colour, where some variation could be observed. Structural characteristics (especially on clypeus, propodeum, tarsi, etc.) as well as density and distribution of setae on head, pronotum, and tibiae appear more reliable. In this context, however, it should be noted that with regard to the presence/absence of erect tibial setae the gyne of *F. overbecki* does not agree with the worker. After studying three specimens only, the authors cannot judge whether this variation is dependent on the morph or not, and therefore cannot rule out heterospecificity in the type material (it is unknown whether the types are a nest series or not, and syntopic occurrence of two species of *Forelophilus* is also known at Songkoy Spring, Mindanao). For reasons of name stability the authors decided to designate the single worker in MTKD as the lectotype of *F. overbecki*.

Key to species (based on workers)

- 1 Antenna yellow or orange, or scape only partly infuscated. Tarsi relatively wide (Fig. 3). Erect setae numerous (Figs. 11, 14), all over vertex in frontal view of head (Figs. 10, 13).
F. philippinensis sp. nov.
- Scape brown or blackish and at least first segment of flagellum infuscated. Tarsi relatively slender (Fig. 2). Erect setae not so numerous (e.g., Figs. 5, 17), restricted to medial part of vertex in frontal view of head (Figs. 4, 7, 16). 2.
- 2 Tibiae without erect setae. In minor worker, anterior margin of clypeus straight. Petiolar node narrowly rounded in lateral view (Figs. 5, 8).
F. stefanschoedli sp. nov.
- Tibiae with erect setae. In minor worker, anterior margin of clypeus with short medial lobe. Petiolar node broadly rounded in lateral view (Fig. 17).
F. overbecki Kutter

Differences between genera

Kutter (1931) justified the description of the genus *Forelophilus* briefly: "The interesting new genus is similar to *Overbeckia* from Singapore regarding shape of antenna, lacking dimorphism, and number of maxillar and labial palp segments. However, the head is not truncate and the unusual formation of the thorax distinguishes *Forelophilus* from all other related genera." (originally in German, translated by the authors).

Bolton (2003: 26) commented: "*Forelophilus* and *Overbeckia* are both probably synonymous with *Camponotus*, as that huge and amorphous genus is currently defined. The genus-rank and subgenus-rank taxonomy of the tribe [= Camponotini] is in urgent need of attention. *Camponotus* has dozens of meaningless subgenera and the subgenera within *Polyrhachis*, despite recent work, refuse to make sense."