

massive; postpetiole narrowly articulated close to center of anterior face of first gastral segment; petiole with very short pedicel and with highly raised node. CASENT 0006834 lacks eyes and has an evenly convex median part of the clypeus without bicarination, which makes CASENT 000-6834 somewhat different from the majority of *Monomorium*. The eye, however, is reduced to a single ommatidium in the "*Monomorium fossulatum* group" and clypeal bicarination is reduced or lost in a few species of *Monomorium* (see BOLTON 1987, 2003, HETERICK 2006). Barry Bolton (pers. comm.) informed us that Hamish Robertson, of Iziko Museums of Cape Town, has discovered *Anillomyrma* species, from Tanzania. His species has only 9-segmented antennae. Unfortunately, we have not yet succeeded in coming in contact with H. Robertson. LIN & WU (2003) recorded an unnamed species from Taiwan, but, according to TERAYAMA (2009), the Taiwanese material has 11-segmented antennae. The identity has not yet been confirmed by us.

COVER & DEYRUP (2007) recently described *Dolopomyrmex* COVER & DEYRUP, 2007 from the US. The genus is morphologically very similar to *Anillomyrma* but lacks the median clypeal seta. As mentioned by them and also by EGUCHI & BUI (2007), the presence or absence of a median clypeal seta has been over-emphasized in the classification of myrmicine ants. However, for the moment, we follow BOLTON (2003), in which the two genus groups were recognized within the tribe Solenopsidini based on the condition of the median clypeal seta and the radial cell of forewing. On this basis, the genus *Anillomyrma* has been placed into the *Solenopsis* genus group.

**Bionomics.** K. Eguchi and V.T. Bui collected workers of *Anillomyrma decamera* in a well-developed dry forest in the southern coastal part of Vietnam, by underground bait-trapping; baits (pork sausage) were buried in sandy soil (for details see EGUCHI & BUI in press). On the other hand, J. Caceres, a colleague of D.M. General, collected *A. decamera* in abandoned agricultural land that had isolated stands of abaca plants (Musaceae: *Musa textilis* NÉE) and jackfruit trees (Moraceae: *Artocarpus heterophyllus* LAM.), and was overgrown with tall grasses, upright and creeping bamboos and tree ferns. Ant samples were obtained by sifting a soil core sample taken from a deep sandy loam of volcanic origin. BOLTON (1987) collected *A. tridens* on sandy ground in a lowland rain forest. These facts suggest that the distribution of this species may be affected by soil type. EMERY (1901) mentioned that the type material of *A. decamera* was collected from termite nest(s). *Anillomyrma* may actively hunt soil invertebrates, including termites, using its well-developed sting to envenomate prey, and it may also scavenge animal matter under the ground. BOLTON (1987) tentatively suggested that *A. tridens* is nomadic. These scattered observations may help us to develop collecting and observing methods for these mysterious ant species.

***Anillomyrma decamera* (EMERY, 1901)** (Figs. 1 - 10)

*Monomorium decamerum* EMERY, 1901: 117. Syntype workers, Sri Lanka: Anuradhapura, W. Horn leg., 1899, MSNG. Two syntypes examined.

*Monomorium (Anillomyrma) decamerum* EMERY, 1901: EMERY (1913): 261 (combination).

*Anillomyrma decamera* (EMERY, 1901): ETTERSHPANK (1966) (combination).

*Anillomyrma decamera* ssp. *continentis* WHEELER, 1927: 96-97. Syntype workers, Van Phu, Indochina [Vietnam?], leg. F. Silvestri, 16.II.1925 (MCZC). Three syntypes (35572) examined. **New synonymy.**

**Non-type material examined.** China: "Jungshan", 9 workers, leg. F. Silvestri (MCZC). Vietnam: Ba Ria – Vung Tau: Binh Chau – Phuoc Buu Nature Reserve, 10° 32' 49" N, 107° 29' 11" E, 44 m a.s.l., 33 workers captured in underground bait-trap # BTN16xii08-18, leg. K. Eguchi, 16.XII.2008 (ACEG, MCZC, MHNG, MSNG, NHMW, VNMN). Philippines: Luzon Island: Camarines Sur: Mt. Isarog, Naga City, Panicuason Village, 13° 40' 11" N, 123° 20' 05" E, 550 m a.s.l., 6 workers extracted from soil, leg. J. Caceres, 31.III.2008 (DMGC).

**Worker diagnosis.** (Also see "Worker description" under the genus description). Body sculpture absent except for hair-pits, which are most conspicuous on head and promesonotum; dorsum of head, promesonotum and gaster relatively densely covered with short suberect to decumbent hairs. Head in full-face view roughly rectangular, longer than broad; mandible with 4 distinct teeth of which basal one is smaller than the others and 3<sup>rd</sup> almost as large as 2<sup>nd</sup> (preapical tooth); antennal scape short, reaching only 7 / 10 - 3 / 4 of distance from anterior margin of clypeus to posterior margin of head; apical antennal segment more than 3 times as long as preapical segment. Dorsum of mesosoma in lateral view flat; posterior slope of propodeum in lateral view hardly expanding posterodorsad. Petiolar peduncle in lateral view gradually thickened toward node.

**Worker measurements and indices.** Type material (3 syntype workers of "*Anillomyrma decamera* ssp. *continentis*", but 2 measured for PW and WL): CI 79 - 82, HL 0.34 - 0.35 mm, HW 0.27 - 0.29 mm, PW 0.19 mm, SI 66 - 67, SL 0.18 - 0.19 mm, WL 0.46 - 0.48 mm; Vietnamese material (5 workers from BTN16xii08-18): CI 80 - 83, HL 0.37 - 0.38 mm, HW 0.30 - 0.32 mm, PW 0.21 - 0.23 mm, SI 67 - 72, SL 0.21 - 0.22 mm, WL 0.46 - 0.48 mm; Philippine material (3 workers from Isarog): CI 83 - 87, HL 0.33 - 0.37 mm, HW 0.28 - 0.32 mm, PW 0.19 - 0.22 mm, SI 61 - 65, SL 0.18 - 0.19 mm, WL 0.43 - 0.47 mm; Chinese material (3 workers from Jungshan, but 2 measured for WL): CI 85 - 86, HL 0.34 - 0.35 mm, HW 0.29 - 0.30 mm, PW 0.20 - 0.22 mm, SI 66 - 67, SL 0.20 mm, WL 0.47 mm.

**Distribution.** India: Bihar (BOLTON 1987). Sri Lanka: Anuradhapura. Vietnam: Ba Ria – Vung Tau; "Van Phu". China: "Jungshan". Philippines: Luzon.

**Remarks.** CI is greater in the material from Isarog and Jungshan than in the material from Vietnam; SI is smaller in the material from Isarog than in the material from Vietnam and Jungshan.

***Anillomyrma tridens* BOLTON, 1987** (Figs. 11 - 15)

*Anillomyrma tridens* BOLTON, 1987: 274-275, 440. Holotype worker: East Malaysia: Sarawak, 4<sup>th</sup> Division, Gunong Mulu Nat. Park, RGS Exped., Long Pala, lowland rain forest in sandy soil, leg. B. Bolton, 11.X.1977 (BMNH); paratypes: workers with same data as holotype (BMNH, MCZ, MHN, NMB). Fifteen paratypes (personally donated to ACEG by B. Bolton) and 9 paratypes (MCZC) examined.

**Worker diagnosis.** Body sculpture absent except for hair-pits, which are most conspicuous on head and promesonotum; dorsum of head, promesonotum and gaster relatively densely covered with short suberect to decumbent