

do not continue to the posterior corners of the head, but *D. eguchii* sp. nov., can be separated from these by the following combination of features: the presence of 14 strong rugae between the frontal carinae at the level of eyes; abundant long, erect hairs on mandibles; much longer striations on the first segment of the gaster; petiole length (PTL) 0.53 mm; and brownish black body colour.

Dilobocondyla eguchii sp. nov. is most similar to *D. borneensis*, from which however it can be easily distinguished on the basis of the following combination of characters: presence of 14 (vs 10) strong rugae between frontal carinae at the level of the eyes; and gaster finely reticulate, sub-opaque, with first gastral tergite having fine and dense longitudinal striations starting from its base reaching up to almost half its length (at only the base in *D. borneensis*).

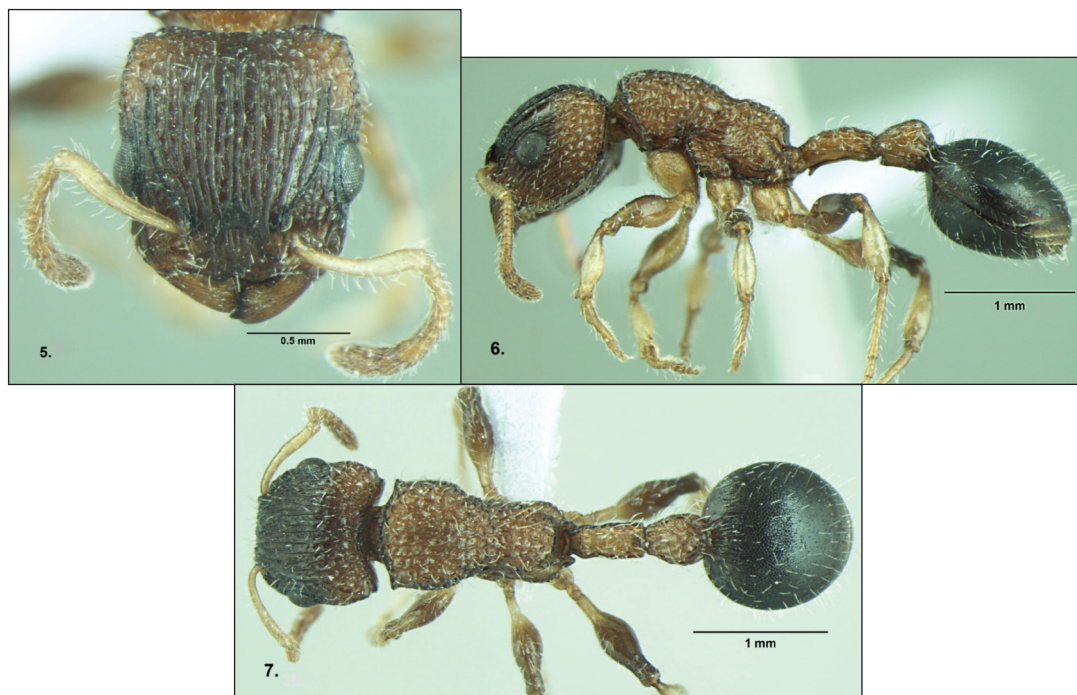
Other significant differences from *D. borneensis* include: posterior head margin non-emarginate (vs emarginate in *borneensis*); tibiae reticulate (vs finely longitudinally striate) and gaster with sparse pubescence (vs no pubescence).

DISTRIBUTION AND HABITAT. This species is collected from Da Lat City on the Langbiang Plateau in the southern parts of the central highlands, which has a mild climate: the mean monthly temperature extremes range from 13-22°C in January to 17-26°C in April-May (World Climate Guide 2012). The collection area (Vietnamese for 'Valley of Love') is a highly-modified decorative floral garden.

***Dilobocondyla gaoyureni* sp. nov. (Figs 5-7)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED

HOLOTYPE: Worker, 2.vi.1996, Chebaling National Nature Reserve, Shixing County, Shaoguan City District, Guangdong Province, China, approx. 24.5°N, 104.2°E, approx. 350 m, coll. J.R. Fellowes; KFBG.



Figs. 5 – 7. *Dilobocondyla gaoyureni* sp. nov., Worker: (5) Head in full-face view; (6) Body, lateral view; (7) Body, dorsal view.