

Etymology. The specific name is after the type locality, Bali Island of Indonesia.

Distribution. Bali (Fig. 26A).

Bionomics. So far this species has been known only from the type locality near a lowland secondary forest.

Remarks. *Aenictus baliensis* is similar to *A. longicephalus*, *A. minipetiolus* and *A. wiwatwitayai* in having a mandible with more than 4 teeth and smooth and shiny propodeum. It is most similar in general appearance to *A. minipetiolus*, but can be separated from the latter by the straight basal margin of the mandibles (distal 2/3 of basal margin of mandible straight, proximal 1/3 sloping gradually to the base of mandible in the latter), pronotum with dense standing hairs (a few hairs, less than 10 in the latter), and body size being smaller than in the latter (TL 2.10–2.70 mm, HW 0.38–0.48 mm in *A. baliensis*; TL 2.70–3.10 mm, HW 0.54–0.65 mm in *A. minipetiolus*).

***Aenictus brevipodus* sp. n.**

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:6B1C740F-AB1C-430B-A5B4-CA4D6C94D6D4](http://zoobank.org/act:6B1C740F-AB1C-430B-A5B4-CA4D6C94D6D4)

http://species-id.net/wiki/Aenictus_brevipodus

Fig. 3A–C

Type material examined. Holotype. VIETNAM: Worker from N. Vietnam, Lao Cai Prov., Van Ban Dist., Liem Phu (450–650 m alt.), 28.IX.2006, leg. K. Eguchi, Eg28ix06-10 (VNMN). **Paratypes.** Nine workers, same data as holotype (SKYC, THNHM).

Worker measurements (Holotype and paratypes, n = 3). TL 3.00–2.85 mm; HL 0.60–0.58 mm; HW 0.58–0.50 mm; SL 0.40–0.38 mm; ML 1.00–0.95 mm; PL 0.25 mm; CI 90–96; SI 65–70.

Description of worker (holotype and paratypes). Head in full-face view subrectangular, slightly longer than broad, sides weakly convex and posterior margin feebly convex; with head in profile occipital corner bearing a distinct carina. Antennal scape relatively short, not reaching 1/2 of head length. Frontal carina relatively long, extending beyond the level of posterior margin of torulus. Parafrontal ridge indistinct. Anterior clypeal margin strongly concave, lacking denticles and concealed by curved anterior extension of frontal carina. Masticatory margin of mandible with 4 teeth, including a large apical tooth; basal margin strongly concave. Maximum width of gap between anterior clypeal margin and mandibles 1.8–2.0 times as broad as maximum width of mandible. Promesonotum rather stout, weakly convex dorsally and sloping gradually to metanotal groove; metanotal groove distinct, deep; anepisternum demarcated from katepisternum by a shallow groove; mesopleuron clearly demarcated from metapleuron by a deep groove. Propodeum in profile with weakly convex dorsal outline; propodeal junction angulated, nearly right-angled; declivity of propodeum shallowly concave, and encircled with a distinct rim; metapleural gland bulla relatively large, its maximum diameter about 3.3 times as long as distance between propodeal spiracle and metapleural gland bulla. Petiole almost as long as high, with its dorsal outline convex; subpetiolar process generally very low, subrectangular with its anteroventral