

Head and mesosoma dorsally with relatively dense standing hairs; longest pronotal hair 0.20–0.23 mm long. Head, mesosoma, petiole, and postpetiole reddish brown; gaster and legs yellowish brown.

Etymology. The scientific name is dedicated to Dr. Katsuyuki Eguchi, who donated the type series to us.

Distribution. Vietnam (Fig. 25B).

Bionomics. Little is known about the bionomics of *A. eguchii*. However, judging from the data for the specimens examined this species inhabits lowland primary forests.

Remarks. *Aenictus eguchii* is most similar in general appearance to *A. jawadwipa* from Sundaland. However, they differ in some characters. The posteroventral corner of the subpetiolar process is bluntly angulate (not spiniform) in the former, but acutely angulate (spiniform) in the latter. The dorsal outline of the propodeum is straight in the latter but weakly convex in the former. The metapleural gland bulla is more strongly sculptured (puncto-reticulate and opaque) in the former than in the latter (weakly sculptured and shiny). The promesonotum in profile is more distinctly convex in the former than in the latter.

***Aenictus formosensis* Forel, stat. n.**

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

Fig. 7A–C

Aenictus ceylonicus var. *formosensis* Forel, 1913: 188.

Aenictus ceylonicus: Wilson, 1964: 452 (part); Bolton, 1995: 59 (part); Shattuck, 2008: 16 (part); Terayama, 2009: 124 (in key).

Types. *Aenictus ceylonicus* var. *formosensis*: two syntype workers from Taiwan, Taihorin (not examined).

Non-type material examined. **TAIWAN:** Taichung, Tunghai University, 1.V.2009, leg. Ky. Nakamura, TI09-KY01 (SKYC, THNHM); Nantou County, 12.VIII.1985, leg. M. Terayama, 85-T-W13 (SKYC, THNHM).

Worker measurements (n = 10). TL 2.05–2.95 mm; HL 0.50–0.63 mm; HW 0.45–0.63 mm; SL 0.31–0.53 mm; ML 0.70–0.93 mm; PL 0.15–0.23 mm; CI 90–100; SI 69–84.

Worker description. Head in full-face view round, slightly longer than broad (in some specimens almost as long as broad), sides convex and posterior margin almost straight or feebly concave; occipital margin lacking collar. Antennal scape reaching 2/3 of head length; antennal segments II longer than broad; III–VI each almost as long as broad; terminal segment (X) almost as long as VII+VIII+IX. Frontal carina short, reaching the level of posterior margin of torulus. Parafrontal ridge absent. Anterior clypeal margin almost straight, lacking denticles. Masticatory margin of mandible with 4 teeth, including a large apical tooth; basal margin weakly concave, lacking denticles. Maximum width of gap between anterior clypeal margin and mandibles about 2.5