

the other groups of the genus *Aenictus*, and also these specimens possess other conditions shared with the *A. ceylonicus* group. We finally decided to remove *A. lifuiae* from the *A. minutulus* group and transfer it to the *A. ceylonicus* group.

Aenictus lifuiae, though variable in size and associated morphological characters, is easily distinguished from the other members of the group as follows: masticatory margin of mandible with large acute apical tooth followed by a series of 6–7 denticles of two sizes, the larger alternating with 1–2 smaller (almost same size as in the other members of the group); a gap between anterior clypeal margin and mandibles rather small or indistinct, maximum width shorter than 1 time as wide as maximum width of mandible (large and distinct in the others).

Three specimens collected from Okinawa-jima, Japan are slightly larger than the type series from Taiwan (HW 0.48–0.53 mm in the type series; 0.55–0.58 mm in Okinawan specimens). The Japanese Ant Database Group (2003) recorded two *Aenictus* species, i.e., *A. lifuiae* and *A. ceylonicus* from the Ryukyus, Japan. The pictures for *A. lifuiae* should be of the true *A. lifuiae*, although those for *A. ceylonicus* are most probably of *A. formosensis*. Up to now we did not see any specimen of the latter from Japan.

***Aenictus longicephalus* sp. n.**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:65C3C364-B12F-4EEC-AB54-937B392DBF1E

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

Fig. 12A–C

Type material examined. Holotype. INDONESIA: Worker from W. Lombok, nr. Semaya, Kopi house, 26.X.1998, leg. K. Eguchi, Eg98-LMB-1041 (MZB). **Paratypes.** Fourteen workers, same data as holotype (BMNH, MCZC, SKYC, THNHM).

Worker measurements (holotype and paratypes, $n = 7$). TL 2.00–2.35 mm; HL 0.43–0.55 mm; HW 0.35–0.45 mm; SL 0.23–0.33 mm; ML 0.55–0.70 mm; PL 0.18–0.20 mm; CI 82–83; SI 64–76.

Worker description (holotype and paratypes). Head in full-face view distinctly longer than broad, sides weakly convex, posterior margin almost straight; occipital margin bearing a distinct carina. Antennal scape relatively short, reaching only 1/2 of head length. Frontal carina relatively very short and indistinct, not reaching the level of posterior margin of torulus. Parafrontal ridge feeble and incomplete. Anterior clypeal margin almost straight or feebly concave, not concealed by curved anterior extension of frontal carina. Masticatory margin of mandible with large acute apical tooth followed by a medium-sized subapical tooth, 2 denticles, and a medium-sized basal tooth; basal margin almost straight. Maximum width of gap between anterior clypeal margin and mandibles about 1.8 times as broad as maximum width of mandible. Promesonotum weakly convex dorsally and sloping gradually to propodeal junction; metanotal groove evanescent; mesopleuron relatively long, demarcated from metapleuron by indistinct groove; metapleural gland bulla relatively large, its maximum diameter about 1.6 times as long as distance between propodeal spiracle and metapleural gland bulla.