

subpetiolar process low and short, its ventral outline convex. Postpetiole clearly larger than petiole, its dorsal outline slightly elevated posteriorly.

Head including mandible and antennal scape entirely smooth and shiny. Entire mesosoma smooth and shiny except for mesopleuron with relatively irregular longitudinal rugae; petiole and postpetiole entirely smooth and shiny.

Head and mesosoma dorsally with relatively sparse standing hairs; longest pronotal hair 0.23–0.25 mm long. Head, petiole, gaster, antennal scape, and legs yellowish brown; mesosoma reddish brown; mandible dark brown.

**Etymology.** The specific name refers to the small petiole.

**Distribution.** Lombok (Fig. 26A).

**Bionomics.** So far this species has been known only from the type locality.

**Remarks.** *Aenictus minipetiolus* is similar to *A. baliensis*, *A. longicephalus* and *A. wiwatwitayai* (see under *A. baliensis*). It is a distinct species and is easily distinguished from the other species of the group by the almost entirely smooth and shiny body and the unique mandible (distal 2/3 of basal margin straight, proximal 1/3 concave).

### *Aenictus pilosus* sp. n.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:43F7FE2E-CEE9-4859-9677-666CEA0A663C](http://www.zoobank.org/act:43F7FE2E-CEE9-4859-9677-666CEA0A663C)

[http://species-id.net/wiki/Aenictus\\_pilosus](http://species-id.net/wiki/Aenictus_pilosus)

Fig. 15A–C

**Type material examined. Holotype. PHILIPPINES:** Worker from Philippines, Luzon, Mountain Prov., Sagada, Bokong waterfall, 1400 m alt., 19.II.1999, leg. A. Schulz, (NHMW). **Paratypes.** Seventeen workers, same data as holotype (NHMW).

**Non-type material examined. PHILIPPINES:** Mindanao, Surigao, SWB Bacuag, Payapag (9), Baguio waterfall, 6.II.2000, leg. Schödl (NHMW).

**Worker measurements** (holotype and paratypes,  $n = 6$ ). TL 2.70–2.80 mm; HL 0.60–0.63 mm; HW 0.50–0.53 mm; SL 0.48–0.50 mm; ML 0.93–0.95 mm; PL 0.24–0.25 mm; CI 83–88; SI 90–95.

**Worker description** (holotype and paratypes). Head in full-face view subrectangular, clearly longer than broad, sides weakly convex, and posterior margin almost straight or feebly convex. Antennal scape reaching 2/3 of head length. Frontal carinae fused at the level of antennal base to form a single carina, slightly extending beyond the level of posterior margin of torulus. Parafrontal ridge almost absent. Anterior clypeal margin weakly concave, lacking denticles and concealed by curved anterior extension of frontal carina. Masticatory margin of mandible with large acute apical tooth followed by a medium-sized subapical tooth, 2–3 denticles, and a medium-sized basal tooth; basal margin almost straight. Maximum width of gap between anterior clypeal margin and mandibles about 2.6 times as broad as maximum width of mandible. Promesonotum strongly convex dorsally and sloping gradually to metanotal groove; metanotal groove indistinct; mesopleuron not clearly demarcated from metapleuron. Propodeum in profile relatively long with almost straight dorsal outline; propodeal