

Remarks. *Aenictus doryloides* is separated from the other species of the group by the following characteristics: anterior clypeal margin strongly concave, concealed by curved anterior extension of frontal carinae (the conformation of the anterior part of the head is, in fact, strongly reminiscent of some species of *Dorylus*) and mesosomal dorsum flat. It is very similar to *A. brevipodus*. See under *A. brevipodus*.

Discussion

Twenty-five male-based names are listed from Southeast Asia, among which 7 species were described from Java and 8 from Sumatra (Wilson 1964, Bolton 1995). Among the Southeast Asian species, only the Javan species *Aenictus javanus* Emery, 1896 is known from both the worker and male (Wilson 1964, Jaitrong and Yamane 2012). So far we have no information about the male-worker combination for any species we are treating in this paper. Since more male-based species have been described from Java and Sumatra than worker-based species, the three “unnamed” species found from Java and Sumatra this time may correspond to some of the male-based species. It might be recommended to use species codes for these species. However, using the species codes causes another problem, because these species will not be included in taxonomic catalogues and similar publications and lists. By naming them now, with a note of caution, they become part of the scientific literature and can easily be included in future studies. Furthermore, most of the species have restricted distribution patterns and it seems likely that the worker-based species in this paper may not be the same as the male-based species described previously. Considering all this we chose to describe these as new species.

The species of the *Aenictus ceylonicus* group show continuous size variation or sometimes weak dimorphism among workers within a colony. The workers can be roughly sorted into two size classes, but they are not sharply differentiated. There is a general tendency for smaller specimens to have weaker punctuation, more elongate head and shorter antennal scape than larger specimens. This size variation is the same as that observed in the other species groups comprising small species such as the *Aenictus javanus* and *A. minutulus* groups (see Jaitrong and Yamane 2012, Jaitrong and Hashimoto 2012). In contrast, the single species of the *A. inflatus* group, *A. inflatus* Yamane & Hashimoto, 1999, has discrete polymorphism in the worker caste, with major workers (with inflated propodeum and long antennal scape), minor workers (with normal propodeum and very short antennal scape) and intermediate workers (Yamane and Hashimoto 1999, Jaitrong and Yamane 2011). Thus, the identification of these species must be carefully done with colony series.

Aenictus ceylonicus has been recorded from India, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Taiwan, Borneo, Philippines, Aru, New Guinea and Australia as far as northern New South Wales and contained eight junior synonyms (*A. deuqueti* Crawley, *A. exiguous* Clark, *A. formosensis* Forel, *A. latro* Forel, *A. orientalis* Karavaiev, *A. papuanus* Donisthorpe, *A. similis* Donisthorpe and *A. turneri* Forel). Shattuck (2008) treated *A. orientalis* and