

best described as areolate or alveolate rather than foveate, as the foveae have angular walls and are separated by thin partitions; longer hairs on dorsum of head extend 0.15 mm. Clypeal index 91 to 93. Feeble lobe present on each side of medial clypeal hair; lateral clypeal hairs not in a well-defined fovea. Clypeus virtually smooth, and without two longitudinal rugae present to demarcate a medial clypeal region. Mandibles lacking a ventral tooth.

Spines on trunk virtually straight (propodeal spines with a slight curvature caudad); pronotal spines hairy, and consistently longer than those on propodeum. Pronotal angle drawn out into a feeble tooth (Fig. 24: indistinct or absent in some other specimens and on one side of a syntype). Propodeal declivity bordered on each side by a single rugum, as described for *A. crassispina*.

Node of petiole as in Figure 8D–E, PWI wide (120 and 138). Anterior peduncle of petiole relatively short and deep, and with lateral and sublateral hairs; subpetiolar declivity present. Postpetiole smooth (although with feeble foveae on node); with convex lateral margins in dorsal view (rather than rectangular), and almost as long as it is wide. Postpetiole having a distinctive high, rounded node with scattered hairs. Dorsal surface of gaster hairy, but with hair density sparser than in most other *luciolae* group species. Femora hairy, and with ventral surfaces only feebly concave. Orange yellow, with legs and gaster lighter and with more yellow.

Major. Three Sarawak majors from two series (single major from Peninsular Malaysia very similar): HW 2.42 to 2.58, HL 2.45 to 2.48 (CI 99 to 104), SL 1.20 to 1.25 (SI 47 to 52), EL 0.26 to 0.28, HFL 1.54 to 1.56 (FLI 63 to 68; FWI 20) mm. Frons costate up to level of scrobes (and laterally

up to level of eyes); vertex relatively densely foveate (comparison of specimens suggests the foveae become denser and more deeply impressed in progressively smaller majors; note that the major in Fig. 25 is relatively large). No distinct cephalic hollow. No darkly pigmented streak dorsad on head; wide medial sulcus conspicuous, low on face. Forward margin of clypeus with a medial projection. Propodeal spines long, as in minors but thicker at bases. Pronotal angle lacking the feeble tooth characteristic of the minor caste.

Queen. Previously underscribed. Three queens (from Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak, and Kalimantan) measure HW 1.86 to 2.30, HL 1.54 to 1.83 (CI 121 to 126), ML 1.08 to 1.20 (MI 65 to 70), SL 1.10 to 1.21 (SI 52 to 59), EL 0.28 to 0.33, HFL 1.53 to 1.68 (FLI 92 to 97; FWI 20 to 21) mm. Head (Fig. 4) broad, with lateral margins divergent, and widest near vertex; posterior margin slightly concave mesad. Head with narrow, wavy longitudinal rugae, forming foveae behind level of ocelli and laterally; foveae feeble beneath head. Medial sulcus narrow but conspicuous beneath ocelli. Scrobes prominent, as in majors. Clypeus smooth, with projecting medial lobe as in major. Trunk (Fig. 5) irregularly rugose laterally (especially on propodeum), smoothest on anepisternum and pronotum. Dorsum with numerous foveae, and with rugae extending forward onto mesonotum from its posterior border. Posterior margin of scutellum with short, stout horns laterally. Propodeal spines short and stout, projecting caudad. Anterior peduncle of petiole short and deep; node of petiole broad, with lateral spines greatly shortened relative to worker castes. Postpetiole narrower than in workers, more than 50% wider than long in dorsal view. Petiole and postpetiole with

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Figures 15–20. *Acanthomyrmex crassispina* from Botel Tobago (Taiwan). 15. Frontal view of head, minor worker. 16. Lateral view of trunk, minor worker. 17. Frontal view of head, major worker. 18. Lateral view of trunk, major worker. 19. Oblique dorsal view of postpetiole, minor worker. 20. Lateral view of waist, minor worker.

Scale lines. Figures 15–18, 0.50 mm. Figures 19–20, 0.10 mm.