pocket on rock, 20/ix/1977, five minor workers and one major (B. Bolton, BMNH). *Sabah:* Gunung Silam, 440 m, no. A-12, 7 Jan. 1983, two minors and one major (R. Leakey, BMNH). INDONESIA: *S.E. Kalimantan (Borneo):* Pleihari-Martapura Reserve, lowland rainforest, nesting in leaf litter, 5 July 1983, 47 minor workers, two majors, seven males, and one dealate queen (M. W. Moffett and D. A. Fletcher, MCZ, BMNH, MCSN and MHN); 17–46 km W. Batulitjin, lowland rainforest, under bark of rotten stump, 2 July 1972, one minor worker (W. L. Brown, Jr., MCZ). *Sumatra:* Lampongs, Pedada-B. 22/I/1922, two minor workers (MCZ and BMNH).

Height of pilosity variable, with the longer hairs dorsally on the head extending about 0.15 mm in the syntypes and in the specimens from Kalimantan, Pahang (Malaysia) and the Gombak (Malaysia) specimen collected by Imai, but shorter (0.08 to 0.10 mm) in other series. Most of the workers with shorter cephalic pilosity have relatively sparse (and very short) pilosity on their gasters, and some also lack pilosity on their pronotal spines.

The traces of very fine rugulose sculpture present on the lateral surfaces of the mandibles of most *Acanthomyrmex* minor workers is generally absent in *A. ferox*, although this microsculpture can be discerned in the types. Petiolar node with spine length and curvature somewhat variable (Fig. 8D–E), PWI 105 to 143. Postpetiole of all major workers and some minors (i.e., those from Lampongs and Sarawak) with conspicuous foveae on node, as in individual in Figure 27. Femora sometimes more concave beneath than in syntypes, particularly in the Bolton specimens from Sarawak and the Perak (Malaysia) worker. Color in most specimens darker than in syntypes, reddish orange.

A. dyak minor syntypes (HW 1.00 and 1.04 mm) very similar to other *A. ferox* material; major syntype small (HW 2.28 mm), but not as small as the Sabah major (HW 1.98 mm); otherwise very similar to the Sarawak specimens described above. Tooth lacking at pronotal angle in both castes. Femora flattened or at most feebly concave beneath.

Natural History. A colony of nearly fifty workers was collected in southern Borneo nesting in leaf litter in disturbed primary rainforest (see Moffett, 1985).

Acanthomyrmex laevis new species
Figures 8F, 29–32; Map 1

Holotype. Minor worker deposited in MCZ from Peninsular Malaysia: Perak: Ringlet Pass, 28 Feb. 1982 (M. Kubota). Name refers to lack of sculpture on head.

Diagnosis. Very similar to *A. ferox*, but head of minor worker smooth, lacking all but traces of sculpture. Major worker unknown.

Minor. Holotype measures HW 1.03, HL 0.96 (CI 107), ML 0.80 (MI 83), SL 1.29 (SI 126), EL 0.21, HFL 1.42 (FLI 148; FWI 18) mm. Very similar in all respects to *A. ferox*, except head lacking sculpture dorsally and with only traces of rugae laterally and beneath head. The head sculpture is strongly developed in all *A. ferox* specimens, including one from the same locality as the *A. laevis* holotype.

In addition, the petiolar node of *A. laevis* (Fig. 8F) has somewhat longer petiolar spines than in *A. ferox* specimens, and the crotch between the spines is relatively narrow basally (in *ferox*, the crotch has a wide, convex base). A well-defined subpetiolar declivity is lacking, although a feeble declivity occurs. Node of postpetiole smooth (as in some *A. ferox*). Pronotal angle not forming a feeble tooth. Uniform dark orange red.

Additional Records. Known only from holotype.

Acanthomyrmex luciolae
Figures 8G, 33–38; Map 1

Acanthomyrmex luciolae Emery, 1893: 245–246, pl. 6, fig. 5–10. Sri Lanka: Kandy, two minor workers and one major (E. Simon, MCSN and MHN [examined]).

Diagnosis. Minor workers with posterior margin of head deeply concave; head