

oped ruga extends back from each of these medial clypeal lobes, as described for *A. crassispina*. Mandibles lacking a ventral tooth.

Spines on trunk exceptionally long; pronotal spines straight and propodeal spines somewhat longer, slender and elegantly curved (Fig. 34). Pronotal spines with one to three conspicuous hairs. Pronotal angle not forming a feeble tooth. Propodeal declivity bordered on each side by two adjacent rugae, as described for *A. basispinosus*.

Petiole as in Figure 8G, PWI intermediate (67 to 70). Anterior peduncle of petiole long and narrow, with lateral hairs present, but sublateral hairs lacking; subpetiolar declivity present. Postpetiole much as described for *A. crassispina*, except hairier, and dorsum raised into a low node anteriorly, rather than evenly rounded in profile. Femora hairy, and with ventral surfaces only feebly concave. Color light orange yellow, legs yellow.

Major. Syntype measures HW 1.80, HL 1.83 (CI 98), SL 1.03 (SI 57), EL 0.26, HFL 1.26 (FLI 69; FWI 22) mm. Head sculpture as described for *A. ferox*, but costate sculpture on frons extending relatively farther back towards vertex, and foveae relatively feebler on sides of head. Without a distinct cephalic hollow. No darkly pigmented medial streak dorsad on head; wide medial sulcus conspicuous, low on face. Forward margin of clypeus without a medial projection. However, two feeble lobes are present, each with a single notch along their margins. Propodeal spine relatively short and virtually straight, in contrast to condition in the minor worker. Subpetiolar declivity lacking (although present in minor caste). Head and gaster a deeper orange than in minors.

Additional Records. SRI LANKA: Kandy, 600–700 m, nos. 1236 and 1240, VII/

10–13/1955, two minor workers (E. O. Wilson, MCZ); Gilimale, 16–20 km NE of Ratnapura, nos. 1292, 1310, 1325, and 1354, VII/18–21/1955, six minor workers (E. O. Wilson, MCZ, BMNH). Several of the Wilson specimens have longer (up to 0.25 mm) pilosity on the head and relatively hairy pronotal spines; also some specimens lack the tibial spur usually present on the middle and hind legs of *Acanthomyrmex* ants. PWI 57 to 76. Most of these ants are darker and more red than syntypes.

THE NOTABILIS GROUP

Dorsal margin of the head of the majors at most very slightly notched mesad so that in full-face view margin appears rounded or somewhat flattened, but not strongly bilobed. Other characters: majors with propodeal spiracle opening slightly smaller and less conspicuous than in *luciolae* group; basal funicular segments relatively thick (width of the second and third funicular segments more than 25% greater than their average length in minor workers and less than 50% in majors), except in *A. notabilis*; hypostomal teeth often absent in majors. Dorsal surface of gaster invariably with very few (if any) long hairs.

All species in this group are from the Malay Archipelago; as yet none have been collected from the Asian mainland.

Acanthomyrmex careoscrobis new species Figures 39A, 40–43; Map 2

Holotype. Minor worker deposited in BMNH from Malaysia: Sarawak: 4th Div., Gunung Mulu National Park, mixed dipterocarp forest, 200 m, pit-fall trap, 14/III/1978 (N. M. Collins). Name derived from Latin *careo* + *scrobis*, referring to the lack of scrobes for retracted funiculi.

Diagnosis. Similar to *A. mindanao*, but lacking even a poorly developed funicular

Figures 33–38. *Acanthomyrmex luciolae* from Kandy. 33. Frontal view of head, minor worker. 34. Lateral view of trunk, minor worker. 35. Frontal view of head, major worker. 36. Lateral view of trunk, major worker. 37. Dorsal view of postpetiole, minor worker. 38. Lateral view of waist, minor worker.

Scale lines. Figures 33–36, 0.50 mm. Figures 37–38, 0.10 mm.