

species; lateral clypeal hairs not in a completely enclosed fovea. Smooth medial area of clypeus not bordered laterally by distinct rugae. Mandibles with a tiny but distinct ventral tooth.

Spines on trunk short relative to other species, propodeal spines conspicuously longer than pronotal spines, and are virtually straight to feebly curved caudad; pronotal spines very short and stubby (lacking in larger minor workers in some other series: see below). Pronotal spines without conspicuous hairs. Pronotal angle never drawn out into a feeble tooth. Propodeal declivity bordered on each side by one rugum or possibly two adjacent rugae (second rugum poorly developed when present).

Node of petiole as in Figure 39E, PW1 narrow (45 to 64); caudal face of node usually with a pair of hairs near summit (absent in Fig. 56), in addition to the single pair found lower on the same face of node in this and most other *Acanthomyrmex*. Anterior peduncle of petiole relatively short and deep as in *A. notabilis*, and with lateral petiolar hairs present (but sometimes hair missing from one side of petiole); sublateral pair lacking. Subpetiolar declivity present. Postpetiole subrectangular, almost as long as it is wide in dorsal view, and with two or three longitudinal rugae on each side; hairy dorsally. Femora only with basal hairs or having one to three additional hairs, and with ventral surfaces distinctly concave; hind femora relatively short (FLI < 110). Orange yellow to reddish orange, with legs lighter yellow.

Major. Paratype measures HW 1.98, HL 2.16 (CI 92), SL 0.90 (SI 46), EL 0.26, HFL 1.00 (FLI 46; FWI 20) mm. Foveae on head smaller and shallower than in *A. notabilis* (somewhat larger and denser beneath head), numerous except very few present in area between antennal scrobes. Pilosity present on head, but more scattered than in *A. notabilis* majors. Cephalic hollow conspicuous. A darkly pigment-

ed streak extends to hollow from dorsum of head; wide medial sulcus conspicuous from hollow to frontal area. Forward margin of clypeus with a medial projection. Hypostomal teeth absent. Propodeal spines short and curved caudad. Color as in minor workers, but head a richer orange, antennae a contrasting shade of yellow.

Paratypes. Four minor workers and one major, same locality data as holotype.

Additional Records. PHILIPPINES: *Mindanao*: Lanao District: Momungan, 6/20/1951, ten minor workers and one major (D. Empeso, MCZ and BMNH); Momungan, ser. B, 6/20/1951, thirteen minor workers (D. Empeso, MCZ); Olan-gon, 6/25/1951, eight minor workers (D. Empeso, MCZ, MCSN and MHN); Iligan, 1951, 29 minor workers (D. Empeso, MCZ); Ginoog, Misamis, Anakan Lbr. Co., 4/3/1935, nine minor workers (A. Reyes, MCZ). MALAYSIA: *Sarawak*: 4th Div., Gunung Mulu National Park, RGS Exped., Long Pala, lowland rainforest litter sample, 18.x.1977, three minor workers (B. Bolton, BMNH). The Philippine ants are very similar to the type series, except that the Momungan major is smaller (HW 1.64) and hairier than the paratype major. This major also has hypostomal teeth, and lacks a subpetiolar declivity. The Ginoog workers consistently lack the pair of hairs near the summit of the petiolar node which are usually present in specimens from other series. Color in a few specimens uniform yellow.

Workers of the Sarawak series are the smallest recorded for this genus (HW 0.70 to 0.76 mm), and are significantly smaller than any of the Philippine specimens (HW 0.90 to 1.11 mm). These ants lack a ventral mandibular tooth, lack sublateral hairs on their petioles, and have the pilosity on their postpetioles reduced to two pairs of hairs dorsally and one lateral pair.

The larger of the minor workers from the Philippines (HW > 1.05 mm) completely lack pronotal spines. Also, the same