

individuals have better developed ventral mandibular teeth than in other minors; their gasters are somewhat hairier and they have a more deeply engraved frontal sulcus. They therefore show some characteristics intermediate between the minor and major castes.

Acanthomyrmex notabilis

Figures 39F, 57–62; Map 2

Pheidole notabilis F. Smith, 1860: 111, figs. 3–4. Indonesia: Moluccas: Batchian (i.e., Bacan Island), one minor worker and one major (A. R. Wallace, Hope Collection, University Museum, Oxford [examined]).

Acanthomyrmex notabilis—Emery, 1893: 244.

Diagnosis. Postpetiole of both worker castes narrow, much wider than deep in dorsal view; propodeal spines long; minors with head convex across posterior margin in dorsal view (except for very feeble medial concavity), without funicular scrobe, and with ventral mandible tooth lacking.

Minor. Syntype measures HW 1.01, HL 0.90 (CI 113), ML 0.73 (MI 82), SL 1.04 (SI 102), EL 0.17, HFL 1.13 (FLI 126; FWI 19) mm. Posterior margin of head convex in full-face view, although slightly flattened or with a trace of a concavity mesad. Maximum head width virtually the same above and below the level of the eyes. Head with rounded foveae having thick walls. As in *A. basispinosus*, short but conspicuous sulcus present mesad between the eyes above the frontal area. Dorsum of head with longest hairs extending about 0.12 mm. Scapes long, conspicuously overreaching back margin of head when retracted to scrobes. Clypeal index 117 (114 to 128 in other minor worker material). Lobe to each side of medial clypeal hair feeble or moderately developed; lateral clypeal hairs in a completely enclosed fovea. Smooth medial area of clypeus not bordered laterally by distinct rugae. Mandibles lacking a ventral tooth (at least in specimens other than holotype, as the undersurface of the mandibles is not accessible in the latter).

Spines on trunk long, somewhat curved caudad (straighter in most specimens from other series); propodeal spines slightly longer than those on pronotum. Pronotal spines without conspicuous hairs. Pronotal angle forming a feeble but distinct tooth in most specimens, but not in holotype. Propodeal declivity bordered on each side by two adjacent rugae, as described for *A. basispinosus* (*luciolae* group).

Node of petiole as in Figure 39F, PWI narrow to intermediate (79 in syntype, and 47 to 89 in eight specimens from other series). Anterior peduncle of petiole relatively short and deep, and lacking both lateral and sublateral petiolar hairs; subpetiolar declivity absent. Postpetiole narrow (almost twice as wide as it is long in dorsal view) and with a relatively raised node, and resembling that of *A. basispinosus*, although with only two pairs of hairs dorsally. Femora lacking all but basal hairs; ventral surfaces distinctly concave, particularly in the hind legs. Reddish orange to orange yellow, legs lighter.

Major. Syntype measures HW 2.25, HL 2.30 (CI 98), SL 1.11 (SI 49), EL 0.25, HFL 1.23 (FLI 54; FWI 20) mm. Relatively large, shallow foveae on head widely scattered dorsally (virtually lacking in area immediately above clypeus), denser laterally. Cephalic hollow present but indistinct. A darkly pigmented streak extends to hollow from dorsum of head; wide medial sulcus conspicuous from hollow to frontal area. Clypeal index larger than in minors, 138 in holotype. Forward margin of clypeus lacking a medial projection (although two very feeble, rounded lobes are sometimes present). Hypostomal teeth not accessible to view in holotype; usually present in other material. Propodeal spines moderately long and almost straight (generally not quite as long and usually curving somewhat caudad in other *notabilis* material). Pronotal angle lacking the feeble tooth characteristic of the minor caste. Anterior node of petiole generally deeper than in minors.