

Gunong Mulu Nat. Pk (BMNH) shares this pilosity, but this specimen is currently excluded from consideration as the female of *macta* for the following reasons.

- 1 Size. The isolated female is relatively very large, HW 1.90, as opposed to HW 1.60 for the largest female currently identified as *macta*.
- 2 Pilosity. The females here associated with *macta* have, like the worker, numerous standing hairs on the first gastral tergite, the hairs with a maximum length of about 0.14. In the excluded female gastral pilosity on the first tergite is much denser and is shorter, about 0.11 maximum despite the overall much larger size of the individual.
- 3 Venation. In females here associated with *macta* vein  $Rs+M$  splits into its components closer to the junction of cross-vein *m-cu* with  $Rs+M$ , at a point proximal of the midlength between the intersections of cross-veins *m-cu* and  $2r$  with the longitudinal veins. In the isolated female  $Rs+M$  splits into its components close to the midlength between the intersections of *m-cu* and  $2r$  with the longitudinal veins.

MALE: unknown.

The worker caste of *macta* is easily identified by the numerous short stout erect hairs which project from the dorsal (outer) surfaces of the middle and hind tibiae. Workers applicable to the female excluded from *macta*, above, should be much larger than those of *macta* and may also have gastral pilosity differences reflecting those described for the females.

*Paratopula oculata* (Smith) **comb. n.**  
(figs 8, 10, 14, 17)

*Cerapachys oculatus* Smith, 1857: 74, pl. 1, figs 20–24. Holotype male, EAST MALAYSIA: Sarawak (A.R. Wallace) (UM) [examined].

MALE.

Known from the holotype (UM) and a second, headless, male in BMNH. Characters given in the key, in figs 8, 10, 14, and 17, and the notes under the discussion of *andamanensis*, will isolate *oculata* from all other known *Paratopula* males. The unique character shown by this species, which immediately separates it from all other known members of the genus, is the presence of relatively long curved fine hairs arising from the middle and hind tibiae on the dorsal (outer) surfaces as well as elsewhere on the legs.

PUTATIVE FEMALE.

Two female specimens in BMNH, one from Singapore and the other from West Malaysia, are here tentatively associated with the holotype of *oculata*. Like the male these females have long acute curved hairs projecting from the tibiae. Also, as in the male, standing pilosity on the dorsal surfaces of the head and body is elongate fine curved and acutely pointed; much longer and finer than is usual in this genus.

WORKER: unknown.

Given the diagnostic presence of long fine pilosity in both male and female, the worker may well also exhibit this character. If so, it should be immediately recognisable within the genus. In other species which possess hairs projecting from the dorsal (outer) tibial surfaces in workers and females the hairs are short, stout and straight, conspicuously different from the condition seen in *oculata*.

*Paratopula sumatrensis* (Forel) **stat. n., nomen dubium**

*Atopula ceylonica* var. *sumatrensis* Forel, 1913a: 64. Holotype female, INDONESIA: Sumatra, Tandjong Slamet, 1911–12, at light (v. Buttel-Reepen) (holotype presumed lost, not in MHN).

*Paratopula ceylonica* var. *sumatrensis* (Forel) Wheeler, 1919: 144.