

FEMALE.

Known only from the holotype female, which can no longer be found, this form remains a mystery. It is the only representative of the genus recorded from Sumatra and, from the very sketchy original description, should not be associated with *ceylonica*. For this reason *sumatrensis* is given new status here as a separate species, although it must remain as a *nomen dubium* due to lack of information. Wheeler (1919) recorded that he had received "all three phases of this ant from the Philippines (*F.X. Williams*).” Only two females collected by Williams have been detected in the MCZ collection and they do not match the meagre description of *sumatrensis* sufficiently. The males and workers from Williams's series have apparently since been misplaced or lost.

UNASSOCIATED MALES AND FEMALES

After the tentative associations of castes indicated in this paper have been made, there remain a few females and a male which cannot at present be linked to any known named form.

(1) A male, from West Malaysia: Sg. Patani (BMNH), is run out as "unassociated male" in the key. The head of this specimen is shaped as in *oculata* (fig. 8), and the mandibles have 7–8 teeth. Unlike *oculata* and *andamanensis* (fig. 14, 15) the venation in the centre of the forewing does not fade out in this male (fig. 13) and the petiole is not transversely crest-like. Its genital parameres in dorsal view project beyond the apex of the last sternite and are curved towards the midline.

Only *oculata* is known to occur in West Malaysia though some or all species currently recorded from Borneo may well be present in the peninsula. These include *ankistra*, *demeta*, *longispina*, and *macta*; this unassociated male may prove to belong to one of these species. It is certainly not conspecific with the *oculata* male for the reasons noted above and in the key.

(2) A large alate female from East Malaysia: Sarawak, 4th division, Gunong Mulu Nat. Pk (BMNH) shows tibial pilosity reminiscent of *macta* but is excluded from that species for the reasons detailed under *macta*. This large female is also mentioned in the notes on *ceylonica* and *longispina*.

(3) A short series of 6 alate females from three localities in the Philippines: Los Banos, Mt Makiling, and Davao (MCZ) which may represent more than one species as differences in size and venation are discernable. As so little is known of the Philippines' fauna very little can be said of these females at present, except that they do not give a satisfactory match with any other form currently placed in *Paratopula*, although they appear to be close to *ceylonica*.

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