

cine genera) with a distinct cleft behind a single, apical tooth on an otherwise mainly unbroken apical part of the masticatory border (the basal part is hidden below the protruding clypeus). All the other characters are the same as in the conspecific series, collected by W.L. Brown Jr.

Beside Trager's (1984) characters of *Paratrechina*, a very obvious new character at generic level might be the projecting hairs on the outer (= dorsal), anterior and posterior (but not inner (= ventral)) surfaces of the hind tibiae which have not been recorded in any other formicine genus so far.

Apart from the wrongly interpreted "microscopic mandibles" as the distinctive character of *Andragathus*, this male shows the typical combination of *Paratrechina* male characters and the two genera are therefore synonymized.

Paratrechina hubrechtii (Emery) **comb.n.**

Andragathus hubrechtii Emery, 1922: 111. Holotype male, INDONESIA: Java, Bogor (= Buitenzorg) (*A.A.W. Hubrecht*) In Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova [examined].

Definition of the male (holotype) [for abbreviations see Bolton, 1987]: HW 0.36 mm (two conspecific males collected by Brown: 0.32 mm and 0.3 mm respectively), HL 0.44 mm (0.46 mm; 0.46 mm), CI 76 (70; 68), SL 0.58 mm (0.60 mm; 0.58 mm), SI 171 (186; 187), AL 0.71 mm (0.78 mm; 0.75 mm). Formicine ant, with PF 6, 4, the maxillary palps reaching almost to the foramen magnum. Antennae of 13 segments, scape distinctly longer than the head, first funicular segment pear-shaped and two times longer than the second; the terminal antennomere two times the length of the penultimate. Mandible elongate, with an apical tooth followed by a cleft (the rest is covered by the clypeus; in Brown's specimen a blunt broad denticle follows after the cleft). Clypeus trapezoidal, not projecting between the antennal sockets (toruli), anterolaterally with two flanges because of which the anterior margin appears to become concave. Toruli with distinct flanges and somewhat behind the posterior clypeal margin; frontal carinae and frontal triangle absent. The ocellar area not raised but the individual ocelli slightly tilted. Large eyes in the midlength of the head. Petiole an erect scale, covered somewhat by the first gastral tergite. Subgenital plate reduced and not ventral and so not supporting the genitalia. Penicilli (= gonopalpi) absent. Stipes a blunt, elongate triangle, distinctly separated from the squamula by a membranous whitish area. Volsella with a straight cuspis which forms a short but nevertheless basally extended distinct ridge between the digitus and the stipes. Sagittae projecting as far as the stipites, lanceolate, terminally slightly curved laterad, not serrated.

Front wing without a discoidal (discal) cell; covered by suberect pubescence, a fringe of long hairs projecting from the caudal margin of the front wing. 4-5 hamuli.

Hind tibiae with long erect hairs on the outer and the anterior and posterior surfaces, few hairs on the scape.

Colour of the whole body uniform yellowish brown, shining.

P. hubrechtii belongs to the *vididula*-group of *Paratrechina*, which is taken here as including all of *Paratrechina* except the *longicornis*-group, but cannot be included in any of the North American species-groups.

The holotype male was caught at light (Emery, 1922). Brown collected his series in a rotten log in wet forest at 1500 m near Tjibodas, Java on the 6th-7th June 1972, sample W2 (BMNH).