

Cladomyrma hewitti (Wheeler), rev. stat.

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Aphomomyrmex hewitti Wheeler, 1910: 132. Lectotype major worker. BORNEO: East Malaysia, Sarawak, 1st Division, Bidi, .viii. 1907, John Hewitt [lectotype designated by Agosti, 1991: 303; combination in *Cladomyrma hewitti*, Wheeler, 1920: 53; synonym of *C. andrei*, Agosti, 1991: 303.]. Rev. stat.

DIAGNOSIS: Major worker. AL 0.98–1.23, HL 0.95–1.26, HW 0.84–1.06, EL 0.16–0.23, SL 0.44–0.52, CI 86–90, EI 19–23, SI 47–55 (n = 8). Elongate head with subparallel sides; clypeus, in lateral view, rounded; large metapleural gland orifice; body dark brown with gaster and head distinctly darker; genae lighter brown; body surface shining; gastral pubescence sparse, widely set, so that pubescence hairs do not overlap; medium to large sized ants. **Minor worker.** AL 0.70–0.90, HL 0.66–0.84, HW 0.58–0.74, EL 0.13–0.18, SL 0.32–0.45, CI 87–88, EI 22–25, SI 55–61 (n = 4). Body color dark brown with gaster and head darker; metapleural gland orifice large; medium sized ant; gastral pubescence on tergites widely set and short; hairs not longer than the space in-between them. **Queen.** AL 2.32–2.92, HL 1.60–1.80, HW 1.32–1.36, EL 0.52–0.60, SL 0.80–0.92, CI 77–83, EI 37–45, SI 60–68 (n = 6). Clypeus slightly angulate with anterior face straight; head long in full frontal view, with parallel sides; genae same color as remainder of head; dorsal part of katepisternum punctulate and with thin pubescence; metapleural gland orifice large and open; petiole in lateral view high, dorsally truncated with the posterior face gently sloped; whole body covered with long, erect hairs; gaster with short, widely set subdecumbent pubescence; gaster surface with silky shine; head and alitrunk (dark) brown, gaster with at least posterior parts of tergites darker; large body size. **LECTOTYPE:** Soldier AL 1.18, HL 1.22, HW 1.06, SL 0.50, EL 0.22, CI 87, EI 21, SI 47. Queen from same series as lectotype: AL 2.92, HL 1.8, HW 1.32, EL 0.60, SL 0.84, CI 73, EI 45, SI 54.

COMMENTS: After examining the type again and remounting the queen, it became obvious that the extremely long head of the worker is correlated with a unique, long, par-

allel-sided head of the queen, and a nodiform petiole, which is not present in *andrei* or indeed any other species. In lateral view the queen head of the lectotype specimen is rather elongated, correlated with an exceptionally long alitrunk. In these respects the type thus differs from all other *Cladomyrma* species. None of the additional specimens has this elongated head or AL size. However, in the nontype specimens the character combinations of a long head, together with the raised petiole, make it most likely that they belong to the same species.

BIOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: The type specimen was collected in Bidi (SW of Kuching, near Bau), Sarawak, in the “swollen internodes of a shrub” (label information). Based on current knowledge, the shrub might be a representative of one of eight domatia-bearing Bornean *Neonauclea* species, the only host tree genus of *Cladomyrma* with distinct swollen internodes whose species locally grow as shrubs (the other Bornean hosts are either understory treelets or climbers). Indeed, new collections of this species were made only from domatia of two *Neonauclea* species. However, it cannot be excluded that the “shrubs” may belong to *Myrmeconauclea strigosa*, a small rheophytic treelet or shrub with spontaneously opening domatia. This species, regularly colonized by a variety of facultative stem-nesting ant species (Maschwitz et al., 1989), was never found to be inhabited by *Cladomyrma* in Sabah and Sarawak (n > 50), but recent collections in Brunei revealed that colony-founding queens rarely colonize the domatia of *Myrmeconauclea strigosa* (C. Brouat and D. McKey, personal commun.). It is not known if neighboring *Neonauclea* trees, which often grow in *Myrmeconauclea* habitat, are the source plants of these foundress queens. A second trip to the collecting site revealed that *Neonauclea*, inhabited by *Cladomyrma* ants, grow in close vicinity to *M. strigosa* (D. McKey, personal commun.). We suspect that only a very low frequency of *Cladomyrma* queens occupy the latter plant species, presumably due to high intraspecific competition for regular host plants in the vicinity. Mature colonies or alates of *Cladomyrma* were not found in *M. strigosa*. Nevertheless, this phenomenon needs to be studied in detail.