

The second described *Dacetinops* species, *D. concinnus* Taylor (1965), was discovered in January 1963, when Alfred E. Emerson collected four workers at Nanga Tekalit field camp in the First (western) Division of Sarawak.

Four species are now known from Borneo (*D. cirrosus* n.sp., *D. concinnus*, *D. solivagus* n. sp., and *D. wilsoni* n.sp.), and three from Papua New Guinea ((*D. cibdelus*, *D. darlingtoni* n.sp., and *D. ignotus* n.sp.). One Bornean species, *D. cirrosus*, is known also from Trengganu and Johore States, West Malaysia. *Dacetinops* thus ranges at least from peninsular Malaysia to eastern New Guinea. More species must occur in the intervening Indonesian archipelago and West Irian, and the genus could range further into the Philippines, eastern Melanesia, and possibly also Indo-China and Northern Australia.

Several species reviewed here are represented by long series of adults taken at various localities. Workers are known for all, females for all except *D. darlingtoni*, and males for *D. cirrosus* and *D. concinnus*. I collected most of the series reviewed here, during visits to west Malaysia and Borneo in 1968 and Papua New Guinea in 1972. Most specimens (including the immature stages of several species) are deposited in the Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra, with duplicates dispersed widely among collections elsewhere, including those designated below with abbreviation codes, and other major ant collections. Other collectors include B. Bolton, W.L. Brown Jr., Y. Hirashima, B.B. Lowery, S.B. Peck, and P.M. Room, Rev. Lowery is cited in the lists of records below as BBL; I am RWT.

*Dacetinops* is one of several biogeographically interesting S.E. Asia based ant genera which have contributed endemic species to the New Guinean fauna. Accordingly this paper is dedicated to the late Professor Philip J. Darlington, Jr., of Harvard University, to acknowledge his contributions, both to the insect biogeography of New Guinea, and to biogeography in general. *Dacetinops darlingtoni*, described below, is named in his honour.

Brown and Wilson (1957: 1–2) have adequately defined *Dacetinops* on the basis of worker attributes, but some qualifications to their general description are required, in light of the new species described here. Differentiation of a 'fairly distinct' 3-jointed antennal club is not universal; the mesosomal profile is not broadly arched in all species, but indented at the mesonotal-propodeal junction in some; propodeal teeth are lacking in *D. darlingtoni* and *D. ignotus*; general statements concerning the sculpturation must be qualified to accommodate *D. darlingtoni* (Fig. 22–24) and *D. solivagus* (Figs. 28–30), and the mandibles are smooth and unsculptured in several species; the pilosity is spectacularly long and abundant in some species, notably in *D. cirrosus* (Figs. 16–18) and *D. solivagus*, and the general bilateral placement of hairs is somewhat compromised in these; the pilosity is greatly reduced in *D. darlingtoni*, which also lacks a clypeal apron. The worker palpal formula in all seven species has been confirmed by dissection to be *maxillary* 2: *labial* 2.

Males of the genus are described below for the first time, and a general generic