Bornean *cirrosus* specimens is about equal to the width of the apical antennomere, while in *concinnus* the eyes are 1.2 to 1.3× as long as the apical antennomere is wide (these statements have been carefully checked, using an eyepiece measuring scale). The eyes of peninsula *cirrosus* specimens do not differ significantly from those of Bornean examples.

4. The flagellate head and body hairs are longer and more abundant in *cirrosus*. Counting is difficult, but *D. concinnus* workers have about 30 hairs on the first gastral tergite, and many remain after 30 are counted in *D. cirrosus*..
5. Other differences between these species are illustrated in Figures 16–18 and 19–21. In particular the sculptural costae of *concinnus* are more pronounced and regular, with fewer lateral spurs than in *cirrosus* (compare cephalic sculpture in Figs. 16 and 19; dorsal mesosomal sculpture in Figs. 17 and 20). The spongiform masses on the petiole and postpetiole are more compressed and relatively small in *concinnus*. Also, they are cream in color, versus golden-yellow in *cirrosus*. Body color almost identically reddish brown in both species; the legs and antennae a shade lighter. The *cirrosus* palpal formula (dissected) *maxillary 2: labial 2*.

Female. – The smallest and largest Bornean specimens (from Lungmanis mile 45 and Semengo) have the following dimensions (mm): HL 0.97, 1.03; HW 0.81, 0.88; CI 84, 85; ML 0.28, 0.32; MI 29, 31; SL 0.61, 0.66; SI 75, 75; WL 1.27, 1.40; palpal formula *maxillary 2: labial 2*. The Trengganu female, like West Malaysian workers, is larger than Bornean specimens: HL 1.14; HW 1.06; CI 92; ML 0.37; MI 32; SL 0.69; SI 65; WL 1.53. Similar to the workers in appropriate features. Wing venation as in Figure 1. Additional notes below, under *D. concinnus* and *D. wilsoni*.

Male. – Known from a single adult (ANIC) from a nest at Quoin Hill (acc. 68.599). General features as in *D. concinnus,* described below. Comparison of the two species is given at that point. Wing venation as in female.

Relationships. – *D. cirrosus* is essentially a small, gracile version of *D. concinnus*. The two species are doubtless related, and probably cognate. Their broadly sympatric distribution on Borneo is notable. The relatively large size and *concinnus*-like proportions of *cirrosus* specimens from Trengganu and Johore could result from ecological release in the absence of sympatric *D. concinnus* populations, though it is premature to conclude that *concinnus* is not present on mainland Malaysia.

Bionomics. – Sympatric with the three other known Bornean *Dacetinops* species at Semengo, and with all except *D. wilsoni* less in Sabah. *D. cirrosus* nests in rotting wood and logs on the rain forest floor, and evidently forages cryptically in leafmould. The type nest series of both *D. cirrosus* and *D. wilsoni* were collected