with the generic diagnosis of Brown and Wilson (1957:2). HW measurements and values for CI and SI are generally high in the conspecific worker ranges, or higher; SI values low or lower. Basic mesosomal structure similar throughout; wing venation known for *D. cirrosus* and *D. concinnus*, as in Figure 1; ocelli proportioned as in Figure 7 or relatively slightly smaller; palpal formula *2:2* in three species dissected.

Females follow conspecific workers in general details of head and mandibular form, antennal structure, status of propodeal spines, development of spongiform masses on waist nodes, and the nature of the micro- and macrosculpture, pilosity and color.

Relationships. – The mandibular shape and sculpture, and the general form of the head, appear to relate *D. wilsoni* to the New Guinean *Dacetinops* species (compare Figs. 25 and 31). *D. cibdelus* is the most conservative of these, and is perhaps the least derived of all known members of the genus. The *wilsoni* head is, however, proportionately narrow (CI 81–82 *vs.* 87–94 in New Guinea species), grading towards the extreme of *D. solivagus* (CI 74–75). In addition the post-cephalic habitus of *wilsoni* is close to that of *solivagus* (compare Figs. 32–33 and 29–30), and the development of inter-costal microsculpture on the head and mesosoma, and disruption of the basigastral costae in *wilsoni* appear to foreshadow the *solivagus* condition. Thus, *cibdelus*, *wilsoni* and *solivagus* could reflect a phyletic sequence.

The larger Bornean species *D. cirrosus* and *D. concinnus* appear also to be derived from more conservative *cibdelus*- or *wilsoni*-like stock. They have mandibles like those of *solivagus* (compare Figs. 26, 16 and 19). possibly indicating a distant relationship to the ancestors of that species.

Bionomics. – Probably much as in other small *Dacetinops* species. The type colony contained larvae, apparently of two broods – some very small, others almost fully grown – and worker pupae representing a full range of developmental stages, from pharate larvae ('prepupae') to almost fully pigmented pharate adults. *D. wilsoni* is sympatric with three other known Bornean *Dacetinops* species at Semengo. The *cirrosus* type-nest series came from the same piece of rotting branch as the *wilsoni* nidoparatypes.

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