

view the petiolar node forms a triangle with anterior face almost straight and posterior face slightly convex. Base of first gastral tergite very shallowly truncated.

Mandibles closely shagreened, with numerous piliferous pits, notably towards their external margins. Anterior clypeal margin medially with distinct pits from which a tight cluster of relatively long setae arise. Body dorsally highly polished, at most only very finely microscopically shagreened and shallowly punctate.

Mandibles with numerous short, semierect hairs. Medial portion of anterior clypeal margin with a few relatively long, anteriorly directed setae. Lateral branches of mesosoma and coxae covered with a pile of white, appressed pubescence. Gaster ventrally and around apex with scattered long hairs. The dorsum of the body is virtually hairless, except for some microscopic semierect hairs raising from shallow piliferous pits.

Black throughout; front and middle tibiae sometimes reddish brown.

Female. — Dimensions: TL c. 7.86-8.16; HL 1.84-1.89; HW 1.23-1.28; CI 67-68; SL 2.46-2.56; SI 195-206; PW 1.50-1.62; MTL 2.65-2.87 (12 measured).

Besides the characters identifying full sexuality, including three ocelli, complete thoracic structure and wings, the female resembles the worker very closely. Mesoscutum slightly transverse, 1.25 × wider than long, lateral margins distinctly contracting anteriorly, forming a rather narrowly rounded anterior margin; median line short, parapsides slightly elevated posteriorly; in profile the mesoscutum is relatively low with gently curved dorsum. Mesoscutellum convex, transverse; only slightly elevated above the dorsal plane of mesosoma. Metanotal groove narrow, distinctly impressed. Propodeal dorsum gently sinuate in profile, slightly longer than declivity; posterior margin forming a well defined, arch-shaped transverse carina. The remaining features, including sculpturation, virtual lack of dorsal pubescence and highly polished appearance are the same as in the worker.

Males present in the SMF collection. The larvae were described by Wheeler & Wheeler (1990) as *Polyrhachis (Hemioptica) scissa* (Roger) and are stored together with pupae in the Wheeler collection (Dorow #933 6 larvae on slides, 9 larvae and 7 pupae in alcohol; Dorow #890 9 larvae on slides).

Additional material examined.— Malaysia, Sabah: Labuk Road, 45 mi ex Sandakan (Lungmanis), 12-13.vi.1968 (R.W. Taylor acc. 68.452, workers); Tawau Residency, Kalabakan Riv., 9-18.xi.1957 (T.C. Maa, workers); Sandakan Bay, Sepilok Forest Reserve, 1-10 m, 31.x.1957 (J.L. Gressitt, worker); Sepilok Forest Reserve, nr Sandakan, 10.vi.1968 (R.W. Taylor, worker); Sarawak: Semengoh Forest Reserve, 11 mi SW of Kuching, 28-31.v.1968 (R.W. Taylor acc. 68.165, worker); Selangor: Gombak Forest Reserve, nr Kuala Lumpur, i-ii.1989 (M. Edmunds #78, worker). Brunei, Temburong Distr.: Kuala Belalong Field Studies Centre, 21-29.vi.1994 (R.J. Kohout accs 94.26, 27, 33, 55, 73, workers); Tutong Distr.: c. 1-2 km S of Tasek Merimbun, 3.vii.1994 (R.J. Kohout acc. 94.78, workers); Belait Distr.: Ulu Belait, c. 5 km SE of Melilas Longhouse, 20.iv.1993 (R.J. Kohout acc. 93.23, workers); Kuala Ingai, Ulu Belait, 12-15.vii.1994 (R.J. Kohout acc. 94.100, workers). Indonesia, Sumatra: Pematang Siantar, 1937 (W.M. Mann, NGS SI Exp., worker).

Biology.— With only two partial nests and a relatively small number of individual foragers collected, *P. boltoni* appears to be rather uncommon. The type-colony nested in the secondary forest area of Ulu Gombak Field Studies Centre. It was situated about 4 m high on a leaf on a tree. The nest was partly sheltered by a torn-off part of the leaf and was built using a coarsely woven silk net to which small pieces of dead