



New data on the genus *Strumigenys* (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) from Sumatra Новые данные по роду *Strumigenys* (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) с Суматры

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Abstract. The hitherto unknown queen of the ant species *Strumigenys datryx* Bolton, 2000 is described. Five species of the ant genus *Strumigenys* F. Smith, 1860 are newly recorded from Sumatra and illustrated: *S. dohertyi* Emery, 1897, *S. edaragona* Bolton, 2000, *S. panopla* Bolton, 2000, *S. rotozenys* Bolton, 2000, and *S. sydorata* Bolton, 2000. A list of 36 species of *Strumigenys* recorded from Sumatra is provided.

Резюме. Описывается ранее неизвестная царица *Strumigenys datryx* Bolton, 2000. Впервые для фауны Суматры указываются пять видов муравьев из рода *Strumigenys* F. Smith, 1860: *S. dohertyi* Emery, 1897, *S. edaragona* Bolton, 2000, *S. panopla* Bolton, 2000, *S. rotozenys* Bolton, 2000 и *S. sydorata* Bolton, 2000. Приведены иллюстрации для каждого из этих видов и список всех 36 видов рода *Strumigenys*, отмеченных на Суматре.

Key words: ants, dealate queen, Sumatra, Indonesia, Formicidae, Myrmicinae, *Strumigenys*, new records

Ключевые слова: муравьи, царица, Суматра, Индонезия, Formicidae, Myrmicinae, *Strumigenys*, новые находки

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Introduction

The myrmicine ant genus *Strumigenys* F. Smith, 1860 is the most species-rich ant genus (Bolton, 1999; Bolton, 2022). This genus

is distributed worldwide, mainly in the tropics and subtropics (Brown, 2000). Most species of *Strumigenys* are small-sized; they nest and forage in leaf litter, wood pieces or stumps embedded in litter and upper layers of soil (Brown, 1953; Bolton, 1983, 1999; Dejean, 1991; Hölldobler &

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Wilson, 1990; Jaitrong, 2011), and few species prefer an arboreal life style (Bolton, 1983, 1999; Hölldobler & Wilson, 1990).

The genus *Strumigenys* is easily distinguished from other ant genera by the combination of the following characters: small size (total length about 2–5 mm), mandible elongate or triangular, and spongiform structures present in many species on the propodeal declivity, petiole, postpetiole and the first abdominal segment (Bolton, 1999; Baroni Urbani & de Andrade, 2007). The colony size ranges from a few dozen to a maximum of 500 workers (Wilson, 1959; Terayama et al., 2014).

Bolton (2000) has done the world revision of this genus, which currently contains 852 valid extant species (Category:Strumigenys..., 2021; Bolton, 2022). So far, 31 species have been recorded from Sumatra (Bolton, 2000; Satria & Herwina, 2020), of which 13 species are distributed only in Sumatra, nine species have wide distribution and the remainder are found in several other islands of the Indo-Malayan Subregion (Bolton, 2000; Guénard et al., 2017). In the course of our inventory and taxonomic studies of ants in Sumatra, we have collected some interesting genera (Satria et al., 2015, 2017; Satria & Yamane, 2019; Satria & Herwina, 2020; Satria & Jannatan, 2021). Herein we describe the hitherto unknown queen (dealate) of *S. datryx* Bolton, 2000 for the first time. Furthermore, we record five species new to Sumatra, *Strumigenys dohertyi* Emery, 1897, *S. edaragona* Bolton, 2000, *S. panopla* Bolton, 2000, *S. rotogenys* Bolton, 2000, and *S. sydorata* Bolton, 2000, and provide additional records of seven more species of *Strumigenys*.

Material and methods

In our surveys of leaf-litter ants conducted from October 2020 to February 2021, a few workers of the ant genus *Strumigenys* were collected by using Winkler extraction and hand collecting methods in several localities of the West Sumatra Province: Educational and Biological Research Forest of Universitas Andalas (EBRF), Andalas University, Padang (1°00'S 100°30'E, ca. 300 m); lowland disturbed forest

near the Sarasah Uwak waterfall, Pauh, Padang (0°54'47.7"S 100°28'54.8"E, ca. 380 m); lowland disturbed forest near Tiga Tingkat waterfall, Lubuk Hitam, Bungus Teluk Kabung, Padang (1°03'09.1"S 100°25'29.4"E, ca. 130 m); lowland disturbed forest of Sungai Baramah, Padang (1°00'50"S 100°23'31"E, ca. 85 m); lowland disturbed forest of Marak Island, Koto XI Tarusan Subdistrict, Pesisir Selatan District (near Padang, coordinates not measured); Sago Mountain, Kota District (0°19'00.7"S 100°39'13.3"E, ca. 1300 m); plantation area in Barulak, Tanah Datar District (0°16'56.0"S 100°34'15.6"E, ca. 600 m); and secondary forest on the Tandikek Mountain, Padang Panjang (0°25'50.9"S 100°19'11.0"E, ca. 1400 m). An additional collecting locality was situated in the Aceh Province in northern Sumatra: a disturbed forest of the Leuser Ecosystem (coordinates not measured).

The material is deposited at the collection managed by R. Satria (Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, University Negeri Padang, Indonesia).

Species of *Strumigenys* were identified by referring to the original descriptions by Bolton (2000), which is provided at the AntWiki website (Category:Strumigenys..., 2021), and according to the identification keys by Bolton (2000), by Bharti & Akbar (2013), and at AntWiki. The following images of the type specimens available at the AntWeb website (AntWeb..., 2022) were examined: *S. datryx* (CASENT0900824, paratype, worker), *S. dohertyi* (CASENT0900105, paratype, worker; CASENT0904954, holotype, worker; FOCOL2156, syntype, worker; CASENT0915949, paratype, queen), *S. edaragona* (CASENT0900826, paratype, worker), *S. rofo-cala* Bolton, 2000 (CASENT0900828, holotype, worker; CASENT0104944, paratype, queen), *S. rotogenys* (CASENT0900753, holotype, worker), and *S. sydorata* (CASENT0900777, holotype, worker).

Multi-focused montage images were produced using Helicon Focus Pro (Helicon Soft Ltd.; available at <https://www.heliconsoft.com>) from series of source images taken with a Canon EOS KissX5 digital camera attached to a Nikon

SMZ1270 stereomicroscope. Artifacts and unnecessary parts (unfocused appendages, insect pin, etc.) surrounding or covering target objects were erased and cleaned up using the retouching function of Helicon Focus Pro; colour balance, contrast and sharpness were adjusted using Adobe Photoshop CS6.

The measurements were made using ImageJ 1.49 m software (National Institute of Mental Health, USA; available at <https://imagej.nih.gov/ij/>) based on the photographs taken using a Canon EOS KissX5 digital camera attached to the Nikon SMZ1270 stereomicroscope under suitable magnifications.

Morphological terminology, abbreviations of measurements and indices follow Bolton (2000) and Bharti & Akbar (2013): TL, total body length;

HW, head width; HL, head length; ML, mandible length; SL, scape length; WL, Weber length; PW, pronotum width; PTH, petiole height; PTL, petiole length; PPTH, postpetiole height; PPTL, postpetiole length; EL, eye length; GL, gaster length; GW, gaster width; $CI = HW \times 100 / HL$; $MI = ML \times 100 / HL$; $SI = SL \times 100 / HW$.

Results

The following four species are new to Sumatra. Additional records of seven species of *Strumigenys* are given as Electronic supplementary material (see the section “Addenda”). The number of *Strumigenys* species known from Sumatra has increased from 31 to 36. An annotated checklist of species of the genus *Strumigenys* in Sumatra is given in Table 1.

Table 1. Species of the genus *Strumigenys* recorded from Sumatra.

No.	Species	Castes recorded	Distribution	Previous records in Sumatra	Records in the present study
1	<i>Strumigenys ahares</i> Bolton, 2000	w	Sumatra	Bolton (2000)	–
2	<i>Strumigenys anchiplex</i> Bolton, 2000	w, q	Sumatra	Bolton (2000)	–
3	<i>Strumigenys ataxia</i> Bolton, 2000	w	Sumatra	Bolton (2000)	+
4	<i>Strumigenys atopogenys</i> (Bolton, 2000)	w	Sumatra	Bolton (2000)	–
5	<i>Strumigenys babelina</i> Bolton, 2000	w	Sumatra	Bolton (2000)	–
6	<i>Strumigenys barylona</i> Bolton, 2000	w	Sumatra, Borneo	Bolton (2000)	–
7	<i>Strumigenys capitata</i> (F. Smith, 1865)	w, q	Sumatra, West Malaysia, Singapore, Maluku, New Guinea	Santschi (1928)	–
8	<i>Strumigenys carinognatha</i> (Bolton, 2000)	w	Sumatra	Bolton (2000)	–
9	<i>Strumigenys charybdis</i> Bolton, 2000	w	Sumatra	Bolton (2000)	–
10	<i>Strumigenys chimaera</i> Bolton, 2000	w	Sumatra	Bolton (2000)	+
11	<i>Strumigenys datryx</i> Bolton, 2000	w, q	Sumatra, West Malaysia, Singapore, Java	Bolton (2000)	+
12	<i>Strumigenys diasphax</i> Bolton, 2000	w	Sumatra, Borneo	Satria & Herwina (2020)	+
13	<i>Strumigenys dohertyi</i> Emery, 1897	w	Bhutan, China (Guangxi), Myanmar, Thailand, Sumatra, West Malaysia, Borneo, Java, Philippines	–	+
14	<i>Strumigenys doriae</i> Emery, 1887	w	China (Yunnan), Thailand, Sumatra, West Malaysia, Java, Borneo, Lesser Sunda Islands, Maluku	Philpott et al. (2008)	+
15	<i>Strumigenys edaragona</i> Bolton, 2000	w	Sumatra, Borneo	–	+

No. Species	Castes recorded	Distribution	Previous records in Sumatra	Records in the present study
16 <i>Strumigenys godeffroyi</i> Mayr, 1866	w, q	India (Bengal, Sikkim), Myanmar, Vietnam, Sumatra, Java, West Malaysia, Singapore, Borneo, Philippines	Emery (1900)	–
17 <i>Strumigenys hyletha</i> Bolton, 2000	w	Sumatra	Bolton (2000)	–
18 <i>Strumigenys incomposita</i> Bolton, 2000	w	Sumatra	Bolton (2000)	–
19 <i>Strumigenys jacobsoni</i> Menozzi, 1939	w, q	Sumatra, West Malaysia, Singapore, Borneo, Philippines	Menozzi (1939)	–
20 <i>Strumigenys kakothema</i> Bolton, 2000	w, q	Sumatra, Java	Bolton (2000)	–
21 <i>Strumigenys karawajewi</i> Brown, 1948	w, q, m	Sumatra, West Malaysia, Singapore, Borneo, Philippines, Sulawesi, Lesser Sunda Islands, New Guinea, Australia (Queensland)	Karavaiev (1935)	–
22 <i>Strumigenys kempfi</i> Taylor et Brown, 1978	w, q	Sumatra, Borneo	Philpott et al. (2008)	–
23 <i>Strumigenys koningsbergeri</i> Forel, 1905	w, q	Sumatra, West Malaysia, Singapore, Borneo, Java, Philippines	Philpott et al. (2008); Herwina et al. (2020)	+
24 <i>Strumigenys kraepelini</i> Forel, 1905	w	Thailand, Sumatra, West Malaysia, Singapore, Borneo, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands	Forel (1905)	–
25 <i>Strumigenys loricata</i> Bolton, 2000	w	Sumatra	Bolton (2000)	–
26 <i>Strumigenys magnifica</i> Bolton, 2000	w	Sumatra, West Malaysia, Singapore, Borneo	Philpott et al. (2008)	–
27 <i>Strumigenys menueta</i> Bolton, 2000	w	Sumatra, West Malaysia, Singapore	Bolton (2000)	–
28 <i>Strumigenys mitis</i> (Brown, 2000)	w, q	India (Mizoram, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala), China (Guangdong, Yunnan), Thailand, Vietnam, Sumatra, West Malaysia, Java, Borneo, Philippines, Sulawesi, New Guinea	Bharti & Akbar (2013)	–
29 <i>Strumigenys ochosa</i> Bolton, 2000	w	Sumatra, Borneo	Philpott et al. (2008)	–
30 <i>Strumigenys panopla</i> Bolton, 2000	w	West Malaysia	–	+
31 <i>Strumigenys rogas</i> Bolton, 2000	w	Sumatra, West Malaysia, Singapore	Bolton (2000)	–
32 <i>Strumigenys rotogenys</i> Bolton, 2000	w	Thailand, West Malaysia, Borneo	–	+
33 <i>Strumigenys sardella</i> Bolton, 2000	w	Sumatra	Bolton (2000)	–
34 <i>Strumigenys signae</i> Forel, 1905	w	Thailand, Sumatra, West Malaysia, Singapore, Borneo, Java, Philippines	Philpott et al. (2008)	+
35 <i>Strumigenys sydorata</i> Bolton, 2000	w, q	China (Yunnan), Thailand, Vietnam, West Malaysia, Java	–	+
36 <i>Strumigenys valefor</i> Bolton, 2000	w, q	Sumatra	Bolton (2000)	+

Abbreviations and symbols: w, worker; q, queen; m, male; –, absent; +, present.

Order **Hymenoptera**

Family **Formicidae**

Subfamily **Myrmicinae**

Genus ***Strumigenys*** F. Smith, 1860

Strumigenys datryx Bolton, 2000

(Fig. 1A–D)

Strumigenys datryx Bolton, 2000: 806 (worker; type locality: Sumatra, 10 km W of Padang Panjang, 250 m).

Material examined. **Indonesia**, *West Sumatra Prov.*, Padang, Pauh, Limau Manis, Sarasah Uwak waterfall, 0°54'47.7"S 100°28'54.8"E, ca. 380 m, 6.II.2021, 1 dealate queen (individual code SEMU-T2iv2021, colony code RS6ii21), 3 workers (colony code RS6ii21), R. Satria leg.

Description of dealate queen. Measurements: TL 1.86 mm, HW 0.34 mm, HL 0.45 mm, ML 0.17 mm, EL 0.07 mm, SL 0.23 mm, WL 0.49 mm, PW 0.22 mm, PTH 0.1 mm, PTL 0.22 mm, PPTH 0.11 mm, PPTL 0.12 mm, GL 0.41 mm, GW 0.33 mm, CI 75, MI 38, SI 68.

General appearance of queen similar to that of worker described by Bolton (2000). Head in full-face view subtriangular, longer than broad, with posterior margin deeply concave, with posterolateral margin roundly convex (Fig. 1A). Ocelli present; distance between lateral ocelli equal to distance between lateral and median ocelli, and twice as long as major axis of median ocellus; ocelli in lateral view slightly protruded dorsally. Eye large, circular or elliptical, with about 27 ommatidia. Antenna 6-segmented; 3rd and 4th segments reduced, appearing as a single segment; apical segment of antenna large, elongate, cylindrical. Anterior clypeal margin almost straight. Mandibles elongate, linear; outer and inner mandibular margins evenly curved; apex of mandible with two spiniform teeth; intercalary denticle absent; single spiniform tooth present on preapical dentition.

Mesosoma with main sclerites associated with wing function (Fig. 1B, D), in dorsal view short and stout. Anterodorsal slope of pronotum gentle in lateral view; anterodorsal outline of mesoscutum relatively gentle in lateral view.

On propodeum in lateral view, lamella dorsally adjoining to base of ventral margin of tooth.

Head, mesoscutum and mesoscutellum entirely reticulate-punctate. Pronotum generally reticulate-punctate, with dorsolateral part smooth and shiny; lateral face of mesonotum and propodeum smooth and shiny. Petiole generally reticulate-punctate, with its dorsum smooth and shiny; dorsum of postpetiole smooth and shiny. Gaster entirely smooth and shiny; first gastral tergite with basigastral costulae (Fig. 1C).

Body entirely covered with erect and appressed simple hairs. Apiscrobal hair present, long and flagelliform; clypeus densely covered with appressed hairs; antennal scape and funiculus entirely covered with fine appressed hairs; mandibles covered with fine appressed hairs. Pronotal humeral hair present, flagellate, very long and slender; pronotum with some erect hairs shorter than pronotal humeral hairs; mesonotum with erect hairs; propodeal declivity covered with spongiform structures; dorsal (outer) surface of hind basitarsus with one freely projecting filiform hair being very long and suberect to erect. Petiole, postpetiole and gaster covered with long fine flagelliform hairs. Ventral face of petiole in lateral view with longitudinal spongiform structures.

For colour pattern, see Fig. 1A–D; body and appendages yellowish brown.

Comparison. Bolton (2000) noted that *Strumigenys datryx* is superficially similar in the worker morphology to *S. rofocala*. The worker of *S. datryx* can be distinguished from that of *S. rofocala* by the following characters: a flagellate hair present on the hind basitarsus (*vs.* absent in *S. rofocala*), the apical antennal segment broad basally and broadly articulated to the preapical segment (*vs.* the base of the apical antennal segment attenuated and narrowly articulated to the preapical antennomere in *S. rofocala*) (Bolton, 2000). In the present study, we found clear differences in the queen morphology between *S. datryx* and *S. rofocala* (CASENT0104944, paratype, queen): in *S. datryx*, the distance between the lateral ocelli is equal to the distance between the lateral and median ocelli and twice as long as the major

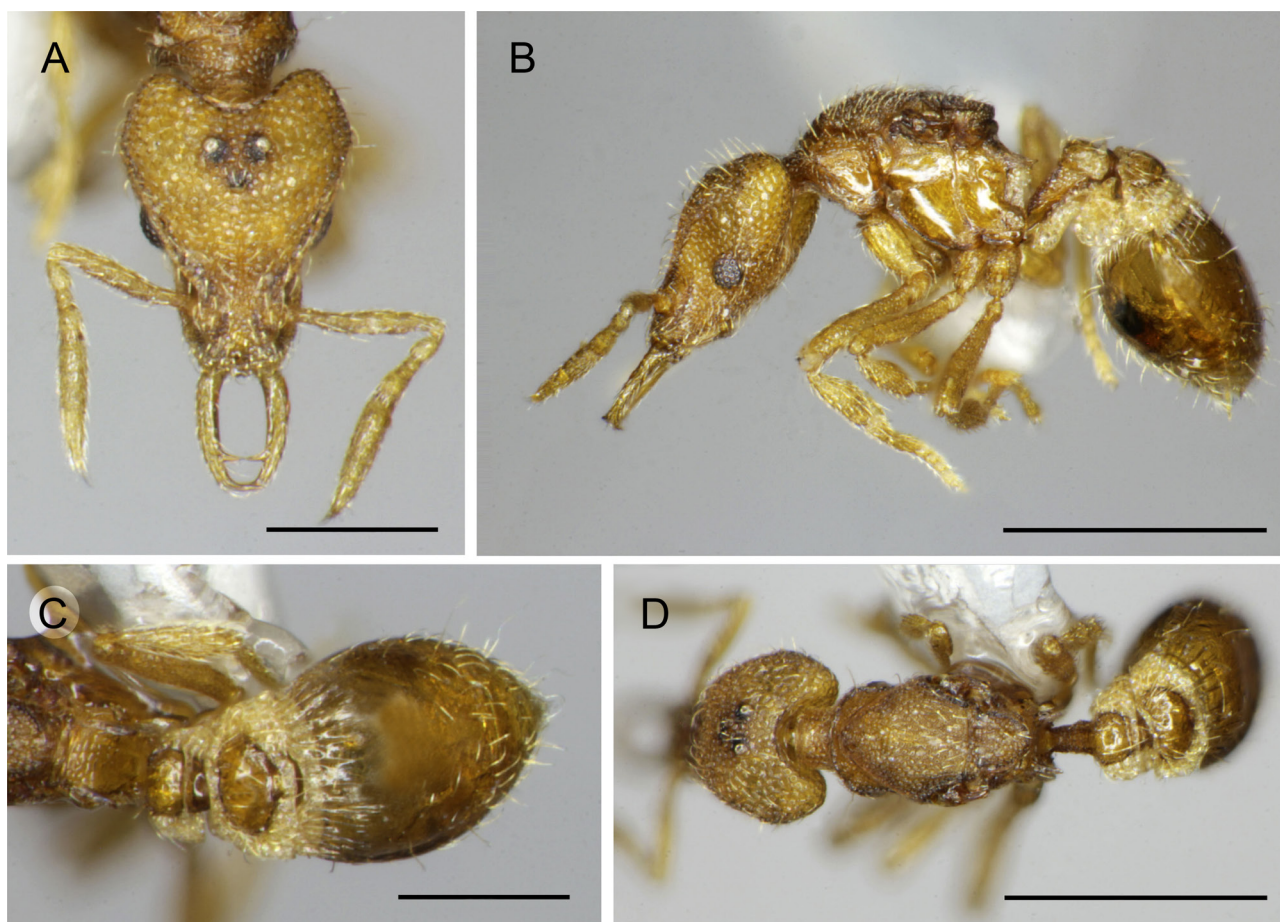


Fig. 1. *Strumigenys datryx* Bolton, 2000, dealate queen (individual code SEMUT2iv2021). **A**, head in dorsal view; **B**, body in lateral view; **C**, gaster in dorsal view; **D**, body in dorsal view. Scale bars: 0.25 mm (A, C), 0.5 mm (B, D).

axis of the median ocellus (*vs.* the distance between the lateral ocelli is shorter than the distance between the lateral and median ocelli and four times as long as the major axis of the median ocellus in *S. rofocala*), the lateral surface of the pronotum is partially smooth and shiny (*vs.* entirely sculptured in *S. rofocala*), the mesonotum and the propodeum are entirely smooth and shiny (*vs.* generally smooth and shiny, with its dorsolateral part sculptured), and the mesoscutum is densely covered with erect and appressed hairs (*vs.* sparsely covered with erect and appressed hairs).

Distribution. West Malaysia (Guénard et al., 2017), Java (Guénard et al., 2017) and Sumatra (Bolton, 2000; present study); Bolton (2000) recorded this species from two provinces of Sumatra, West Sumatra and Jambi.

Strumigenys dohertyi Emery, 1897 (Fig. 2A–D)

Strumigenys dohertyi Emery, 1897: 576 (worker; type locality: Myanmar).

Strumigenys (Cephaloxys) dohertyi: Emery, 1924: 325.

Smithistruma (Smithistruma) dohertyi: Brown, 1948: 105.

Pyramica dohertyi: Bolton, 1999: 1673; Bolton, 2000: 397; Xu & Zhou, 2004: 441 (in key); Pfeiffer et al., 2011: 50; Guénard & Dunn, 2012: 51.

Strumigenys dohertyi: Baroni Urbani & De Andrade, 2007: 118.

Strumigenys inezae Forel, 1905: 12 (worker; type locality: Java, Indonesia); synonymised by Bolton, 2000: 397.

Smithistruma (Smithistruma) lamellignatha Brown, 1953: 119 (worker, queen, male; type locality: Borneo); synonymised by Bolton, 2000: 397.

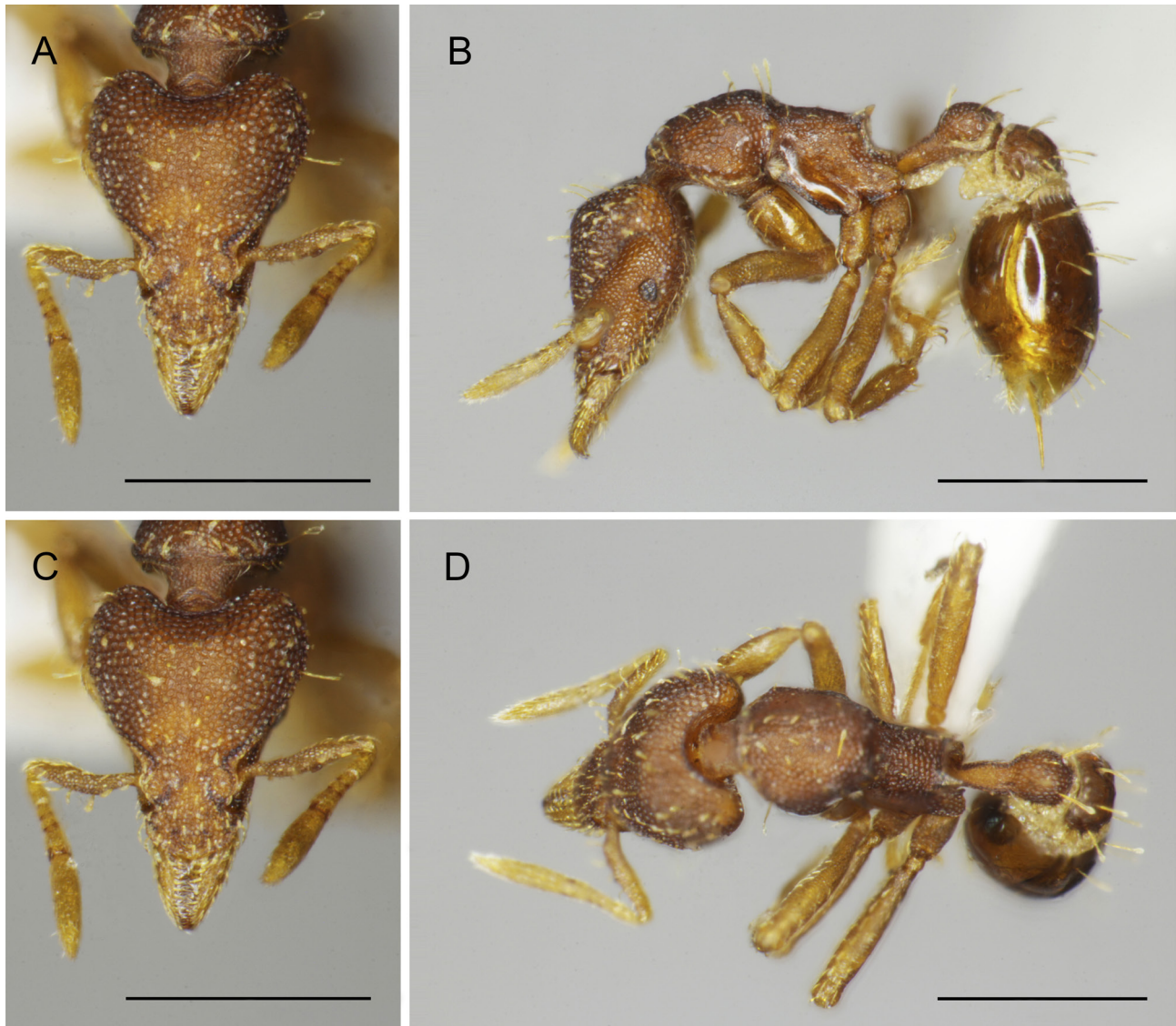


Fig. 2. *Strumigenys dohertyi* Emery, 1897, worker (individual code SEMUT7vi2021B). **A**, head in dorsal view; **B**, body in lateral view; **C**, gaster in dorsal view; **D**, body in dorsal view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

Strumigenys inezae var. *taipingensis* Forel, 1913: 83 (worker; type locality: West Malaysia); synonymised by Bolton, 2000: 397.

Material examined. **Indonesia**, *West Sumatra Prov.*, Padang Panjang, Tandikek Mt., 0°25'50.9"S 100°19'11.0"E, ca. 1400 m, secondary forest, 25.VIII.2020, 1 worker (individual code SEMUT7vi2021B), S.H. Musfira, M. Rafi & M. Gusti leg.

Distribution. Widespread in the Indo-Chinese and Indo-Malayan subregions: Bhutan (Xu & Zhou, 2004), Myanmar (Emery, 1897), Thailand (Khachonpisitsak et al., 2020), Guangxi

in China (Xu & Zhou, 2004; Guénard & Dunn, 2012), Vietnam (Yamane et al., 2002; Eguchi et al., 2004; Zryanin, 2013), Sumatra (present study), West Malaysia (Forel, 1913), Borneo (Brown, 1953; as *S. lamellignatha*), Java (Forel, 1905; as *S. inezae*), and Philippines (General & Alpert, 2012).

Remarks. New record for Sumatra. We collected this species using Winkler extraction from the leaf litter layer of disturbed forest along the hiking trail on the Tandikek Mountain.

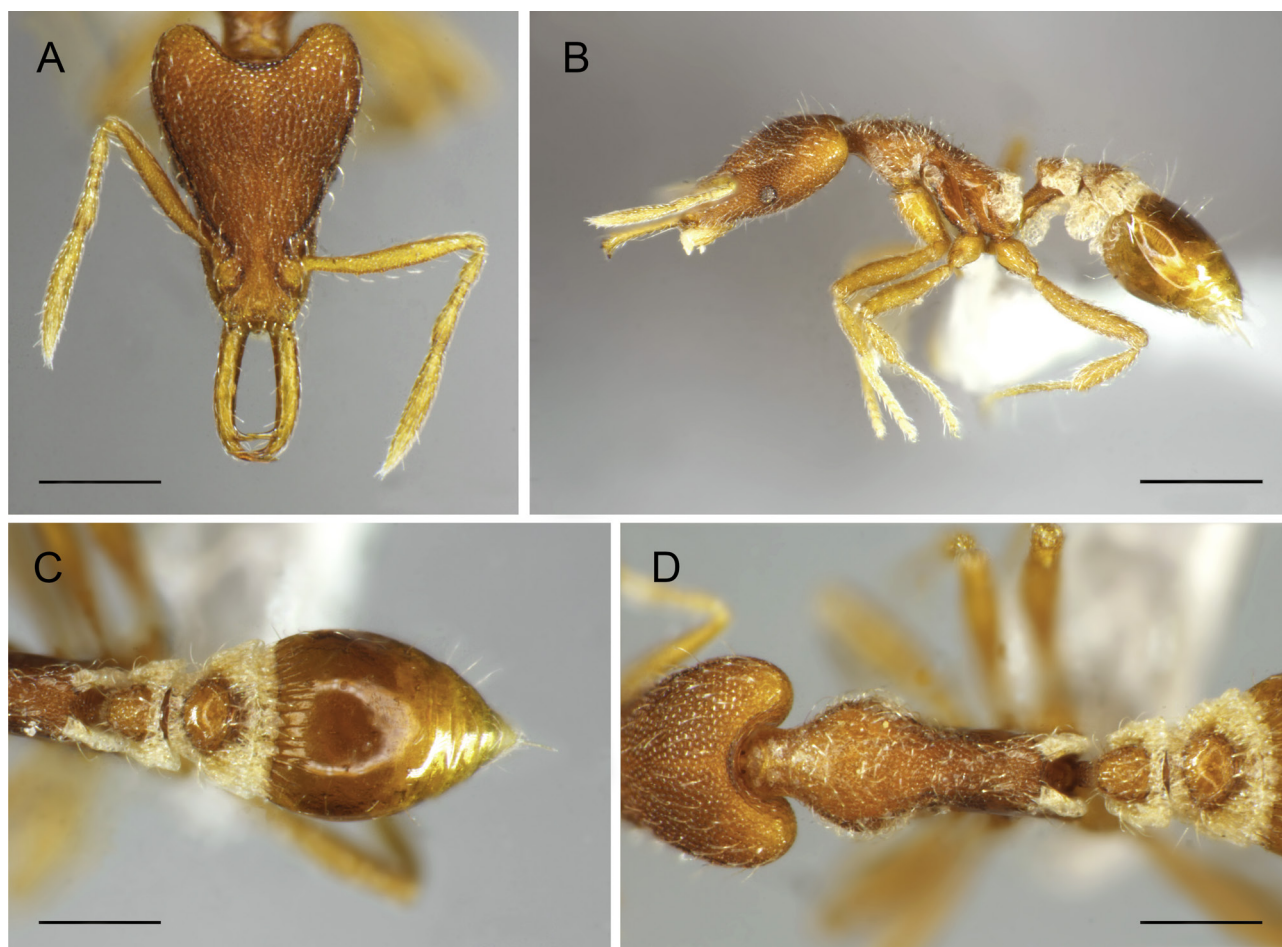


Fig. 3. *Strumigenys edaragona* Bolton, 2000, worker (individual code SEMUT-PMP-18-10A). **A**, head in dorsal view; **B**, body in lateral view; **C**, gaster in dorsal view; **D**, body in dorsal view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm (A–D).

***Strumigenys edaragona* Bolton, 2000**
(Fig. 3A–D)

Strumigenys edaragona Bolton, 2000: 816 (worker; type locality: Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range, 1200 m).

Material examined. **Indonesia**, *West Sumatra Prov.*, Pesisir Selatan Distr., Koto XI Tarusan Subdistr., Marak I. (nr. Padang, ca. 6 km from Sungai Pinang Vill. of Sumatra I.), lowland disturbed forest, 3.I.2010, 1 worker (individual code SEMUT-PMP-18-10A), R. Satria leg.

Distribution. This species was known only from Borneo, according to the original description (Bolton, 2000).

Remarks. New record for Sumatra area. Nothing is known about the bionomics of *S. edaragona*.

We collected this species using pitfall trapping.

***Strumigenys panopla* Bolton, 2000**
(Fig. 4A–D)

Strumigenys panopla Bolton, 2000: 874 (worker; type locality: West Malaysia, Pahang, Genting highlands, Awana, 950 m).

Material examined. **Indonesia**, *West Sumatra Prov.*, Padang Panjang, Tandikek Mt., 0°25'50.9"S 100°19'11.0"E, ca. 1400 m, secondary forest, 25.VIII.2020, 4 workers (individual code SEMUT-7vi2021A), S.H. Musfira, M. Rafi & M. Gusti leg.

Distribution. This species was known only from West Malaysia, according to the original description (Bolton, 2000).



Fig. 4. *Strumigenys panopla* Bolton, 2000, worker (individual code SEMUT7vi2021A). **A**, head in dorsal view; **B**, body in lateral view; **C**, gaster in dorsal view; **D**, body in dorsal view. Scale bars: 0.25 mm (A), 0.5 mm (B–D).

Remarks. New record for Sumatra. Nothing is known about the bionomics of *S. panopla*. We collected this species using Winkler extraction from the leaf litter layer of disturbed forest along the hiking trail on the Tandikek Mountain.

***Strumigenys rotogenys* Bolton, 2000**
(Fig. 5A–D)

Strumigenys rotogenys Bolton, 2000: 769, figs 426, 491 (worker; type locality: Borneo, Sarawak, Long Pala, lowland rainforest).

Material examined. **Indonesia**, *West Sumatra Prov.*, Padang, Bungus Teluk Kabung, Teluk Kabung Utara, Cindakir, Lubuk Hitam, Tiga Tingkat waterfall, 1°03'09.1"S 100°25'29.4"E, ca. 130 m, disturbed forest, Winkler extraction, 12.VI.2021, 1 worker (individual code SEMUT19vi2021B), R. Satria leg.

Distribution. Widespread in the Indo-Malayan Subregion: Thailand (Khachonpitsak et al., 2020), Malay Peninsula (Mustafa et al., 2011), Borneo (Bolton, 2000), Sumatra (present study).

Remarks. New record for Sumatra. Only single specimen was collected from the leaf litter layer

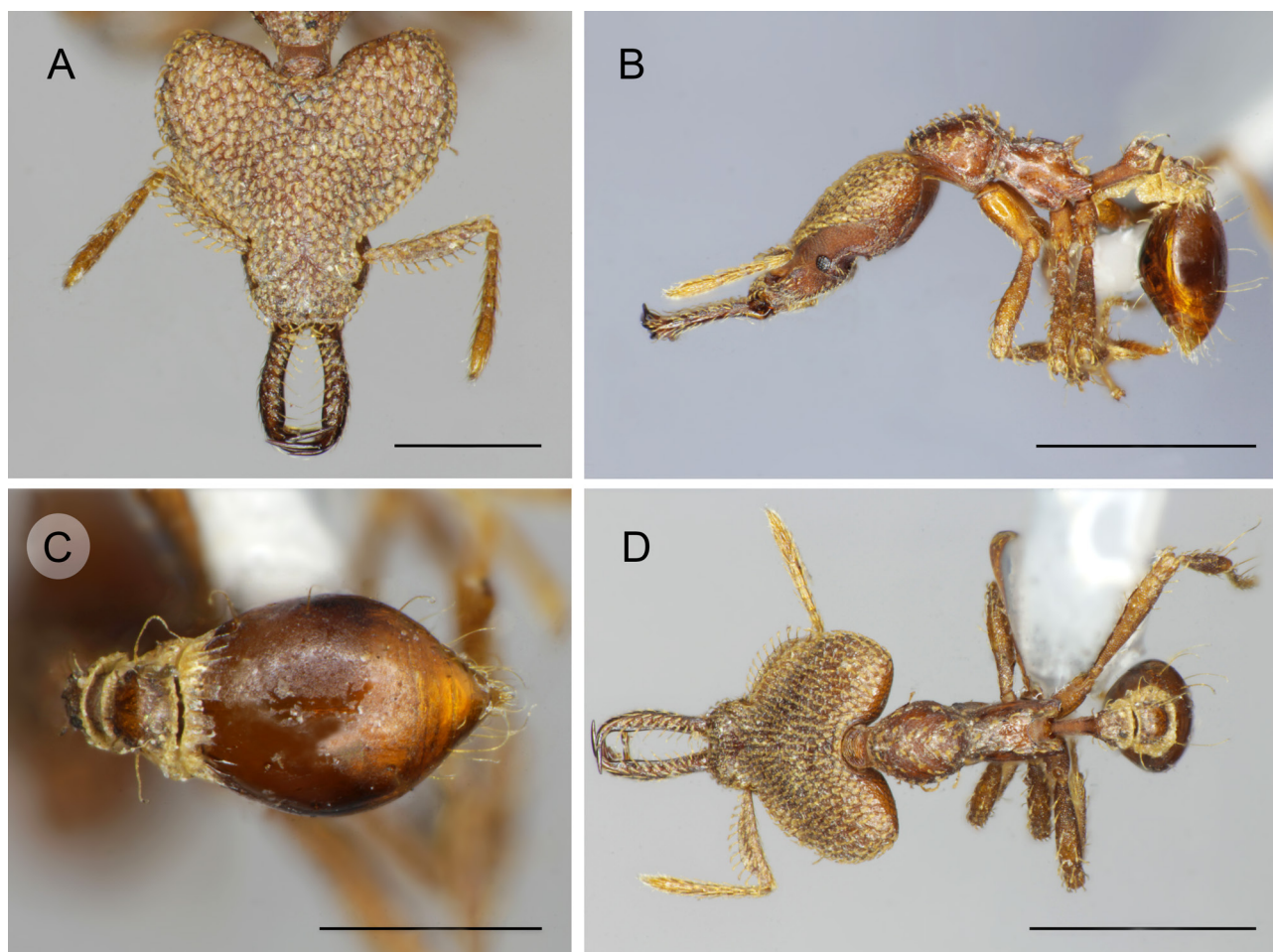


Fig. 5. *Strumigenys rotogenys* Bolton, 2000, worker (individual code SEMUT19vi2021B). **A**, head in dorsal view; **B**, body in lateral view; **C**, gaster in dorsal view; **D**, body in dorsal view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm (A, C), 1.0 mm (B, D).

by using Winkler extraction method. So far, there is no information about its habitat, life history, etc.

***Strumigenys sydorata* Bolton, 2000**
(Fig. 6A–D)

Strumigenys sydorata Bolton, 2000: 876 (worker, queen; type locality: Java, Bogor, Kebun Raya).

Material examined. **Indonesia**, *West Sumatra Prov.*, Padang, Bungus Teluk Kabung, Teluk Kabung Utara, Cindakir, Lubuk Hitam, Tiga Tingkat waterfall, 1°03'09.1"S 100°25'29.4"E, ca. 130 m, disturbed forest, 12.VI.2021, 1 queen, 23 workers (colony code RS12vi21-04), R. Satria leg.

Distribution. Widespread in the Indo-Chinese and Indo-Malayan subregions: Hong Kong (Tang et al., 2019), Vietnam, Thailand (Khachonpisit-

sak et al., 2020), Sumatra (present study), Java (Bolton, 2000).

Remarks. New record for Sumatra. In the present study, we found that this species has a small colony (24 individuals) nested in dead twig. A single small colony consisting of one dealate queen and 23 workers was collected from the leaf litter layer of disturbed forest (touristic area visited by local people), at an altitude of ca. 130 m.

Addenda

Electronic supplementary material. Additional data on *Strumigenys* in Sumatra. File format: PDF. Pp. s87–s88 Available from: <https://doi.org/10.31610/zsr/2022.31.1.74>

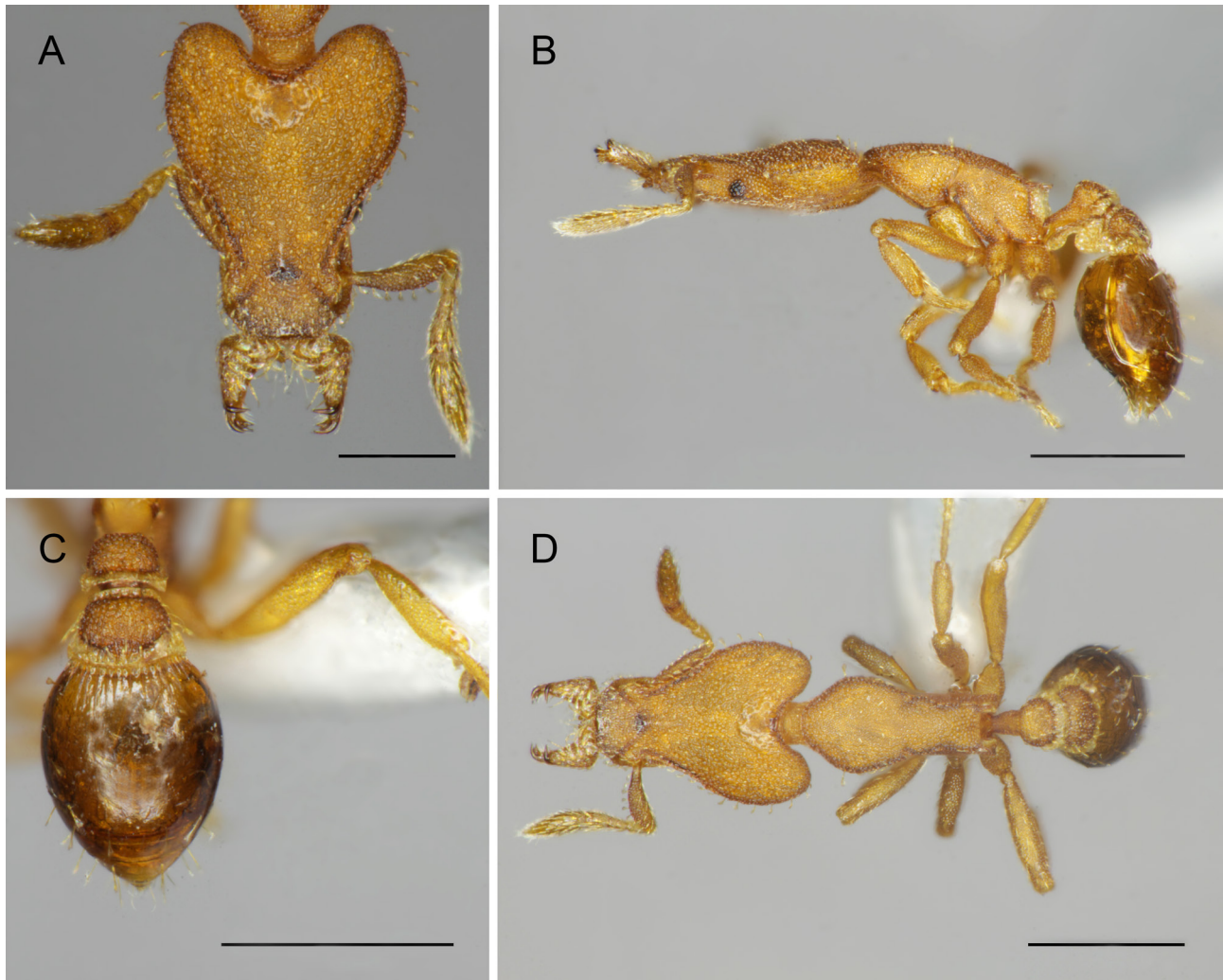


Fig. 6. *Strumigenys sydorata* Bolton, 2000, worker (individual code SEMUT19vi2021D, colony code RS12vi21-04). **A**, head in dorsal view; **B**, body in lateral view; **C**, gaster in dorsal view; **D**, body in dorsal view. Scale bars: 0.25 mm (A), 0.5 mm (B–D).

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