

(identified by Andersen) included *Rhytidoponera* (4 spp.), *Crematogaster* (4 spp.), *Meranoplus* (5 spp.), *Monomorium* (6 spp.), *Tetramorium* (4 spp.), *Iridomyrmex* (6 spp.), *Camponotus* (5 spp.), and *Polyrhachis* (6 spp.). The most abundant species included *Iridomyrmex sanguineus* (Forel), *Monomorium* and *Pheidole* spp., and *Paratrechina* sp. aff. *minutula* Forel (A. N. Andersen *pers comm.*).

*W. anderseni* is readily distinguished from *W. dispar* by its much smaller size, very different petiolar and postpetiolar structure, and pale colour.

#### THE GENERA AND THEIR RELATIONSHIPS

##### *Definition of the genera:*

The general features of the *Romblonella* worker caste were reviewed by Wheeler (1935) and Smith (1953A), and those of the male by Smith (1953B).

In addition, the worker has the palpal formula maxillary 5: labial 3 (*scrobiferum* and *heatwolei* dissected); and the sting is blade-like, narrower than deep, and lacks an apical appendage. Sides of propodeum each with a marked, very obtuse, broad diagonal ridge, the crest of which runs from the anteroventral sector of the sclerite, and passes just in front of the propodeal spiracle, to terminate near the bulla of the metapleural gland; the latter very small and posterolaterally directed; propodeal spiracle small, situated a little above and behind the mid-point of the lateral wall of the propodeum, directed posterolaterally. Petiole in dorsal view with a stout triangular projection on each side of the very short peduncle, above the spiracle. It appears that workers of all known *Romblonella* species are monomorphic.

Emendations and additions are required to Wheeler's 1934 diagnosis of *Willowsiella*, as follows: Antennal club distinctly 3-jointed in *W. dispar*, less clearly so in *anderseni*; dorsum of clypeus and anterior part of frons clearly inflated in *dispar*, more so perhaps than implied by Wheeler's description, and even more so in *anderseni*; configuration of sides of propodeum, propodeal spiracles and metapleural glands as in *Romblonella*; petiolar and postpetiolar structures varying considerably between the two species, as described, but with similarities, especially in the presence of spiracular projections on the petiole, and the structure of the postpetiole; gas-