

Willowskiella and *Romblonella* share several features considered to indicate relationship between them. These include the general configuration of the mesosoma and nodes (despite the differences in the latter), and the fundamentally similar dental, fronto-clypeal, palpal and sting structures (the latter at least as visible without dissection). The two genera may be readily distinguished as follows (compare Figs 1–3 and 4–9):

<i>Willowskiella</i>	<i>Romblonella</i>
Antennae 11-jointed.	Antennae 12-jointed.
Fronto-clypeal area strongly inflated.	Fronto-clypeal area unexceptionally inflated.
Antennal scrobes lacking.	Antenna scrobes strongly developed
Petiole massively inflated (in <i>W. dispar</i>), or somewhat scale-like and transverse (in <i>W. anderseni</i>).	Petiole somewhat globular but not unexceptionally inflated or transverse.
Postpetiole relatively small compared to petiole, transverse, and somewhat scale-like.	Postpetiole of more normal proportions, subspherical, more-or-less as long as wide in dorsal view, at most only slightly smaller than petiole; usually larger.
Gaster emarginate at base, following the posterior outline of the postpetiole when viewed from above.	Gaster not basally emarginate.

Affinities and classification of the genera

Despite differences of opinion concerning their higher classification, *Romblonella* and *Willowskiella* have been discussed consistently together by authors following Wheeler (1934, 1935), implying their general acceptance as related taxa. There seems little doubt that they are, and that their separate status as probable sister genera is justified.

The original assignments by Emery and Mann of *Romblonella scrobiferum* and *R. elysii* to *Tetramorium* are not tenable. The principal relevant characters distinguishing the two genera happen (per-