

than the volsellæ which are curved, slender with knob-like apices and several long hairs. Stipites short, broad, and blunt, less than one-half as long as the sagittæ.

Hairs abundant, longer on mouth parts, front, dorsa of the thorax, node, and abdomen; longest on the sixth abdominal segment; shorter on the antennæ; sparser and much shorter ventrally. Eyes with many, very short hairs. Wings conspicuously hairy; the surface hairs short; those fringing the margin twice as long. Genitalia naked, except the volsellæ.

Color ferrugino-testaceous; legs, genitalia, and mouth-parts lighter.

Integument smooth.

Described from a single male from Buitenzorg, Java. (Ex coll. W. M. Wheeler.)

In his "Social Life Among the Insects"² (p. 335) Dr. W. M. Wheeler has suggested that the Tribe Leptanillini would have to be removed from the Dorylinæ and raised to the rank of a subfamily. The senior author³, in his study of the larva of *Leptanilla revelierei sardoa* Emery, has supported this view.

The Leptanillinæ resemble the Dorylinæ in the following characteristics. The frontal carinæ are close together and do not cover the antennal insertions; the petiole consists of two segments in the worker, one in the male and female. A sting is present. The female is wingless; the thoracic sutures are more or less vestigial. In the male the subgenital lamina is usually bifurcate; cerci are absent. The tibiæ have spurs, which are sometimes rudimentary. The larva resembles the known doryline larvæ in the shape of the body, which is elongate, slender, subcylindrical, orthocephalic, and nearly straight, and in the small feebly chitinized mandibles.

In contrast, the following characters of the Leptanillinæ differentiate them from the Dorylinæ. The workers are monomorphic and minute; the maxillary palpi are one-jointed; the antennæ are always 12-segmented. The lobed hypopygium of the female extends beyond the pygidium.

² New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. 1923.

³ Psyche 35:85-91, 1928.