

below, ant specialists have doubted whether they were true ants.

My notes below on other species than those described by Santchi are based on the literature alone or, in case of *Leptanilla palauensis* (M. R. Smith, 1953), based on literature and on information kindly supplied by a colleague, Dr. D. R. Smith, who studied the type.

The notes also cover *Scyphodon anomalum* Brues, 1925. This forgotten genus and species is recognized as a male ant and transferred to the Leptanillinae from an uncertain systematic position among Bethyloidea or Proctotrupoidea.

The first of the new species described below fits rather well into the main assembly of leptanilline males and is assigned to the genus *Leptanilla*, although it has aberrant genitalia.

The second species is quite unique, and a new genus, *Noonilla* n. gen., is erected for it. It probably deserves a higher rank in the hierarchy, as it is not only isolated as a leptanilline but is an astonishing ant, and further, a very peculiar hymenopteron.

The new information which is given on the terminalia of *palauensis* (Smith), included in the Leptanillinae by Taylor (1965), and the inclusion of *Noonilla copiosa* n. gen., n. sp. and *Scyphodon anomalum* Brues (which is also an extraordinary hymenopteron) in the Leptanillinae, makes the assembly of male-based species of this subfamily extremely diverse, but in my opinion there is no other place to assign these odd species. Fortunately enough there are good reasons for their placement as leptanillines, and further, it is not surprising that male leptanillines are diverse and peculiar ants as also the workers and queens, and especially the larvae, are unique.

***Leptanilla astylina* n. sp. (Figs. 1—5)**

H o l o t y p e, ♂. Philippines, PALAWAN: Mantalingajan Range, Pinigisan, 600 m., 24 Sept., 1961; caught in a Malaise trap placed inside primary forest. In the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Length without antennae about 1.15 mm., without protruding part of the genitalia about 1 mm.; antennae 0.6 mm.

Colour of the alcohol-preserved specimen light brownish to testaceous. Any kind of conspicuous sculpture lacking. Piloosity also inconspicuous, short semi-erect setae present all over, well spaced, longest on dorsal surfaces and on femora.