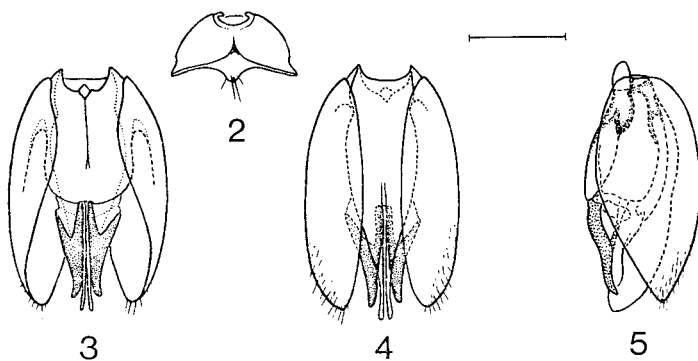


lateral parts narrow anteriorly, its posterolateral corners almost meeting ventrally; propleuron bulging posteriorly; prosternum triangular, comparatively large, almost vertical. Mesoscutum almost twice as long as wide, greatest width situated far posteriorly; scutellum moderately convex. Central area of metanotum a narrow, transverse, somewhat protruding tubercle. Metapleural glands lacking.

Fore wings broken, at least distal one third missing. Venation lacking apart from a weak subcosta, indicated almost solely by a fold bearing a few long setae; subcosta ends rather abruptly; costal cell as long as mesoscutum or the head. Hind wing long and narrow, a little shorter than head and thorax combined.

Legs rather short, their proportions appear from fig. 1. Fore legs somewhat modified with strong, slightly crooked femora and thick tibiae; segments 2—4 of fore tarsus dilated, as long as broad. Tibial spur formula 1:1:2.

Abdomen including genitalia a little longer than thorax; genitalia alone almost half as long as abdomen. 2nd (petiole) and 3rd abdominal segment subequal in length, much longer than any of segments 4—7 which are decreasing in length posteriorly. Petiole with rather long anterior stalk, petiolar node simple, subglobular. Sternum 8 very small; tergum 8 very long dorsally, posteriorly extremely thin. Sternal and tergal plates of segments 2—8 separate, but in segment 9 fused (fig. 2). Tergum 9 very thin, obliquely



Figs. 2—5. *Leptanilla astylina* n. sp., holotype ♂, (2) abdominal segment 9, ventral view showing the reduced sternum fused with the ring-shaped tergum; (3—5) genitalia, ventral, dorsal and lateral view, respectively. — Scale 0.1 mm.