

ring-shaped as its lateral parts fuse ventrally; sternum 9 very reduced, rhomb-like; segment 9 as a whole is thus a cup-shaped holder which fits the anterior end of the genitalia and is hidden inside the abdomen.

Genitalia as shown in figs. 3—5. Gonobase not recognizable; gonocoxites large valve-like structures with free margins, well separated both dorsally and ventrally; gonostyli not present. A tongue-shaped, ventral sclerite is interpreted as the medially fused volsellar plates, and two strongly sclerotized, proximally bifurcated rods are regarded as the volsellar digiti; these are closer associated with aedeagus than with volsellae; volsellar cuspi lacking. Distal part of aedeagus strongly laterally compressed, apex reaches just behind gonocoxites.

Queens and workers unknown.

R e m a r k s. This new species is readily differentiated from all known male-based species of Leptanillinae by the shape of the genitalia and less obviously, by the wing venation. In other features it is principally very similar to other species placed in *Leptanilla* and *Phaulomyrma*. I have been able to compare it directly with the *Leptanilla* males described by Santchi (1907, 1908).

The genitalia of *L. astylina* n. sp. deviate from those of the *Leptanilla* species described by Santchi (see below, figs. 11—13) in the following ways, 1) the gonocoxites do not meet ventrally, 2) the gonostyli are lacking, 3) the volsellar plates are not inflected, but horizontal, medially fused to form a single tongue-shaped structure, 4) the volsellar digiti are not rod-like and largely free, but proximally bifurcated and associated with the aedeagus, and 5) the aedeagus is laterally compressed distally, not forming a flattened shield. On almost the same grounds the new species can readily be separated from *Phaulomyrma javana* G. C. & E. W. Wheeler (see below, figs. 16A, C). It is also clearly different from *Leptanilla santchi* G. C. & E. W. Wheeler (fig. 16D) in the shape of the genitalia, but the absence of gonostyli is common to both species and may indicate some relationship, but even in this case *L. astylina* n. sp. deviates to such an extent that it might deserve the erection of a new genus. However, at this state of our knowledge of the leptanillines I have found it premature to create a new genus formally and the species is enclosed in *Leptanilla*.

The wing venation in *L. astylina* n. sp. represents the most re-