

duced state so far found in the Leptanillinae as only one vein is present, the subcosta. Some of the *Leptanilla* species described by Santchi were said to be veinless, but as shown below this is not true. Compared to the conditions in other *Leptanilla* species (fig. 14) or *Phaulomyrma* (fig. 16) the subcosta of *astylina* n. sp. is relatively long and it ends rather abruptly without any tendency to continue in a marginalis.

Noonilla n. gen.

Diagnosis based on male; queens and workers unknown. General features as shown in figs. 6—10.

Type species: *Noonilla copiosa* n. sp. described below.

♂. Head vertical; frontoclypeal region not differentiated by sutures or carinae (fig. 7). Antennae fifiform, 13-jointed. Mandibles vestigial, cylindrical, bluntly rounded apically, setaceous. Maxillary and labial palpi one-segmented.

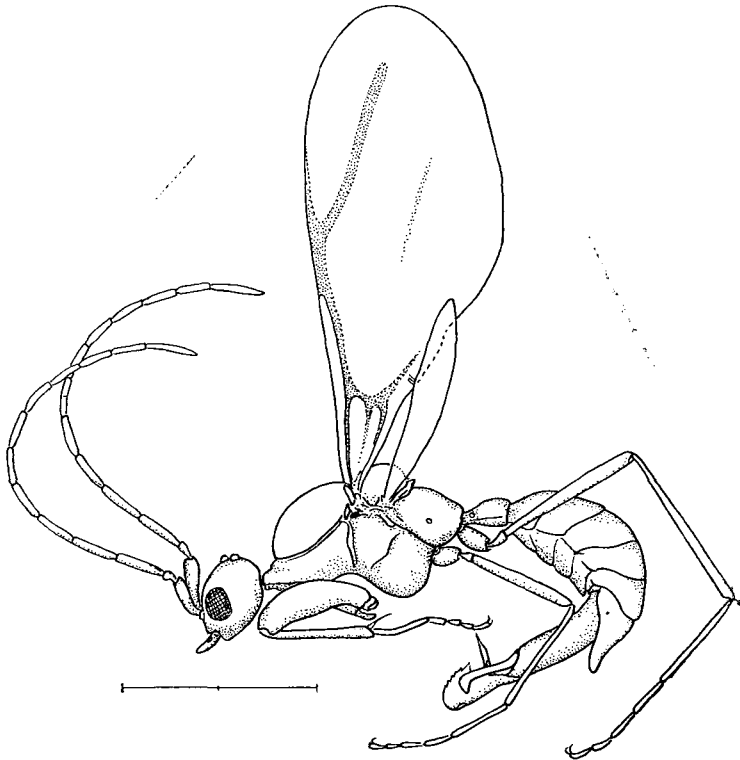


Fig. 6. *Noonilla copiosa* n. sp., holotype ♂, lateral view; setae omitted. — Scale 1 mm.