

veins extend to meet an almost complete analis. Costa indicated proximally. Hind wing short, veinless; anal lobe lacking.

Abdomen curved as shown in fig. 6. Terga and sterna separate in all segments. Abdominal segment 2 (petiole) simple, anteriorly flattened with the spiracles on lateral prominences, posteriorly cylindrical without a node. Tergum 8 elongated dorsally, attenuated, apex rounded. Tergum 9 (+10) membranous, short, covered by tergum 8; pygostyli lacking. Sternum 8 strongly reduced, its lateral portions still plate-like but ventrally it is a narrow, strongly sclerotized bar. This bar supports the two arms of a reversed v-shaped, strongly sclerotized structure in firm connection with the genitalia, probably a true gonocoxyle; the structure bears a short anteromedian process. Sternum 9 not recognizable as a normal sclerite; it might have been strongly modified into the structure mentioned above, or it might have fused with the ventral bar of sternum 8.

Genitalia^{*)} very large, non-retractile (figs. 9, 10). Gonobase lacking; basal shaft of genital organ consists presumably of fused strongly reduced gonocoxites, dorsally, and medially fused volsellar plates, ventrally; gonostyli lacking; volsellar digiti strongly sclerotized, bluntly hooked at apices; penis valves proximally united constituting a cylindrical tube, distally and ventrally separated from tip of dorsal, oval phallotreme to well anterior to the unusual trigger-like ventral structure which is also divided into two symmetrical parts.

R e m a r k s. This new genus is readily differentiated from all other ant genera, in fact from all other Hymeoptera, by the highly unusual shape of the genitalia including the supporting structure in connection with sternum 8. The absence of a distinct gonobase and the strongly reduced gonocoxites recall the condition in some Chalcidoidea (Snodgrass, 1941). Other unique and distinctive characters of *Noonilla* are the shape of the coxae with prolongations beyond the trochanters and probably the shape of the petiole with the spiracles placed on prominences.

The wing venation of *Noonilla* n. gen. is also extraordinary, but not unique as almost exactly the same pattern exists in the genus *Scyphodon* (fig. 15A). The wing venation of *Scyphodon* is just a little more reduced and the marginalis longer and narrower, and this type of venation is no doubt transitional between *Noonilla*

^{*)} Terminology of Michener (1956) used throughout the paper.