

life. Segment 2 (petiole) almost twice as long as greatest diameter of posterior cylindrical portion; spiracles placed in anterior one third of petiole, interdistance as long as petiolar diameter. Lengths of terga 3—7 at mid-line almost equal, slightly more than half length of attenuated, apically rounded tergum 8. Sternum 7 half as long as preceding sterna; sternum 8 and segment 9 described in the diagnosis of the genus. Genitalia as long as thorax, measurements may be taken from figs. 9 and 10.

Workers and queens unknown.

The male-based *Leptanilla* species of Santchi

Through the kindness of Dr. Fred Keiser I have been able to study the surviving specimens of the male-based *Leptanilla* species described by Santchi (1907, 1908). These belong to Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel and consist of a single type-labelled specimen and two additional specimens of each of the four species, e. g. *Leptanilla tenuis*, *L. minuscula*, and *L. tanit* described in 1907, and *L. exigua* described in 1908. All of these specimens were labelled by Santchi but not all of them belong to the true type material. Thus the two additional specimens, labelled as *L. tenuis*, are not from the type locality, Kairouan, and they do not seem to be that species but rather they represent respectively *L. tanit* (locality: Hammaref, Tunisie) and an apparently new species (locality: Le Kef, Tunisie, Dr. Normand). Also one of the Santchi labelled specimens of *tanit* is probably wrongly identified and seems close to the apparently new species just mentioned from Le Kef.

Unfortunately, except for the two additional specimens of *tenuis* mentioned above, all specimens are mounted in balsam between cover-glasses and thus difficult to examine due to awkward positions and sometimes severe shrinking. A revision and redescription of the Santchi species, therefore, must await the capture of fresh material. However, since Santchi's papers contain several errors and his figures are especially unreliable, it is in order to make some remarks, first of all on two features of generic interest, the wing venation and the terminalia.

Wing venation. In the fore wing Santchi recognized the presence of a vein only in one of his species, namely *L. tanit*, but his figure of it is far from correct (fig. 2a in his 1907 paper, not fig. 3a which shows *minuscula*, the figure texts are transpos-