

tergum 9 may indicate the line where tergum 10 could be fused to tergum 9.

The genital capsule is shown in figs. 11 and 12. A gonobase is totally lacking. The gonocoxites are large valve-like structures with free margins all the way round; they are widely separated dorsally, but ventrally they meet each other. The gonostyli are apically bifurcated and turned inward under the aedeagus. The inner side of the gonocoxites below the gonostyli is moderately convex and setaceous. The volsellar plates are not fully recognizable as they are very delicate; they are probably inflected dorsally into the lumen of the proximal part of the aedeagus from the ventral margins of the gonocoxites. A pair of large, rod-like lobes are the volsellar digiti; they are provided with rather long setae on the free distal portion. Volsellar cuspidal lobes are not recognizable. The aedeagus is broad and its proximal part is thick and sub-cylindrical whereas the distal part is flattened and covers the volsellar digiti and the inflected gonostyli like a shield. The tip of the aedeagus is divided as shown in the figures.

As far as they could be studied the terminalia of the four Santchi species are build in the same way as described above in the *Leptanilla* specimen from Le Kef, but the elements of the terminalia vary in shape from species to species and are of taxonomic value. This appears already from Santchi's papers and I can mainly confirm what he says about the form of the aedeagus and the tips of the gonostyli in the different species, for example, but his descriptions of the volsellae and his figures of these structures are not reliable, as already mentioned above. Unfortunately the study of Santchi's material does not give much new information on these structures. The volsellar digiti of *L. exigua* are build almost as in the specimen from Le Kef; the lobes are somewhat longer, richly setaceous and relatively well sclerotized. In the remaining species the digiti are apparently much smaller. This is definitely so in *L. minuscula* as already can be seen from the figure by Santchi (1907, fig. 3c).

The *Leptanilla* species from Tunesia, Africa, obviously make up a rather uniform group which can be differentiated from other leptanilline taxa on the basis of the structure of the genitalia. Surprisingly enough the investigations on the material from the collection of Santchi have shown me that all four Santchi species are good species, and a fifth species (from Le Kef) may be added.