venation in the fore wing (see p. 587, and fig. 14 and 16A); in my opinion the original drawing of the wings of *Phaulomyrma javana* is not quite correct and a correction would probably give an almost the same venation as found in *L. tanit,* perhaps not quite as reduced.

However, *Phaulomyrma* may be retained as a separate genus on the basis of the genital structures if the description and figuring of these are fully correct. The genital capsule of *Phaulomyrma javana* (figs. 16A, C) is not unlike that of *Leptanilla* in the general appearance of the gonocoxites and the inflected gonostyli, but the volsellae are large, plate-like with broadly rounded free margins and without digiti in *Phaulomyrma* rather than small and probably inflected in *Leptanilla* and provided with rod-like digiti. There are probably other differences, however, which are not fully recognizable and understandable on the basis of the descriptions and figures alone.

Leptanilla tanit Santchi must be included in the genus *Leptanilla* again. This species has quite normal *Leptanilla* genitalia, as appears already from the original description, and the results of my examination of type material are confirmative.

Leptanilla santchi G. C. & E. W. Wheeler, 1930 (Fig. 16 D)

This species was based on a single male from Buitenzorg, Java. In general features it fits well into the group of species assigned to *Leptanilla* and *Phaulomyrma.* However, according to the description and figure in the original paper (see fig. 16D), the genitalia have a rather aberrant shape. In fact it is surprising that the authors did not create a new genus for this species as they did for *Phaulomyrna javana* described in the same paper; the genitalia of *L. santchi* obviously deviate much more from *Leptanilla* genitalia than those of *javana.* The greatest difference lies in the reduction of the gonocoxites (fig. 16Db) and the absence of gonostyli. Also the volsellar digiti are differently shaped, being very large, with knob-like apices (fig. 16Aa).

Although *L. santchi* is thus clearly different from *Leptanilla* and *Phaulomyrma,* I refrain from erecting a new genus for this species based only on the conditions of the genitalia, as I did in the case of *Leptanilla astylina* n. sp. Unfortunately the type of *L. santchi* cannot be studied as it is probably lost, according to a personal communication from Dr. R. W. Taylor.