

and probably strongly reduced, a most unusual condition. According to Dr. Smith, fig. 2 in the original paper on *palauensis* is quite wrong in its interpretation of the terminal sterna. On the other hand, however, he has confirmed the figuring of the aedeagus, which is a compressed, blade-like structure with the dorsal edge thicker than the ventral one. It is very long and can be seen from below to extend right into the fifth sternum at about the middle of the abdomen. Dr. Smith has also confirmed the presence of the structures called volsellae in the original description, but these are unfortunately almost hidden under tergum 8. What can be seen are presumably the tips of the volsellar digiti. In Dr. Smith's sketches they are slightly hooked and their bases may be associated with the aedeagus in much the same way as those of *Noonilla copiosa* n. sp. (figs. 6, 9, 10).

Unfortunately the U.S. National Museum does not loan holotypes, and until the single specimen of *palauensis* can be exhaustively studied and its genitalia dissected. I refrain from formally erecting a new genus for this remarkable hymenopteron.

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### Summary

*Leptanilla astylina* n. sp. and *Noonilla copiosa* n. gen., n. sp. are described from Palawan, Philippine Islands. The type material of Santchi's *Leptanilla* species from Tunisia, Africa, is examined and new information is given, especially with regard to the terminalia and fore wing venation. *Scyphodon anomalum* Brues is recognized as a male ant and transferred to the Leptanillinae from an uncertain systematic position. Notes are provided on the remaining male-based leptanillines,