Clypeus medially emarginate, without teeth or other distinguishing characteristics. Antenna 10-segmented; scape short.

Alitrunk as in Figs. 1A and 1B. Alitrunk without conspicuous sutures or punctation. Meso- and metathoracic spiracles form raised, tubercle-like structures; propodeal spiracle conspicuous but not elevated. Distal margin of bulla covering metapleural gland orifice conspicuous, parallel to the longitudinal axis of the body and located directly beneath the propodeal spiracle. Declivity of the propodeum slightly concave.

Petiolar node as in Figs. 1C and 1D. Posterior lateral angles prominent; posterior third of petiolar dorsum smoothly concave between angles. Anterior margin of node, in dorsal view, concave. Subpetiolar process prominent, triangular, and directed caudally.

Gaster as in Figs. 1A and 1B. Integument of gaster without conspicuous punctation. Gaster with 5 visible segments; tergite of 5th segment deeply notched medially along the posterior margin. Tip of ovipositor (?) conspicuous.

Entire body shiny, without conspicuous punctation. Pubescence yellow, sparse, and most conspicuous in small patches on anterolateral angles of head, the mandibles, antennae, legs, and posterior margins of gastral sclerites; groups of setae elsewhere on pronotum, propodeum and petiole. Tarsal claws simple.

The queen was collected with a series of workers at Kundulungu, "Congo Republic," 20 March 1950, by N. Leleup. The queen, together with the workers, is deposited in the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium.

Each *Aenictus* species contains multiple phena (i.e. queens, workers, and males) and the correlation of these phena for any one species, unless found together in the same colony, is impossible. Because the males are common at light but seldom found with their colonies, a complicated synonymy exists. Wheeler (1930) pointed out that of the *Aenictus* species known in 1930, 28 were known from workers only, 48 from males only, 3 from males and workers only, and 1 from workers and females only. Associated phena must be found and described in order to solve this synonymic tangle.

Until 1930, only 3 *Aenictus* females or queens had been described, and all 3 were collected in Africa. The first *Aenictus* queen to be characterized was taken by André (1885) to be a doryline worker, which he named *Alaopone abeillei*. This "worker" was recognized to be a queen and placed in the genus *Aenictus* by Emery (1901), but the species rests solely on the single unassociated female originally described by André. The second African female described, *A. vaucheri* Emery (1914), also remains unassociated. However, the third queen to be characterized was taken with a series of previously described workers belonging to *A. congolensis* Santschi. This queen was described by Santschi (1917). The queens of *A. abeillei* and *A. vaucheri* were collected in northern Africa (Oran and Morocco respectively) while *A. congolensis* was taken at Lambarené, Gabon. The first *Aenictus* females from the Indo-Australian region were described by Wheeler (1930). Both, *A. martini* (= *gracilis* Emery) and *A. laeviceps* (Fr. Smith), were from the Philippines. The queen of *A. eugenii* is the fourth African *Aenictus* female described and only the second from subsaharan Africa.

The 4 described African queens range in total length from 8 mm (*abeillei*) to 14 mm (*congolensis*); all possess 10-segmented antennae, thoracic suturing is greatly reduced or absent, and they are either reddish-yellow (*abeillei*) or reddish-brown (*vaucheri, congolensis, eugenii*). The queen of *eugenii* is unique among the 4 in possessing the notched 5th gastral tergite. Although this notch is symmetrical and medial in location, it may be the result of injury to the queen. The African *Aenictus* queens are similar to one another and appear closely related. Females of Asian species, on the other hand, differ from the African forms in a significant number of details, and these differences prompted Wheeler (1930) to suggest "that they would seem to belong to a distinct genus. . . ." These differences are obvious in overall body shape and structure, and *A. laeviceps* even possesses a "minute ocellus in the