

only. Sternite of petiole overlapping helcial sternite when gaster flexed down, the overlapping portion of the sternite convex and with thinner cuticle than elsewhere. Posterior foramen of petiole, where helcium inserts, very broad and deep, the tergite in profile without a differentiated posterior face. Sternite in ventral view simple at apex, rounded (Fig. 5).

Abdominal segment 3 (Figs 4, 6). Helcium broad and deep, almost as broad as anterior width of posttergite in dorsal view. Helcium located very high on anterior face of segment (Fig. 6), its dorsum almost level with the posttergal dorsum; the latter without an anterior declivity. Helcium sessile; a weak constriction present between it and the posttergite (Fig. 6) but no post-helcial neck developed nor with a sharp rim or margin bounding the articulatory portion of the helcium. Helcial sternite strongly convex in frontal view (Fig. 6), projecting ventrally beyond apices of the tergite; the sternite freely visible in profile, large and convex (can be seen in ordinarily mounted specimens, as in Fig. 4). Tergosternal fusion complete, the suture more or less straight to the base of the helcial tergite. Posttergite and poststernite in profile approximately equal in size or the latter slightly smaller than the former. Spiracle clearly visible on posttergite, close to the helcium. Sternite lacking an anteromedian process but this region convex or bulging and the anterior face separated from the lateral faces by a V-shaped margin. Maximum depth of segment occurring at or close to its posterior margin.

Abdominal segment 4 (Fig. 6). Pretergite and presternite with convex outlines in profile, suture between them visible. A strong girdling constriction separates pre- from postsclerites. Spiracle visible, situated anteriorly on side of posttergite. Posttergite and poststernite about the same size in profile, the postsclerites together larger than those of segment 3. Tergite and sternite not fused.

Abdominal segments 5–7 (Fig. 6). Presclerites always differentiated from postsclerites. In some species the tergite with a transverse impression or constriction across the dorsum, which runs down the sides to about the level of the spiracle. In others the sternites with a constriction or impression between pre- and postsclerites (e.g. *Ctenopyga*). These features resemble, in a weak and ill-formed way, the very strong constrictions seen in *Sphinctomyrmex* (Fig. 11) and *Leptanilloides* (Figs 22, 23). All spiracles on posttergites, visible. Tergite 7 (pygidium) large and flattened dorsally, the flattened portion armed laterally with peg-like teeth (Fig. 6). Sternite 7 (hypopygium) downcurved between pre- and poststernite, flattened and much smaller than the tergite.

Acanthostichus: six species examined (two dissected).

Ctenopyga: one species examined.

Cylindromyrmecini (*Cylindromyrmex*) (Figs 7–9)

Abdominal segment 2 (petiole) (Figs 8, 9). Proprioceptor zone present on sternite anteriorly, in front of the subpetiolar process. Laterotergite discernible but fused to tergite proper, convex posteriorly and overlapping helcial sternite. Posterior foramen of segment 2, where helcium inserts, broad and deep, the tergite with a small poorly developed posterior face. Sternite in ventral view simple at apex, rounded (Fig. 8).

Abdominal segment 3 (Figs 7, 9). Helcium broad and deep, almost as broad in dorsal view as the anterior width of the posttergite. Helcium located approximately at midheight on anterior face, or slightly above midheight (Fig. 7). Posttergal dorsum with a short anterior declivity. Helcium distinctly narrowed posteriorly, with a marked deep