



Figs 8–15. 8–11, *Leptanilla*, worker of undescribed species [scale: HW = 0.34 mm]: 8, ventral view of posterior alitrunk and second abdominal segment; 9, whole body profile; 10, third abdominal segment to show profile of helcium (right) and frontal view (left); 11, full-face view of head (antennae omitted). 12–15 *Apomyrma stygia*, worker [scale: HW = 0.36 mm]: 12, ventral view of posterior alitrunk and second abdominal segment; 13, whole body profile; 14, third abdominal segment to show profile of helcium (right) and frontal view (left); 15, full-face view of head (left antenna omitted). Sculpture and pilosity omitted from Figs 8–15.

a few possibilities occur which may prove valuable. For instance, known queens of Leptanillini are dichthadiigyne (Baroni Urbani, 1977), a derived condition, whilst those of Apomyrmini and Anomalomyrmini are alates. The queens of

apomyrmines and anomalomyrmines have the same number of separated abdominal segments as the workers, but in *Leptanilla* there is dimorphism, with queens having one separated segment (petiole) and conspecific workers two